ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIR

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1882.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1882.

CONTENTS.

ABSTRACT OF RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Change in laws governing settlement of agents' accounts.
Increase of salaries of Indian agents.
Appropriations for surveys of Indian reservations.
Amendment of law so as to allow the use of funds derived from sale of property.
Need of an appropriation to carry out legislation providing for the consolidation of agencies.
Law needed to prevent sale of fire-arms to Indians.
Need of deficiency appropriation for subsistence of Sioux and for transportation.
Amendment of law fixing penalty for sale of liquor to Indians.
Repeal of law allowing War Department to introduce liquor into the Indian country.
Need of an appropriation to defray expense of detecting and prosecuting liquor-sellers.
Legislation to prevent intrusion on Indian lands.
Legislation to prevent timber depredations on Indian lands.
Extension of United States criminal laws over Indian reservations.
Settlement of boundary line between Texas and Indian Territory.
Appropriation to complete enrollment of Wisconsin Winnebagoes.
Increase in appropriations for Indian education.
Legislation securing allotment to Indians of lands in severalty.
Remission of fees and commissions to Indians entering homesteads.
Increase in pay of Indian police.
Legislation allowing lease of mines and sale of timber on Indian reservations.
Appropriation for civilization of Hualapais Indians.
Ratification by Congress of agreement with Shoshones and Bannacks.
Legislation allowing Nez Percés to take larger allotments than treaty provides for
Settlement of estates of deceased Kickapoo allottees.
Sale of Kickapoo lands in Kansas.
Ratification by Congress of agreement between Seminoles and Creeks.
Settlement of status of freedmen in Indian Territory.
Legislation providing for payment of Kansas Indian indebtedness.
Return of Northern Cheyennes to Dakota.
Return of Joseph's band of Nez Percés to Idaho.
Reappropriation of funds due Navajoes.
Sale of portion of Umatilla reserve and allotment of land in severalty.
Sale of diminished Malheur Reserve.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 10, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the law requiring the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make an annual report of the condition of affairs connected with his bureau, I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the year 1882. Evidently this law contemplates that the report thus required should show not only operations of the past year and the present condition of affairs, but also make such suggestions and recommendations, based upon the year's experience, as would be beneficial to the service.

The operations and results of the last year in the different agencies, which will be more fully described and explained under their appropriate heads, will, I think, compare favorably with any one of the preceding years. Land has been opened to cultivation; houses for Indian residences have been built; schools opened and operated; and in many cases, and in various ways, the cause of civilization generally advanced; and I might, with this general statement of facts, proceed to give a separate chapter of each reservation and agency; and follow these with the tabulated statements required by section 468 of the Revised Statutes. But such a report would not, in my opinion, be discharging my whole duty, nor would it be such a report as the framers of the law contemplated. When the rules and regulations under the law governing the operations of the Indian Department become perfect, and the machinery less multiform and complicated, such a report might answer the purpose; but until such is the case, a report should not only state what has been done, but also what changes would be advantageous to the service.

DELAY IN SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Too much machinery is often worse than too little, and, in my judgment, there is now too much machinery in use in the settlement of accounts connected with this bureau. I say this with a full knowledge gained by an experience of many years of the absolute necessity of proper checks and balances in the manner of keeping and settling ac-

counts. But after an individual has complied with his contract and produces his vouchers certified and signed by the legally appointed officers, showing that he has performed his undertaking in letter and spirit, he is in all fairness entitled to the prompt payment of the compensation stipulated. But such, I am compelled by personal knowledge to say, is not the case as the law now stands. After all has been done as above indicated, honest claimants have in very many instances been compelled to chase their accounts through twelve or fifteen departments of the government, consuming weeks and even months, and in some instances years of time, until hope has sickened into despair, and men have grown gray waiting for the tardy footsteps of the messenger from whose hands they should long before have received their just dues.

It is no answer to this to say that the system now practiced has been long in use and therefore ought not to be changed. This is no argument for its continuance unless it can be shown that age sanctifies error. I make this statement in the interest not only of fair and honorable dealing, but also and particularly in the interest of economy for the government. A prompt paymaster gets more for his money than one who is not prompt; and when it is understood that delay may be expected in receiving payment for labor or material furnished, those who furnish the labor or material make their calculations accordingly, and charge enough to pay them for waiting. The system of purchasing the annual supplies for the Indian service by inviting and receiving sealed proposals is productive of a healthy competition, and the opening of these bids and awarding the contracts in the presence of the bidders leaves no just ground for charges of unfairness or favoritism, and, in my opinion, there is not much room for improvement in that respect; but I desire to repeat and emphasize it, that the law in reference to settling the accounts ought to be changed.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Among the many causes which exist tending to retard the improvement of the Indians, one very important one is the difficulty of procuring men of the right stamp to act as agents. We have over a quarter of a million of Indians scattered over many thousands of miles of territory, many of the points at which they are located being difficult of access. Many of these Indians, outside of the five civilized tribes, are wild roving nomads, preferring savage to civilized life. These are an untutored and untractable people, who are naturally indolent, improvident, and shiftless, and very impatient of restraint or discipline. The object of the government is to transform these uncivilized people into peaceable, industrious, and law-abiding citizens, and for this purpose a system has been devised, good in many respects; but when we come to operate that system we make a fatal mistake, and a mistake which, if not corrected, will, in my opinion, prevent for generations the accomplishment of good, which might otherwise be reached in one decade. I refer, of course, to the present system of appointing and paying the

men who have the immediate charge of the Indians, and who are known as Indian agents. When the fact is once clearly established that an agent is utterly unfit from any cause for his place, he ought, on any theory of sound business principles, to be removed *at once*, and a more suitable man put in his place; but it requires as much machinery now, and frequently more time, to get a new agent appointed than it does to appoint a minister to the Court of St. James. Within the last year seven entire months were consumed in making such a change at one of the agencies, where any correct business man transacting his own business would have made the change in less than seven days. This is the fault of the law, and ought to be changed.

These Indian agents furnish the precept and example to which we must look more than to any other cause or influence as a means of changing the habits, manners, and customs of the Indians. If the agent is an *honest*, *industrious*, and *intelligent Christian* man, with the *physical* ability and disposition to endure hardship and courageously encounter difficulty and disappointment, or, in other words, if he is morally, mentally, and physically above the average of what are considered good men, he will work wonders among these wards of the nation. And I but state what every thinking man must know, that, as a *rule*, this class of men cannot be procured to cut themselves off from civilization and deprive themselves and families of the comforts and advantages of civilized society for the pittance which is now paid to Indian agents. Occasionally men have been found who, for the good which they hoped to accomplish, have voluntarily exiled themselves and labored for the good of these people, but they generally found more trouble from their surroundings and less moral support from the government than was expected, and, becoming discouraged and disheartened, have retired from the service, leaving their places to be filled by less competent men. One agent, in tendering his resignation a few weeks since, uses the following language:

> I have labored faithfully for the good of the Indians, dealing honorably with all men, but I have at last become disheartened, and feel that life is too short to waste any more of it here.

One great cause of embarrassment and discouragement to Indian agents is the trouble and annoyance they find in keeping their accounts so as to comply technically with all the regulations and rulings in reference to the final settlement of their accounts. As the matter now stands, an agent may execute to the letter an order given him by the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of money, and yet that item in his account may be suspended against him, and he and his sureties be compelled by law to pay the money again. The result is, if he refuses to obey the orders of his superior he loses his position, and if he obeys he loses his money.

I give it as my honest conviction as a business man, after one year and a half of close observation, in a position where the chances for a correct knowledge of this question are better than in any other, that the true

policy of the government is to pay Indian agents such compensation and place them under such regulations of law as will insure the services of first-class men. It is not enough that a man is honest; he must, in addition to this, be capable. He must be up to standard physically as well as morally and mentally. Men of this class are comparatively scarce, and as a rule cannot be had unless the compensation is equal to the service required. Low-priced men are not always the cheapest. A bad article is dear at any price. Paying a man as Indian agent $1,200 or $1,500, and expecting him to perform $3,000 or $4,000 worth of labor, is not economy, and in a large number of cases has proven to be the worst kind of extravagance. The wholesale, sweeping charge of dishonesty sometimes made against Indian agents is not true. Some of them are good and true men, doing the very best they can under the embarrassing circumstances by which they are surrounded; and some of them are capable; but I repeat, the inducements for such men to remain are insufficient, and the difficulties and discouragements which they meet, crowd them out of the service, and until all Indian agents are selected and paid as a good business man selects and pays his employés (which is not the case now), it need not be wondered at if many of them are incompetent, and a few of them dishonest.

CO-OPERATION OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

One very important auxiliary in transforming men from savage to civilized life is the influence brought to bear upon them through the labors of Christian men and women as educators and missionaries. This I think has been forcibly illustrated and clearly demonstrated among the different Indian tribes by the missionary labors of the various religious societies in the last few years. Civilization is a plant of exceeding slow growth, unless supplemented by Christian teaching and influences. I am decidedly of the opinion that a liberal encouragement by the government to all religious denominations to extend their educational and missionary operations among the Indians would be of immense benefit. I find that during the year there has been expended in cash by the different religious societies for regular educational and missionary purposes among the Indians the sum of $216,680, and doubtless much more which was not reported through the regular channels. This is just so much money saved to the government, which is an item of some importance, but insignificant in comparison with the healthy influences created by the men and women who have gone among the Indians, not for personal pecuniary benefit, but for the higher and nobler purpose of helping these untutored and uncivilized people to a higher plane of existence. In no other manner and by no other means, in my judgment, can our Indian population be so speedily and permanently reclaimed from barbarism, idolatry, and savage life, as by the educational and missionary operations of the Christian people of our country. This kind of teaching will educate them to be sober, indus-

trious, self-reliant, and to respect the rights of others; and my deliberate opinion is, that it is not only the interest but the duty of the government to aid and encourage these efforts in the most liberal manner. No money spent for the civilization of the Indian will return a better dividend than that spent in this way. In urging this point I do not wish to be understood as claiming that all the good people are inside the churches and all the bad ones outside; but a little observation, I think, will convince any one that a very large proportion of those who sacrifice time and money for the good of others is found inside of some Christian organization. If we expect to stop sun dances, snake worship, and other debasing forms of superstition and idolatry among Indians, we must teach them some better way. This, with liberal appropriations by the government for the establishment of industrial schools, where the thousands of Indian children now roaming wild shall be taught to speak the English language and earn their own living, will accomplish what is so much desired, to wit, the conversion of the wild, roving Indian into an industrious, peaceable, and law-abiding citizen.

NEED OF MORE LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

This result, however, cannot be reached in any reasonable time unless the means are commensurate with the end to be attained. The conditions which now surround the case are very different from those that existed in the years of the past. The game upon which the Indian subsisted is fast disappearing, and he must of necessity look for subsistence from some other source. The vast domain which he once called his own, and over which he roamed at will, is rapidly being absorbed by the white people, who insist that these fertile valleys and mountains rich in mineral deposits shall no longer remain locked up and shut out from the enterprise and industry of the white race. The commercial interests of the country seem to demand that the means of communication between one section of the country and another shall not be obstructed by denying the right of way for trade and traffic; and as a consequence railroads are penetrating these reservations once set apart for the home of the Indian, and in which he had a right to suppose he would not be disturbed.

I do not stop now to canvass the question of right or justice. I only point to the inevitable, and claim that it is unquestionably the imperative duty of the government, as well as the soundest and safest policy, to provide the safest, surest, and most equitable means to induce the Indian to abandon the manners, customs, and traditions of his fathers, and accommodate himself to the new and better way. This can only be done by appropriations much more liberal than those made in the past. If one million of dollars for educational purposes given *now* will save several millions in the future, it is wise economy to give that million at once, and not dole it out in small sums that do but little good. The more thoughtful and intelligent of the Indians comprehend and ap-

preciate the situation, and are anxious to put themselves in condition to meet the new order of things which they see is certain to come, and which will either elevate them in the scale of being, or exterminate them. Chief Keokuk, son of the celebrated chief of that name, said to one of our special agents only a few days ago, "We want schools, churches, and laws, to make our people abandon the wild, roving life of Indians, and become a settled, industrious, and peaceable people."

Within the last few months the Pottawatomie Indians have prepared and submitted to the department for approval, a code of laws for their own government, thus clearly indicating that the thoughts of the Indians are being turned in the right direction.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN INDIAN TRIBES.

I called attention in my last report to the fact that the Indians who obey law and try to conform to our customs, and to cultivate habits of industry and sobriety, are not encouraged as they should be; while Indians who are lazy, turbulent, and insubordinate, get what they demand. If the Indians are in fact the wards of the nation, it is the imperative duty of the government to treat them as a prudent and kind guardian should treat a ward, and this can only be done by rewarding the good and punishing the bad. Rewards should be liberal and promptly given, and punishments should be sharp, quick, and positive. No delay in either case; let the effect follow the cause with certainty and rapidity. Delay in either case lessens the effect intended to be produced.

I feel that I cannot too strongly urge this, because unless a different policy in this respect is pursued in the future from that practiced in the past, bad Indians will increase and good ones decrease. They must be made to know that vice will not be rewarded, nor will virtue be punished. We are to-day feeding with a liberal hand, and at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, a tribe of Indians who have made insolent demands, and defiantly threatened war unless their demands were complied with, while at the same time we are allowing quiet and peaceable Indians to struggle with adverse circumstances on the verge of starvation. The Indians see this and the effect must necessarily be bad.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

One fruitful source of trouble and conflict between Indians and white people arises from the fact that in very many cases it is impossible to tell where the reservation lines are. The Indians claim the line to be in one place and the white man, who is a farmer, a miner, or a herder, claims it to be in another. The only remedy for this is by surveying and plainly marking the boundary lines; this would save much trouble and many lives. I made an earnest request for an appropriation of $100,000 for this purpose at the last session of Congress, but only $5,000 was given. In 1880 it was estimated that there were not less than 6,000 miles of unsurveyed reservation boundaries. But little change has oc-

curred since. Were it not for the aid generously extended by the War Department during the year past the office would have been extremely embarrassed in several cases where surveys were absolutely required to prevent threatened conflicts between Indians and whites. Agents at the different agencies are urging the necessity of having the boundaries fixed, and it is to be hoped that this matter will not be neglected at the approaching session of Congress. Where it has not already been done arable lands within the reservations should be subdivided, to enable the agents to allot lands in severalty to Indians as fast as required.

APPROPRIATIONS COVERED INTO THE TREASURY.

In reference to the amount of appropriations for the Indian service, I wish to call attention to the fact that many thousands of dollars are annually appropriated, which, on account of the peculiar character of the law governing these appropriations, cannot be and never are used; and this fact ought to be considered in making the appropriations. The books in this bureau show that $228,170.22 have been returned to the Treasury for the last year, for which the accounts are made up. And connected with this fact is another kindred one, to wit: supplies amounting in some instances to many thousands of dollars are purchased and paid for out of money appropriated for the Indian service, but before these supplies are consumed the Indians are removed to some distant locality, the supplies are sold, and every dollar realized from the sale goes back into the Treasury; but all the expense of care and sale must be paid from the contingent fund, for which no calculation was made when the contingent fund was appropriated. The law should be so amended as to allow all expenses of this kind to be paid from proceeds of the sale of the property. For proof and illustration of this condition of affairs I refer to the recent operations on the Malheur Reservation.

CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES.

There are at present fifty-nine Indian agencies, fifty-eight of them in charge of agents whose salary is provided for by Congress, and one in charge of a military officer acting as Indian agent. A reduction of eight agencies has been made during the fiscal year. Reduction in the number of agencies has been the aim of this office for several years past, and has been frequently recommended by my predecessors. The objects sought have been, (1) reduction in the cost of maintaining agencies; (2) the consolidation of the Indians upon reservations where they may be best protected in their personal and property rights, and (3) the sale of the lands vacated by the consolidation and the use of such portion of the funds arising therefrom as may be necessary in the settlement of the Indians upon the reservations to which they may be removed, the balance of the money to be funded for their use, and the interest thereon to be expended in lieu of direct appropriations for their benefit. This

plan is still urged and believed to be for the best interests of all concerned.

But the consolidation of agencies (so called) made at the last session of Congress has not been productive of the good results hoped for by those who advocated the measure. The Indians and all the property and machinery of an agency have been left just where they were and as they were, except that the person in charge is not called an agent, nor can he receive or disburse money. The one man, who is the agent for all of the points attempted to be consolidated, is alone responsible for all the property, and must necessarily travel from one to another; this involves much expense of time and money; and inasmuch as all the accounts have to be examined and reviewed at the point where the agent is located, it requires additional clerical force, and I have found some difficulty, even at this early period of the fiscal year, in finding funds for the payment of the agent's traveling expenses and the additional clerical force required. As a rule it is safe to say that any attempt at consolidation that does not consolidate the Indians by placing them on the same reservation must result in failure to accomplish any good and be almost certain to give much trouble.

The last Indian appropriation act simply legislated agents out of office on June 30, 1882, made no provisions for their salaries or expenses until such consolidation should be completed, and provided no funds by which the Indians could be brought together. A special appropriation should be made to enable this office to carry into effect the provisions of section 6 of the act above referred to, or a sufficient sum for the purpose should be added to the appropriation for contingencies of the Indian service.

ISSUES OF RATIONS.

In accordance with suggestions made by some members of the Committee on Appropriations at the last session of Congress, I decided at the commencement of the present fiscal year to have the supplies purchased for Indians under existing appropriations divided into fifty-two parts, and instructed agents to issue one fifty-second part each week, so that the amount appropriated for should last to the end of the fiscal year.

The following is the text of the instructions issued:

> In purchasing these supplies the funds appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1883 have been exhausted, reserving only sufficient for the purchase of annuity and other goods estimated for by you, pay of employés, and such incidental expenditures as may arise during the year. You are therefore directed to divide the above-named supplies by the number of weeks (52), and issue only one fifty-second part of the same per week. Under no circumstances will you be allowed to incur any deficiency, and you will be held responsible for the execution of this order.

This has caused much dissatisfaction among many of the tribes, and a threatened outbreak in some instances; but the system will be adhered to, unless Congress orders otherwise.

EVIL OF CASH ANNUITIES.

In many cases the law now requires money to be paid to certain tribes of Indians. In a majority of these cases, if the law left it in the discretion of the department to pay in cattle or sheep, instead of cash, the result would be much more beneficial to the Indian. This is eminently true in the case of the Uintah and other Utes. The country occupied by them is a good grazing country, but not well adapted for agricultural purposes. If, instead of compelling payment to them in money, as the law now stands, they could be paid in cattle, they could in a few years become self-supporting. The money paid to them does them but little good. In one day, immediately after a cash payment was made to the Utes, two thousand dollars were spent for firearms, ammunition, and whisky in Salt Lake City, and in a very short time nine-tenths of the payment went in the same direction. If they are the wards of the nation, we should see to it that they get only such things as are beneficial, and not such as are injurious.

While upon this subject I wish to call attention to the fact that there is no law to punish any one for selling firearms to Indians, and the consequence is that the worst and most troublesome Indians are armed with the best breech-loaders that can be found in the market. It is hoped a stringent law may be passed to prevent, as far as possible, this cause of trouble and loss of life.

INCREASE IN THE CLERICAL FORCE OF THE BUREAU.

For many years complaint has been made by the accounting officers of the Treasury that the accounts rendered quarterly by the Indian agents were so much delayed in the Indian Bureau that in a majority of cases, before a final settlement could be reached, the sureties on the bonds and the witnesses whose testimony would be necessary in establishing facts connected with suspensions in these accounts could not, on account of death or some other cause, be reached. Congress very wisely at the last session made an appropriation of $4,000 specially for the purpose of bringing up these accounts. With the aid thus afforded I have been able to bring them up nearer to date than they have been for many years. This has resulted in much saving of trouble and a much better understanding of the condition of the current business at the agencies, and, it is safe to say, the saving of money to the government.

I venture in this connection to make a suggestion which, if followed, will be of much pecuniary advantage. I refer to the fact that an immense amount of work is done in this bureau for outside parties, for which not one cent is paid. Other departments of the government charge for copies of papers and documents, but the Indian Bureau does all this work, amounting to thousands upon thousands of pages, for nothing; and the time of clerks, for whose salaries appropriations are made, is

taken up with this kind of work, and consequently to the neglect of the work for which they are employed and paid. The same rule, it seems, to me, that is practiced by other bureaus ought to be allowed in this. The law now fixes the number of clerks and the compensation of each, and no change can in any case be allowed. This is done on a basis of what is supposed to be absolutely necessary for the performance of the duties of the office. If no work for outside parties had to be performed, this rule might answer; but if (as is frequently the case) the time of three or four of the best clerks is occupied for days in making examinations and preparing copies of papers not belonging to the regular work of the office, it follows as a consequence that the regular work of the bureau must to that extent be neglected and the public business suffer. The remedy for this can be found in one of two ways: either make the appropriations sufficiently large to meet these calls from outside parties, or allow the usual charge for this class of work, and the use of the money thus realized for extra clerical labor. Either of these plans will accomplish the desired object, and if, in addition to this, it was allowable to employ clerks at what they are worth, instead of the iron rule now in force, more work could be done, more people employed, and money saved. This bureau is allowed one messenger, one assistant messenger, and one laborer. The rooms occupied by the different divisions are a long distance apart. Many times every day chiefs of divisions and the higher grades of clerks are compelled to leave their desks to seek or give information, which could just as well be performed by a messenger boy at $1 per day. Good business men do not conduct their business in this manner.

The appropriation of $4,000 wisely given by Congresss at the last session for the employment of clerical labor for a special purpose was not trammeled by any restriction as to the compensation which should be paid to clerks, and as a consequence I am able to say what could not have been truthfully said in the last ten years, to wit: That there are no agents' accounts unsettled in this office outside of the present fiscal year.

DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS.

The funds appropriated by Congress in the regular appropriation bill for the support of the Indians during the fiscal year proved to be entirely insufficient, mainly owing to the high price of beef and flour; and had it not been for the additional appropriation in the sundry civil bill of $200,000 for the purchase of beef, and $25,000 for the support of the Jicarilla and Mescalero Apaches, this office would have been greatly embarrassed and serious difficulties been the result. The amount appropriated for the subsistence of the Sioux under agreement made February 28, 1877, was insufficient by $500,000. Article 5 of this agreement provides for furnishing each individual with a daily ration of 1½ pounds beef, one-half pound of flour, one-half pound of corn, and for every 100 rations 4 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, and 3 pounds

of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. According to the reports of the agents, there are now on the different Sioux reservations 26,683 persons, who, under article 5 of the above treaty, are entitled to 29,217,885 pounds beef gross, 4,869,647½ pounds of corn and flour each, 292,179 pounds of beans, 389,572 pounds of coffee, and 779,144 pounds of sugar, costing at contract prices $1,558,847.68. The amount appropriated by Congress for subsistence of the Sioux, including transportation of all supplies from steamboat landings and terminus of railroads to agencies, is $1,075,000, of which at least $50,000 will be required for transportation, making a deficiency of $500,000, for which an estimate will be submitted to Congress at its next session. As this amount is due under treaty stipulations, it is hoped it will be furnished.

The only other deficiency to be provided for by Congress will be about $50,000 for "transportation of Indian supplies." For that purpose $275,000 were appropriated by Congress, but this amount will not be sufficient to pay for all the transportation; and as the right to incur deficiency for transportation was conceded at the last session of Congress by the House Committee on Appropriations, I have no doubt that the additional amount required will be appropriated.

Section 8 of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian service, &c., for the fiscal year 1883, directs that notice shall be given to such Indians as are now being subsisted, in whole or in part, by appropriations not required by treaty, that a recommendation will be made to Congress, at its next session for a diminution of such appropriations, and in pursuance thereof I have issued the following circular and forwarded it to the different Indian agents:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 27, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, your attention is called to section 8 of "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulation with various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year 1883, and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1882, which reads as follows: "That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause such Indians as are now being subsisted, in whole or in part, by appropriations not required in discharge of treaty obligations, to be notified that he will recommend to Congress, at its next session, a diminution of such appropriation, and that in consequence thereof their future support will depend more upon their own exertions."

In compliance with the above you will give your Indians the notice required by this act of Congress, and assure them that while the government is disposed to treat them kindly and even generously, and to extend to them every needed assistance to enable them to make a comfortable living for themselves and families, yet they must remember that there is now no treaty or other obligation on the part of the government to support them, and that what they are now receiving is purely a gift, and that there must come a time when they will be expected to labor for their own support the

same as white men do. Say to them that labor is not degrading, but on the contrary is ennobling, and that if they ever expect to become rich and powerful as the white races, they must learn the lessons of industry and economy.

H. PRICE, *Commissioner.*

INDIAN AGENCIES AND POPULATION.

The following table shows the location of the several agencies and the population:

States and Territories.	Aggregate number of agencies.	Aggregate Indian population.
Arizona	4	14, 241
California	4	11, 013
Colorado	1	925
Dakota	9	30, 117
Idaho	3	3, 652
Indian Territory	6	18, 531
Indian Territory (5 civilized tribes)	1	59, 277
Iowa	1	350
Kansas	1	633
Michigan	1	9, 795
Minnesota	1	4, 382
Montana	5	18, 705
Nebraska (including 201 attached to Kansas agency, but still living in Nebraska)	2	4, 014
Nevada	2	7, 831
New Mexico	3	28, 527
New York	1	5, 116
Oregon	5	4, 520
Texas	(*)	108
Utah	2	2, 371
Washington Territory	4	13, 286
Wisconsin	2	7, 756
Wyoming	1	1, 782
Total number of agencies and number of Indians at agencies	59	246, 932

* Indians in charge of a military officer and not on a reservation.

To this should be added those not under control of agents, living principally in the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, and Utah, and the States of California, Indiana, Kansas, North Carolina, Oregon, and Wisconsin, numbering 15,434, making total number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, 262,366.

LIQUOR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The sale and use of liquor has been brought before the public so long as the chief cause of poverty and crime, that when it is stated that nearly all the serious crimes committed in the Indian country are traceable directly to the selling and drinking of whisky, the statement is accepted as truth, as a matter of course. It provokes no comment, and appears to have little effect on legislation. Yet, to-day, whisky is the one great curse of the Indian country, the prolific source of disorder, tumult, crime, and disease, and if its sale could be utterly prohibited, peace and quiet would almost uniformly exist among the Indians from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Whisky is furnished the Indians by disreputable

white men, who would sell themselves and their country for so many pieces of silver. Leniency to such men is a *crime*. Their homes should be behind iron bars, with never a human face to look upon, and never a sight of the green earth or the skies above, until, in solitary confinement for months and years, they had been taught the lesson that "the way of transgressors is hard." Most Indians will drink whisky whenever and wherever they can get it. Under its influence they are savages in deed as well as in name.

The agent at Quapaw says:

A quart of whisky will do more to demoralize Indians than a month of patient labor will accomplish to civilize them.

The agent at Sac and Fox, Indian Territory, says:

The whisky business has been the cause of more difficulty and more crime than all other causes combined.

At Great Nemaha the agent testifies that:

Strong drink is the greatest curse that besets the red man. Unprincipled whites in the settlements, knowing this weakness, and regardless of the consequences that may follow, will barter their own souls that they may fill their coffers with their unlawful and ill-gotten gains.

At Navajo Agency, one of the chiefs says:

We do not make whisky—it is the Americans that do it—and we earnestly plead that the Great Father will take it away from us and not let it be brought near us, for our young men drink it like water.

The agent at Tulalip reports that:

No crimes of a serious character were committed on the reservation, and if it were not for the nefarious trade carried on in selling liquor to Indians by degraded white men, the Indians would be a happy and prosperous race of people.

Page after page might be filled with similar testimonies.

The destruction of the liquor traffic among Indians is necessary, alike for their welfare and for the protection and safety of the lives and property of thousands of good citizens who have their homes near these Indian reservations. The result desired can be accomplished by the passage and enforcement of rigid laws, with severe penalties for the violation thereof. If the guilty ones are surely and sufficiently punished, it will soon be almost impossible for the Indians to get liquor. The present law is defective. It provides that the penalty for giving or selling liquor to an Indian shall be imprisonment for not *more* than two years and a fine of not *more* than $300. This law should be so amended as to specify a *minimum* penalty.

A few selections from reports of agents will show the necessity for such an amendment.

The agent at Grande Ronde says:

The greatest obstacle * * * is the constant watchfulness required to prevent them from obtaining whisky from a disreputable class of whites who hover around the borders of the agency, or in the small towns, ever ready to furnish Indians liquor and to take advantage of them as soon as they have become intoxicated. I have suc-

ceeded in having from forty to fifty of this class of offenders arrested during the past year, nearly every one of whom has been convicted, but the fines imposed are not sufficient to give them a proper respect for law and order. Could our courts be induced to make the sentence imprisonment instead of a small fine, I am confident there would be fewer transgressors.

The agent at Green Bay says:

During the past year five young men have been killed while intoxicated. Drunkenness will continue among the Indians, in spite of the strongest efforts of agents and Indian police, until Congress amends the law by adding, not less than three months' imprisonment and not less than $50 fine.

The agent of the Mission Indians says:

But for the leniency of the courts in dealing with offenders who have been detected and arrested for carrying on this traffic among them, better results might be reported.

In view of these statements, and others on file in this office, I recommend that section 2139 of the Revised Statutes be so amended that the punishment for the first offense shall be imprisonment for not *less* than one year, and a fine of not *less* than $100; and that for the second and subsequent violations of law the penalty shall be imprisonment for three years. I deem this amendment absolutely essential, as under the present law fixing a maximum, but not a minimum penalty, the law is practically of little value, the punishment, in some cases, being a fine of ten dollars and imprisonment for one day, and this, too, after the payment of many dollars in witness fees. The penalty should be commensurate with the crime.

Section 2139 provides that "Every person [*except an Indian in the Indian country*]" shall be liable to punishment for sale of liquor to Indians, &c. A bill (H. R. 3942) introduced by Representative Haskell at the last session of Congress proposes to amend the section by striking out the words "except an Indian in the Indian country." I hope this legislation also will be secured.

One other amendment is, in my judgment, necessary. The War Department is authorized to introduce liquor into the Indian country. This should not be. Fire should not be permitted near a powder-magazine, nor whisky near an Indian reservation. Army whisky is no better than other whisky; it does not appear that its effects are any more desirable. An Indian will as surely get drunk on army liquors as on those obtained from less highly favored citizens of the country. I recommend, therefore, that such portions of sections 2139 and 2140 as authorize the War Department, or Army officers, to introduce liquor into the Indian country be repealed.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which agents labor on account of inadequate and defective law, and the leniency and indifference with which it is administered, they have made strenuous efforts during the year to repress the sale of liquor to Indians by the prosecution of whisky sellers, and have been fairly successful. Through the efforts of 30 different agents, 136 cases have been prosecuted; 16 failed of convic-

tion, 36 are still pending, one forfeited his bail bond, 19 were punished by fine, 30 by imprisonment, and 34 by imprisonment and fine. The fines varied from $1 to $125, and the terms of imprisonment in jails, houses of correction, and penitentiaries, from one day to 3 years and a half. Only 7 were imprisoned for a year or over, and the average term of the others was 58 days. The average fine was $32.

The tendency of the law to bear the hardest on the weakest party was well exemplified among the Indians of the State of New York, where 3 white men were fined $20, $50, and $75, respectively, for selling liquor to Indians; and for the same offense an Indian was sentenced to 30 days in prison and a fine of $100. A table showing prosecutions and penalties in detail, will be found on page 315, herewith.

Much larger results could have been secured if the office had funds at its command to cover the expense of detecting liquor selling, making arrests, sending witnesses to court, &c. For this purpose I urged last year an appropriation of $5,000, which was granted in the House but failed in the Senate. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the use of whisky by white men, there is but one opinion as to the mischief and danger of its use by Indians, and I can see no reason why the small amount asked should not have been granted. I trust that Congress at its next session will show some interest in the matter, and some readiness to assist the office in its single-handed fight against this evil.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

Intruders on Indian lands.—In my last annual report I drew attention to the insufficiency of existing laws on this subject. On the 29th of March last, the draught of a bill for the more adequate prevention of trespasses on Indian lands, previously prepared in this office, was transmitted by the President to Congress for consideration (House Ex. Doc. No. 145, 47th Cong., 1st sess.)

This bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-one hundred and forty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows, namely:

"Every person who without authority of law enters and shall be found upon any Indian lands, tribal reservation, or lands specially set apart for Indian purposes, shall, for the first offense, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than one year; and for every subsequent offense, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, and not less than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than two years, nor less than one year; and the wagons, teams and outfit of such person or persons so offending shall be seized and delivered to the proper United States officer, and be proceeded against by libel in the proper court and forfeited, one-half to the informer and the other half to the United States, and in all cases arising under this act, Indians shall be competent witnesses: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to emigrants or travelers peaceably passing through such Indian lands, tribal reservations, or lands especially set apart for Indian purposes, without committing any willful trespass or injury to person or property."

I greatly regret that Congress took no action in this matter. The urgent necessity for an amendment of the law is again apparent in the attempted settlement in the Indian Territory by the so-called "Oklahoma Colony," under the leadership of D. L. Payne, which has twice been repeated during the past year; first in May last, when Payne with a party of followers was arrested in the Indian Territory by the military, and afterwards released on the Kansas border; and more recently, in the latter part of August, when, with a party consisting of seven men and two women, and an outfit of wagons, horses, &c., he was again captured by the troops whilst endeavoring to effect a settlement at Oklahoma. Upon this last occasion, refusing to go out of the Territory peacefully, the party were disarmed and taken to Fort Reno as prisoners. Upon the recommendation of this department, they were turned over by the military to the United States civil authorities at Fort Smith, Ark., by whom, it is reported, they have since been released to appear at the November term of the United States court for the western district of Arkansas, to answer to civil suits for the recovery of the prescribed penalty of $1,000, which is the only redress the existing law provides. The result will probably be judgments against them by default, which will be and remain uncollectible.

It is surely time that this farce which has now been going on for three years or more, should cease. If Congress will give us a law (such as has been laid before it) providing for *imprisonment* in addition to fine, for each offense, these periodical invasions will be less frequent, if not altogether stopped, and probably much distress will be avoided to innocent parties who have been deluded by vague promises held out to them.

Timber depredations on Indian lands.—The necessity for legislation to protect the timber on Indian lands has been repeatedly and forcibly urged in prior annual reports of this office. In my last report I adverted to the wholesale destruction of timber in the Indian Territory, and the disastrous climatic effects which it is apprehended will ensue unless the evil is arrested.

At the last session of Congress a bill (S. 1646), prepared in this office, extending the provisions of section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for the protection and preservation of timber to Indian lands, passed in the Senate, but was never reached in the House. It is hoped that Congress will take up this bill at an early date.

Laws for Indians.—For years past urgent appeals have been made by this office for such legislation as will insure a proper government of the Indians, by providing that the criminal laws of the United States shall be in force on Indian reservations, and shall apply to all offenses, including those of Indians against Indians; and by extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts to enforce the same; in short to make an Indian as amenable to law as any other subject of the United States. From time to time various measures looking to this end have been in-

troduced in Congress; but from some cause or other—lack of time or of proper appreciation of the importance of the subject—they have invariably fallen through, so that to-day the only statutes under which Indians are managed and controlled are substantially those created in 1834, known as the trade and intercourse laws, whose main purpose was to regulate traffic in furs and prevent sale of ammunition and intoxicating drinks and intrusion upon an Indian reservation. As civilization advances and the Indian is thrown into contact with white settlers the authority of the chiefs proportionately decreases. It is manifest that some provision of law should be made to supply this deficiency and protect Indians in their individual rights of person and property. At the same time, the Indian should be given to understand that no ancient custom, or tribal regulation, will shield him from just punishment for crime.

The importance of this subject has been so frequently enlarged upon in the annual reports of this office for years past that it seems almost superfluous to add more; but at the risk of being considered prolix I herewith append an extract from a letter on file in this office from Agent Wilbur, of the Yakima Agency, Washington Territory, an officer of over sixteen years' experience with the Indians. Under date of March 10 last, he says:

Another, and at this agency, perhaps, equally important matter, is the extension of the United States law over the reservation. Possibly the situation here has brought this matter more forcibly to my attention than to most agents. Just off the reservation, on one side, is Yakima City, and on the other Goldendale, and our Indians are often there for purposes of trade. When there they find themselves subject to a law different from that on the reservation; a law prompt and swift to punish, but powerless to protect them. They witness its administration, and place a far higher value on it than on the decisions of their councils, and cases have occurred where Indians, thinking themselves aggrieved by the adverse decision of their councils, have watched their opportunity, and, when their adversary happened in town, have procured a retrial of the case before the justice of the peace. It does not affect the case that the original decision was affirmed. The fact illustrates the higher value placed on the United States law, and the desire of the Indians to be judged by it. Some of the more unworthy Indians claim to have taken out "citizen papers," pay taxes, work the county roads, and, boasting that they are no longer under the jurisdiction of the agent or council, give themselves up to all manner of license, and before the police can reach and arrest them are across the line, and defy all reservation authority. It is plain that these things must be utterly destructive of all authority of the agent or council, and equally plain that such a state of affairs cannot much longer continue.

Either all Indians should be placed under the sole jurisdiction of the agent and the council, or all should be brought equally under the operation of United States law. On this point, officers of the law, citizens, agent, and Indians are agreed, and it is strange that so obviously proper and necessary a measure has not long since been adopted.

Criminals and paupers have always existed, and I know no reason why the Indian should not be expected to furnish his proportion of these classes; but I do claim that when satisfied that equally with the white man he is secure in the possession of his home, and that the same law that judges and protects the white man throws its broad shield over him also, he will furnish no more than his proportion.

At the last session of Congress, Hon. E. Willits introduced a bill (H. R. 755) "to extend the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States, for the punishment of crimes on Indian reservations within the limits of any State or organized Territory, and for other purposes," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; but no further action appears to have been taken.

I again respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the subject, with a view to such legislation as it may deem expedient.

In regard to the Indian Territory proper, a bill (S. 181) to transfer the jurisdiction from the western district of Arkansas and to establish a United States court in the Territory at Muscogee, Creek Nation, is now pending before Congress.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN TEXAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A bill (H. R. 1715) is now before Congress seeking to establish the North Fork of the Red River as the true boundary line between the Indian Territory and the State of Texas, instead of the South Fork or main branch, otherwise called the Prairie Dog Town Fork of the Red River. The tract of country in dispute is about 60 miles long and 40 miles wide, probably over 2,000 square miles, and contains a large quantity of valuable land. The history of the question in dispute between the United States and the State of Texas, which has been agitated for several years, will be found in a recent report of the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom said bill was referred. (See House Report No. 1282, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.) This report concludes as follows:

> After a careful review of the *facts* in the case, for the question as to which prong of the river is the true river is really a question of fact, your committee is decidedly of the opinion that the South Fork is the true boundary, and that therefore the claim of the State of Texas is unwarranted. * * * * *
>
> If the data given in these reports are correct, there would seem to be no doubt of the claim of the United States to the tract in dispute, and therefore your committee report adversely to the bill referred to it.
>
> But inasmuch as the claim is disputed, and that with the earnestness of belief on the part of Texas, and inasmuch as none of the surveys referred to have been made with the privity of the State of Texas, the joint commission appointed having failed to act in concert, your committee is of the opinion that that State should have a hearing in the matter, and should have an opportunity to co-operate with the United States in settling the facts upon which the question in dispute rests. A substitute is reported for the appointment of a joint commission, the passage of which is recommended.

In view of the complications which are already threatened through persons claiming to exercise rights on the disputed tract under the jurisdiction of the State of Texas, as also the great influx of cattle herds thereon, it is important that this question should be definitely settled by Congress at an early date.

"INDIAN COUNTRY."

During the last session of Congress the meaning of the words "Indian Country," as used in the Revised Statutes and other laws of the United States, was made a subject of inquiry by the Senate Committee on the Revision of the Laws. The attention of the Senate was called to the matter by a letter from Judge McCrary, addressed to Hon. G. F. Hoar, United States Senator, in which he stated that he had recently had occasion to decide that section 1 of the act of June 30, 1834, known as the "trade and intercourse act" (4 Stat., 729), was repealed by the Revised Statutes, and that if he was correct in this ruling there was no act of Congress in force defining the meaning of the words "Indian Country," or the locality or boundaries of the "Indian Country." The committee concurred with Judge McCrary, and requested the views of the department and the preparation of a bill drawn to meet the requirements of the public service.

A report was prepared by this office reciting the various acts of Congress relating to the "Indian Country," and the decisions of the courts thereon. The conclusion reached in the report was in accord with the decision rendered by Judge Hillyer, of the United States district court of Nevada, in the case of the United States *vs.* Leathers (6 Sawyer, 17), in which he held that section 1 of the intercourse law of 1834 was repealed by the Revised Statutes, and that the words "Indian Country" referred to the portions of the public land allotted to the use and occupation of the Indians. There seemed, therefore, to be no occasion to anticipate the difficulties feared by Judge McCrary.

A bill was prepared, however, for the use of the committee, if they regarded any legislation as necessary, which provided that—

> The words "Indian Country," as used in chapter four of title twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes and other laws of the United States, shall be construed to apply to and include the following classes of Indian reservations, viz: Lands to which the original Indian title has never been extinguished, but which have not been specifically reserved by treaty, act of Congress, or otherwise, for the use of the Indians; lands expressly reserved by treaty or act of Congress, or set apart for the use of the Indians by executive order of the President of the United States; lands patented to Indian tribes; and lands which have been purchased by or ceded to the United States for the purpose of settling friendly Indians thereon.

This bill was favorably reported by the committee as Senate bill 2100, with the following words stricken out: "lands to which the original Indian title has never been extinguished, but which have not been specifically reserved by treaty, act of Congress, or otherwise, for the use of the Indians, or for other purposes," for the reason, as stated in the report, that they believe that there are no such lands in the United States. (See Senate Report No. 773, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.) This clause was intended to cover the lands in Dakota occupied and claimed by the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas. No further action appears to have been taken upon the subject.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR RAILROADS THROUGH INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Arizona Southern Railroad—Papago Reserve, Arizona.—On the 21st April last, the Arizona Southern Railroad Company, engaged in building a line of railroad from Tucson, Arizona, to the Mexican border line, some ten miles south of Calabaz, made an informal agreement with Chief Ascension Rios, on behalf of the Papago Indians, for a right of way 200 feet wide from north to south through the Papago Reserve, covering a distance of about eight miles. For this concession the company agreed to erect, within the reservation for the use of the Indians, a school house of adobe, to cost $3,000. Upon submission of this agreement to the department, you directed that, since the reservation was created by Executive order, and hence was excepted from the provisions of the right-of-way act of March 3, 1875, the company should first obtain the authority of Congress for a right of way before taking any further action in the matter.

By act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, a right of way not exceeding 200 feet in width through the Papago Indian Reservation was granted to the Arizona Southern Railroad Company, according to the plans of route and survey of the said company, now on file in this department and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the consent of the Indians occupying said reservation and to the payment by said railroad company to the Secretary of the Interior of such compensation as may be fixed by him, to be expended by him for the benefit of the said Indians. Measures are now being taken to carry out the provisions of the act.

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Ute Reserve in Colorado.—On May 12, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of March 2, 1868, with the Ute Indians in Colorado, the President issued his proclamation authorizing the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to construct its line of railroad, with extensions and branches thereof, through the Ute Reservation. On April 22, 1881, information having reached this office that the Indians were becoming restive at the presence of the working force of the railroad, and had threatened to stop the work until compensation was made to them for the lands taken, I reported the facts to the department, and on May 3, following, the president of the company was notified by your predecessor to stop the construction of the road until the consent of the Indians had been obtained and proper compensation made to them. No attention was paid by the company to this notice. The road has been constructed and is now in operation, and the question of compensation still remains open.

In his annual report to the President your predecessor held that the Indians were entitled to compensation for the occupancy of their lands by the company, and recommended that suitable action be taken by Congress looking to an adjustment of the rights of the respective parties. (See annual report of Secretary of Interior for 1881, p. X.) No action, however, appears to have been taken by Congress in the matter.

In view of the provisions of the act of Congress of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 199), ratifying the agreement made with the Utes for the sale of their reservation; their subsequent removal, and the provisions of the act passed at the last session, approved July 28, 1882, declaring all that portion of the Ute Reservation lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Utes to be public lands of the United States, and subject to disposal in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the said act of June 15, 1880, I have the honor to submit for your consideration what action, if any, shall now be taken in the premises.

Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway—Sioux Reserve in Dakota.—Since the preparation of my last Annual Report, the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company has paid into this department, for the use of the Sioux Indians, the sum of $13,911, partial payment for right of way, depot and station grounds, required for the purposes of the road upon the Great Sioux Reserve, west of the Missouri River, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of November 2, 1880, and has been authorized to proceed with the construction of the road. The balance of the consideration money agreed to be paid for the right of way is payable after the company shall have constructed 100 miles of road upon the reserve.

The company has also definitely located the section of 640 acres required for depot purposes, on the west bank of the Missouri River, included in the above-mentioned purchase. By supplemental agreement of November 10, 1880, the company agreed to pay for all improvements of individual Lower Brulé Indians falling within the limits of said section such amount of compensation as may be awarded by a commission to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Steps are now being taken to perfect the list of Indians who are entitled under this agreement, with a view to an adjustment of damages in manner provided.

This company has also definitely located a tract of 188 acres for depot purposes, &c., on the Crow Creek Reserve, east of the Missouri River, as provided for by the agreement of November 13, 1880. It has also filed a map of its road as constructed through the Crow Creek Reserve, under the terms of said agreement. The total consideration money payable in respect of land so taken on the Crow Creek Reserve is $1,424.76, which the company is ready to pay. The maps are now before the department for approval.

Dakota Central Railway—Sioux Reserve in Dakota.—The Dakota Central Railway Company has definitely located the section of land at Fort Pierre, on the west side of the Missouri River, granted under the agreement with the Sioux Indians June 12, 1880, and has paid into the department, for the use of said Indians, the sum of $3,200, as consideration money therefor. It has also paid to the department the sum of $375 for the right of way through the Old Winnebago Reserve, east of the river, granted by the agreement of December 31, 1880. I am not advised what progress has been made in the construction of this road.

Idaho, Clear Water and Montana Transportation Company—Nez Percé Reserve, Idaho.—On the 27th January last, Agent Warner, in charge of the Nez Percé Indians, transmitted to this office a petition of the Idaho, Clear Water and Montana Transportation Company (a corporation of the Territory of Idaho, engaged in the construction of railroads from Lewiston east into Montana), for a right of way along the Clear Water River and through the Nez Percé Reservation, established by treaty of June 9, 1863 (14 Stat. 651), which treaty provides for the establishment of roads upon that reservation under authority of the United States. In transmitting the application the agent stated that the Indians appeared to favor the building of the road, as it would open up a good market for their farm produce, and that it would also greatly facilitate the delivery of supplies to the agency. He therefore earnestly recommended the granting of the petition, subject to the consent of the Indians.

In pursuance of department instructions of the 8th May last, Agent Warner was directed to convene a council of the Indians for the purpose of laying the matter before them and obtaining their consent to a peaceful preliminary survey in order to determine the definite location of the road upon the reservation, with the understanding that before any construction of the road could be commenced the consent of three-fourths of the adult male Indians upon the reservation would be necessary, and that reasonable compensation, subject to the approval of the department, would be required from the company for the right of way and lands taken. On the 10th June last, Agent Warner reported to this office that he had submitted the proposition to the Indians in council assembled, and that greatly to his surprise they had almost unanimously voted against it. Subsequent advices from the agent seem, however, to indicate that the Indians acted under a misapprehension, and that they will reconsider their determination this fall.

Utah and Northern Railroad—Shoshone and Bannack (Fort Hall) Reserve, Idaho.—Reference was made in my last annual report to an agreement which had been entered into with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians of Idaho for the extinguishment by the government of their title to so much of the lands of their reservation as are required for the purposes of the Utah and Northern Railroad Company in the construction of a road from east to west through the Fort Hall Reserve. By this agreement, which is dated July 18, 1881, the Shoshone and Bannack Indians ceded to the United States a strip of land extending from east to west through their reservation, to be used by said railroad company as a right of way and road bed, containing 670 acres, or thereabouts; also certain plots of land for depots, stations, &c., containing about 102 acres. For this cession the United States agreed to pay to the Shoshone and Bannack Indians $6,000, or about $7.77 per acre, to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of said Indians, upon ratification of the agreement by Congress and necessary appropriations therefor, and to bear interest at 5 per cent.

This agreement was ratified by act of Congress approved July 3, 1882, section 3 of which provides for the grant of right of way and the use of the plots of land so relinquished to the Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the purposes set forth in the agreement, but requires the company, as a condition precedent to the use of the lands, to pay to the Treasurer of the United States, within ninety days from the passage of the act, the said sum of $6,000 thereby appropriated, and to file with the Secretary of the Interior its written acceptance of the conditions of said section. These requirements have been complied with by the company, and I am informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that the $6,000 have been deposited with him. The Utah and Northern Railroad Company has since assigned its rights acquired under said act of Congress to the Oregon Short Line Railway Company.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Indian Territory.—Under authority of an act of Congress approved July 27, 1866 (14 Stat., 292); the several treaties negotiated during the same year with the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, and Seminoles, providing for an east and west and a north and south railroad through their respective countries; and the decision of Hon. Secretary Cox, dated May 21, 1870, approved by the President May 23, 1870, and the decision of your immediate predecessor in office, dated March 31, 1882; the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad westward from Vinita, Cherokee Nation, through the Indian Territory, which had been suspended for some years past, has been resumed.

Under date of March 27, 1882, the company entered into an agreement with the Cherokee Nation for the purchase of materials required in the construction and repairs of the road in the Cherokee country, under the provisions of the Cherokee laws in relation to such purchases; also for the settlement and adjustment by the courts and laws of said nation of all questions for damages to property. The company has also filed a new bond of same date in the sum of $500,000, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the several nations and tribes of Indians owning or occupying the lands of the Indian Territory, conditioned for the faithful performance of the obligations imposed on said company by the act of Congress of July 27, 1866, and in other particulars for the protection of the Indians. Bond and agreement were approved in the department April 3, 1882.

The act of Congress, July 27, 1866, authorizes the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to construct "a branch from the point at which the road strikes the Canadian River eastwardly along the most suitable route as selected, to a point on the western boundary line of Arkansas at or near the town of Van Buren." The map of location of the branch road from the point on the main line at which it strikes the Canadian River, eastwardly to Van Buren in Arkansas, shows the line of route to be as follows: From its junction with the main line as above, down the

Canadian on its north side to where it empties into the Arkansas River; crossing the Arkansas and running down said river on its north side to Van Buren; in its route passing through country occupied under Executive order by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, through the reservation of the Pottawatomies, and through the Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee countries. Your predecessor held that should the branch road be built on the line of location as laid down on the maps, there would then be two east and west roads through the Creek and Cherokee country, which would be in violation of the treaties with those Indians which provide for but one east and west and one north and south road through their respective countries. He was therefore of opinion that should the branch road be built, it should not be allowed to cross the country of the Creeks or of the Cherokees, but should have its line, so far as those countries are concerned, south of the Canadian and Arkansas Rivers.

On the 10th August last the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, through its general solicitor, General Williamson, applied to this office, stating that the road had been completed from Vinita, through the Cherokee and Creek country, to a point near the Arkansas River, which would be township 19 north, range 12 east, if the surveys were extended; that the company had carefully surveyed the line of main road so laid down on the map of definite location, and finding many engineering difficulties to contend with, asked permission to explore the country south of the line located for the purpose of gaining such information as would enable it to contrast the cost of constructing and maintaining a road on a more southern route with the cost of constructing a road along the Cimarron River, and with the ultimate intention of laying the facts and figures before the department, with a view to procuring a ruling upon the question as to the exact line upon which the company should build its road, if any doubt should exist as to where it might build.

The request appearing reasonable, permission to make the necessary explorations through the country designated was granted, subject to the consent of the Indians, viz, the Creeks, Sacs and Foxes, and Cheyennes and Arapahoes, through whose lands the exploring party would necessarily pass, and General Williamson was so notified by office letter of August 31, 1882. The several agents for these Indians were at the same time directed to consult with them and endeavor to procure their consent to the passage of the company's employés through their lands for the purposes indicated. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes who, in November, 1881, seriously objected to the construction of the road have readily assented. The Creeks and Sac and Fox Indians have, as yet, taken no definite action in the matter, but it is not apprehended that any serious objection will be interposed.

Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Choctaw and Chickasaw country, Indian Territory.—On the 2d of August, 1882, Congress passed an act granting a right of way to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the

Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians in the Indian Territory, commencing at a point to be selected by the company on the line of the Choctaw Nation, immediately contiguous to Sebastian or Scott Counties, in the State of Arkansas, and running thence in a southwesterly direction on the most direct and practicable route through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the direction of Paris, in the State of Texas, and to continue to or connect with a proposed road from the city of Paris aforesaid. This grant is made subject to the condition that the said railway company shall pay quarter-annually to the national treasurers of said nations, every year during the existence of the rights and privileges granted, to be used for the benefit of schools therein, the sum of $750, in the proportion of one-fourth to the Chickasaws and three-fourths to the Choctaws, with a proviso that if the general councils of said nations, or either of them, shall, within sixty days after the passage of the act, by resolution duly adopted, dissent from the allowance provided for, and shall report the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then the compensation to be paid for the uses and grants in the act made for such dissenting tribes shall be determined by appraisers to be appointed as in said act mentioned.

The act, which is quite lengthy, provides for the completion of the road and telegraph within two years from the date of acceptance by the company. It also contains various clauses and stipulations for the protection of the Indians, and declares that failing certain conditions therein prescribed, the said company shall forfeit all rights thereunder, which, upon declaration and consent of the Secretary of the Interior, shall inure to the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company upon like conditions as in said act mentioned; and upon its failure to comply therewith, then the privileges granted to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company shall apply to any other incorporated company that shall have first obtained the approval of the President of the United States.

Northern Pacific Railroad—Crow Reserve, Montana.—By an agreement dated August 22, 1881 (also referred to in my last annual report), the Crow Indians surrendered to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to a strip of land 400 feet wide, extending from east to west across their reservation, containing about 5,384 acres, to be used by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as a right of way and road bed; also certain plots of land, aggregating 266 acres or thereabouts, for depot and station purposes. For the lands so relinquished the United States agreed to pay to the Crow Indians $25,000, to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of said Indians upon ratification of the agreement by Congress and necessary appropriation therefor, to be expended for the benefit of the Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

This agreement was ratified by act of Congress approved July 10, 1882, section 3 of which provides for the grant of the right of way, and

the use of the plots of land so relinquished, to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the uses and purposes mentioned in said agreement, but requires the company, as a condition precedent to the user of the lands, to pay to the Treasurer of the United States, within 60 days from the passage of the said act, the sum of $25,000, thereby appropriated, and to file with the Secretary of the Interior its written acceptance of the conditions of said section. The acceptance above required has been filed in this office, but I have no information as to the payment of the $25,000.

Northern Pacific Railroad, Jocko (Flathead) Reserve, Montana.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having applied for a right of way through the Jocko Reserve, in Montana, occupied by the confederated tribes of the Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenay Indians, under the treaty of July 16, 1855 (12 Stat., 975), Assistant Attorney-General McCammon was detailed by you on the 22d July last, to proceed to the Flathead Agency and negotiate with the Indians, under the treaty and acts of Congress in that behalf, for the extinguishment of their title to so much of the lands of their reservation as are required for the purposes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the construction of its road westwardly, through that reserve, according to certain plans filed by the company in this department. Mr. McCammon has not yet filed his official report, but I am informally advised by him that he succeeded in negotiating an agreement with the Indians, by which the lands necessary for a right of way 200 feet wide, and extending a distance of about 53 miles across the reservation, with suitable grounds for station purposes, are relinquished to the United States upon payment of $16,000, this sum to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said confederated tribes upon ratification of the agreement by Congress, and to be expended for the benefit of the Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. Provision is also made for the payment of $7,500 for improvements of individual Indians of said tribes falling within the boundaries of the lands so relinquished. The necessary papers will be hereafter submitted to you for transmission to Congress.

Atchison and Nebraska Railroad—Iowa Reserve, Nebraska.—The agreement of June 18, 1881, with the Iowa Indians of Nebraska for a new right of way across their reserve to the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company has been finally completed, and was approved by you on the 4th of August last. The quantity of land taken by the company amounts to six and one-half acres, for which they have paid at the rate of $25 per acre.

Carson and Colorado Railroad—Walker River Reserve, Nevada.—On April 13, 1880, the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company entered into an informal agreement with the Pah-ute Indians for a right of way across the Walker River Reserve, which was set apart by Executive order, March 19, 1874. Under a misconception of the requirements of the law

in such cases, but apparently in good faith, the company constructed its road upon the reserve without procuring the necessary legal authority. As soon as the facts were definitely ascertained in this office they were reported to the department for instructions, and on the 13th March last your predecessor directed that a formal agreement embodying the terms theretofore agreed upon between the railroad company and the Indians should be obtained and submitted to the department for approval and transmission to Congress for ratification. Such agreement was accordingly prepared and executed by a majority of the Indians interested and the railroad company, under date of 9th August last, and will in due course be submitted for your approval, and ratification at the next session of Congress.

New Mexico and Southern Pacific Railway Company—Pueblos of New Mexico.—The New Mexico and Southern Pacific Railway Company, failing to come to terms with the Indians of the pueblo Santo Domingo, for a right of way across their land grant, and for lands sufficient for a division station thereon, has commenced proceedings in the Territorial courts to obtain title under the provisions of the general incorporation act relating to railroads in the Territory of New Mexico, February 2, 1878. The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico stand on a plane different from that of ordinary Indians. They are not Indian tribes within the meaning of the acts of Congress prohibiting settlement by any person on land belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe; but they are held to have a complete title to their lands and their rights may be maintained under the Territorial laws of New Mexico (U. S. *vs.* Joseph, 4 Otto, 614). By these laws the several tribes of Pueblo Indians are incorporated bodies politic and corporate, with power to sue and be sued in any court of law or equity in respect of any claim to lands occupied or claimed contrary to law by any person whatsoever, and to resist any encroachment or trespass thereon.

In April, 1881, complaint having been made by the local agent that the railway company had established a division station named "Wallace" upon the lands of the pueblo Santo Domingo for the accommodation of its employés, to which numerous settlers were flocking, opening up trading establishments, whisky saloons, &c., against the wishes of the Indians, the United States attorney for the district of New Mexico was, at the request of this department, directed by the Hon. Attorney-General to co operate with the agent for the protection of the Indians, and to act as their attorney in cases where it might become necessary to apply to the courts for their relief, or where their interests were in jeopardy. The Indians having positively refused to sell any portion of their lands for a town site at Wallace, and the settlers being equally determined to remain, proceedings for their removal have been instituted under the direction of the United States attorney as the attorney for the Indians. In like manner he has been requested by the agent to protect the interests of the Indians in the proceedings by the company to appraise the value of the lands taken for right of way.

PAYMENTS OF CASH ANNUITIES.

Miamies of Indiana.—The payment of the principal sum, $221,257.86, which became due to these Indians, under the treaty of 1854, on the 1st day of July, 1880, and which was provided for by act of March 3, 1881, as noted in my report for last year, where I expressed the hope that but a short time longer would be necessary to complete it, has been somewhat delayed. As the work progressed various questions presented themselves, some of which could not have been foreseen, such as doubtful claims, the right of members of this branch of the tribe who had been drawing moneys with the Western Miamies to share with both tribes, and as to who were the proper parties to receive the shares of deceased beneficiaries. The procuring of properly-qualified guardians for minors, the security required by the act being so large, was attended with much difficulty and delay; and the claim of Vandeventer & McDowell, which this act also provided should be adjusted and paid, demanded time and attention beyond what was at first anticipated. Thus, much unavoidable delay had to be submitted to, as no step could be taken until this office was assured beyond reasonable doubt that the law was being strictly complied with. Therefore it was not until the 31st of January, 1882, that the first payment was effected, and on the 5th of the following July, the date of last report from Hon. Calvin Cowgill, who has charge of this payment, some twenty claims still remained to be paid to the heirs or legal representatives of persons deceased. These, requiring the action of the courts, took more time, but I am now persuaded that all will be completed in a few days. I may here call attention to the faithful manner in which Agent Cowgill has discharged this arduous and responsible duty. Notwithstanding the numerous perplexing questions involved, and the well-known readiness of designing whites to take advantage of any oversight or flaw in the dealings of the agents of the government with the Indians, whereby they might hope to reap some advantage to themselves, no expression of dissatisfaction has reached this office from any of the Miamies, and I believe strict justice has been done.

Although this money was due to the Miamies by treaty on the 1st day of July, 1880, no action was taken toward providing for its payment until March 3, 1881. The interest, however, for the year 1881, although not provided for in the treaty, was paid to them, and this was satisfactory; but as the payment of the principal was still deferred for at least six months, during the fiscal year 1882, without fault of theirs, they consider themselves, through the precedent of having been paid for 1881, and in equity, entitled to additional interest. This they are the rather disposed to expect as they appear to have heard of the appropriation made for paying them for the full fiscal year 1882, which still remains on the books in this office. It therefore seems necessary that some further action be taken in the case to finally settle it, either by

allowing them a part of the money, say interest for six months of the year 1882, or by covering the whole amount back into the Treasury.

Winnebagoes.—Circumstances have prevented my fully carrying out the provisions of the act approved January 18, 1881, for the benefit of these Indians. The clerk who was detailed from this office to take a census of those in Wisconsin was prevented through the interference of some meddlesome whites from completing it as quickly as had been anticipated. No appropriation had been made to meet his expenses, and but a very limited amount could be spared from the contingent fund of this department for that purpose, and when this was exhausted, in December last, he was compelled to abandon the effort to complete the census, leaving about one-third of these Indians yet to be enrolled.

Early in the following spring I called the attention of the department to the difficulties in the case, and suggested that an appeal be made to Congress for funds to complete the work, but no appropriation was made for the purpose. This is to be regretted, as the Indians need the money and are in most instances prepared to make a good use of it, and any considerable delay may necessitate going over much of the ground again. Several parties in Wisconsin have expressed a desire to finish this work, but I am of the opinion that sending a competent and perfectly disinterested person to do it would be most beneficial to the Indians, by preventing the possibility of their being controlled by self-constituted, unscrupulous attorneys, such as have already greatly retarded my efforts to properly carry out the act. I therefore repeat my former suggestion, that funds should be provided for this purpose.

The number of Indians who on account of the interference of white men refused to be enrolled is about 250. As a result of this partial failure, no money has been paid to those Indians who complied with the request of the government, and they are made to suffer because of the obstinate and rebellious attitude of a part of the tribe. This is making the innocent suffer for the acts of the guilty, and ought, in some manner, to be remedied, so that the law-abiding ones should be paid what is justly due them. I can see neither reason nor justice in refusing or neglecting longer to pay these Indians who have willingly done all that was required of them by the government.

As several of these Indians, in anticipation of this money, selected lands, which the want of it rendered them unable to secure, a temporary expedient was resorted to, and an arrangement made with the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, whereby the claimants can go before the agent for the office nearest to them, and, by proving their Winnebago blood, &c., and their willingness to comply with the provisions of the act of July 18, 1881, the land they have selected can be reserved for them until this money is paid.

Wyandottes.—The payment to this tribe of Indians of $28,109.51, the sum appropriated by the act of March 3, 1881, which was to be in full payment of their claim under treaty of February 23, 1867, was com-

pleted on the 13th of April last. A very careful census having been taken, and the claims of those who applied to be enrolled carefully examined, all who could not be proved to be members of the Wyandotte *tribe*, as defined in the treaties made with these Indians, were rejected.

The payment seems to have been very satisfactory to the Indians, especially as the claim of Isaiah Walker, for $17,900 for a ferry franchise, on being examined, was not considered good against this fund, and was therefore disallowed.

Sac and Fox, Iowa.—Since my report for 1881, this branch of the Sac and Fox tribe has become more tractable and willing to comply with the rules governing annuity payments, so that $40,000 of their back and current annuities has been paid to them, viz, $20,000 in January last, and the same amount in the following August. This was a per capita of about $128, or over $500 to each family of four persons, which number their domestic relations will average. Of this large sum, after paying some back taxes on their lands, they had expended, by September 1, almost every cent, except about $3,000, with which they propose to purchase more land, which they greatly need. It is to be regretted that at least half of the entire payment could not have been used for this purpose, rather than squandered in ways, if not injurious, yet of but doubtful benefit to them. But as the money was their own, no action could be taken by this office further than giving them good advice.

The agent complains of drunkenness amongst these Indians, which he, for want of means, is unable to prevent, but it is hoped the stringent liquor law now in force in that State will result in their being benefited to a greater degree by future annuities.

All the other regular annuities, &c., have been paid during the year without incident worthy of special remark, and it is a gratifying fact that although a total sum of about $650,000 has been so disbursed to the Indians, during this time, having to pass through many hands, and find its way to the owners often in the least civilized part of the country, no case of loss to the government or to the Indian has occurred, either through accident, carelessness, or design. The present system of enrolling the Indians is so perfect, each birth, death, change in relationship of members of families, English and Indian name, age, and sex being duly recorded, that oversight or imposition is almost impossible, and general satisfaction among the Indians is the result.

EDUCATION.

Exclusive of the five civilized tribes, the whole number of Indian pupils attending school the past year has been 8,412. Of these 476 were in attendance at the Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove training schools. Of the remainder 3,937 attended reservation boarding schools and 3,999 reservation day schools. The average attendance for the year has been 5,126. A table giving the schools in detail, with the attendance and condition of each, will be found on page 316. The following

table shows the gradual progress which has taken place in Indian education during the last six years:

	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.
1877	6,019	3,598
1878	6,229	4,142
1879	7,193	4,488
1880	7,240	4,651
1881	8,109	4,976
1882	8,412	5,126

Boarding-schools.—Six new boarding-schools have been opened during the past year at the Round Valley, Lower Brulé, Fort Peck, Western Shoshone, Navajo, and Yankton Agencies, making the whole number now in operation 74, including the training-schools at Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove. In each of the reservation boarding-schools instruction is given the girls in all branches of household industry as well as the making and repair of garments. The work of the kitchen, laundry, dining-room, dormitory, and sewing-room is performed by them under the supervision of the employés of the school, and it is expected that they will receive as thorough and constant instruction in the art of home-making as in reading and writing the English language. It is in this department that the want of suitable buildings and appliances has been most severely felt, and thereby progress has been most seriously retarded. Want of funds has compelled the refusal to many schools of wells, cisterns, suitable furniture, and clothing materials, and the many articles of convenience which are considered essential to the proper management of a private family, and which are even more sorely needed for the smooth working of a large household. The Indian is an apprentice to civilization, and he cannot be expected to make rapid advancement in his trade if the tools furnished him are poor in quality and insufficient in number and variety. Too often the ingenuity of teachers has been taxed to see how they could manage to do without, instead of how they could teach pupils to use, the appliances of civilized life.

Industrial training for boys is also carried on at reservation boarding schools, and is receiving more and more attention with each year. In connection with 57 schools, 1,245 acres are under cultivation, and the crops the past year have amounted to 8,370 bushels corn, 3,698 bushels oats, 11,683 bushels vegetables, 1,248 bushels wheat, 154 tons hay, 1,250 melons, 1,575 pumpkins, and 2,890 heads of cabbage. In addition to farming and gardening, the preparing of fuel and carrying of water gives many hours of labor to the boys, and the teaching of trades is rapidly being introduced. Blacksmithing, tailoring, and harness-making are taught at four schools; seven teach shoemaking, ten carpentering, and fifteen the raising and care of stock. Training in these branches has been greatly stimulated by the success of the experiments at Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove. Agents are taking these schools as

models of what an Indian school should be, and pupils at home are interested to learn the branches which are being taught their more favored relatives.

In industrial education Indian boarding-schools are doing pioneer work. There are neither precedents nor text-books to follow. In very few schools in the United States can the white child, unless he is a criminal, learn how to work as well as how to read; how to use his hands as well as his head. This need is receiving the attention of educators and philanthropists, and the success of the experiment among Indians is being watched with interest by the friends of the lower classes both white and black. One of the first obstacles encountered is the outlay of funds required. To fairly equip each reservation school with stock, wagons, farming implements and mechanical tools, and have these articles used not only by children, but by children who have no inherited inclination or aptitude for civilized pursuits, must very largely increase the annual expense of the schools; and though for such expenditure the return in the next generation will be large, the immediate returns will be meager. Nevertheless it ought to be done, and appropriations increased accordingly. Even if Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove could turn out, as they cannot, all the skilled mechanics and agriculturists needed among Indians, yet the value to the Indian boy of mere rudimentary training in some one of the various handicrafts will be worth to his own manhood and the civilization of his race immeasurably more than it will cost, and the *morale* of the school which furnishes such employment and diversion to its restless pupils will be vastly improved.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the agency industrial boarding-school. It is the center of Indian civilization, and will be until parents are willing to send their children away from home to be educated, and the government is willing to assume the enormous expense of that sort of schooling. Until then the reservation schools will be worth as much to the distant training-schools as the training-schools are to the reservation. They awaken the interest in education which first leads the parent to surrender his child, and they so mold public opinion as to make it possible for the returned student to persevere in the habits learned at the East. Unless a strong purifying influence is exerted on the reservation atmosphere while the students are absent, they will return to a fire-damp of heathenism, ignorance, and superstition that will extinguish all the flames of intelligence and virtue that have been kindled by contact with civilization. In this way only can the government hope to escape the humiliating relapses which many years ago discouraged missionary societies from any further attempts at educating Indian pupils away from their tribes. An appropriation of not less than $50,000 should be made by Congress at its next session to properly equip existing reservation schools for industrial work.

Day schools.—Eleven new day schools have been opened this year, but four day schools have become boarding-schools, and twelve have been

discontinued, so that the whole number now in operation is 101, five less than last year. Most of those discontinued were small schools, maintained in the Indian camps by religious societies. It is as common a belief that the boarding should supersede the day school as it is that training-schools remote from the Indian country ought to be substituted for those located in the midst of the Indians. But I trust that the time is not far distant when a system of district schools will be established in Indian settlements, which will serve not only as centers of enlightenment for those neighborhoods, but will give suitable employment to returned students, especially the young women, for whom it is specially difficult to provide. As General Amstrong has well said in his annual report:

> There is absolutely no position of dignity to which an Indian girl after three years' training can look forward with any reasonable confidence. There is nothing for her but to enjoy or suffer in the present state as best she may. Schools in the Indian camps, under judicious and vigorous supervision (such as are in a few cases already established by the missionaries), would give honorable work, full of inspiration, to our best Indian girls.

Referring to reports from returned students, he also says:

> There has been a less favorable account of the two girls who live in the camps with their mothers, which is their misfortune rather than their fault. There is not the regular employment for girls that there is for boys. The lot and the chance of the former are much harder than of the latter. The intelligent decent Indian girl is a problem. Teaching would be her hope if schools were provided.

To erect necessary buildings and pay teachers for such district schools will require another increase in appropriations, which I hope will not be wanting.

When such schools are established, compulsory education can be resorted to. This has already been partially tried at two agencies with considerable success, although the compulsion could not be made universal for the reason that school facilities fell far short of accommodating the school population. Two other agents have signified their intention of adopting such measures, and, with the help of their Indian police, will undoubtedly succeed. At other agencies, however, where there is greater disproportion between the number of children and the size and number of the school buildings, pupils have to be turned away from instead of forced to school.

I desire, in this connection, to renew my suggestion of last year, that the example of New York in extending her common school system over her Indian reservations and employing educated Indians as teachers, is a most sensible one for other States to follow. The results thereof would be no less valuable to the State than to the general government.

Carlisle, Forest Grove, and Hampton training schools.—By reference to the reports of Lieutenants Pratt and Wilkinson, and of S. C. Armstrong, herewith, pages 177, 187, and 181, respectively, it will be seen that good work has been accomplished during the year at the Carlisle,

Forest Grove, and Hampton training schools. They have been attended by 284, 91, and 101 pupils, respectively. The Carlisle pupils represent 33 tribes and 18 agencies; the Forest Grove pupils, 10 tribes and 5 agencies.

At Carlisle and Hampton the apprentices in the various shops have not only attended to the large amount of repairing, building, and furnishing required at the schools, but have manufactured for use at the various Indian agencies 253 sets double harness, 13 wagons and 1 buggy, 2,000 pairs shoes, and 14,124 articles of tinware, and the schools have been credited with the value of these articles at the contract prices paid therefor by the Indian Office. The apprentices to the trades of blacksmith, carpenter, printer, shoemaker, tinsmith, wheelwright, painter, butcher, tailor, saddler, and baker have numbered 183. The energies of the rest of the boys were devoted to farm work.

Only eight deaths have occurred at the two schools during the year, the improved health conditions being due partly to acclimatization, but more to greater watchfulness and a better understanding on the part of both instructors and pupils of the requirements of the Indian physique.

The practice of placing pupils in private families during the summer vacation has been continued with most satisfactory results. More homes were opened to them in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania than there were pupils to send; 106 boys and girls have thus been given the best possible individual training. Removed from the rules and restraints which make up the machinery of a large institution and render the life of its inmates more or less mechanical, they are thrown upon their own resources and responsibility, and learn the self-imposed restraints and amenities and tasks which characterize home life. The appreciation of the advantages shown by the children, and their usual readiness to do their share of the work of the farm or the house, has enabled Lieutenant Pratt to secure wages for all the pupils sent out by him this summer. These wages, varying from one to fifteen dollars per month, have been paid direct to the pupils and added to the womanliness and manliness of the recipients. The good record made by the Indian youth in their temporary homes is reported in detail by Lieutenant Pratt. Forty-eight of the Carlisle pupils will remain with their new friends during the winter, doing "chores" and attending public school. The size of the buildings and the appropriation allow for the education at Carlisle of about 300 pupils, but by placing children in private families Lieutenant Pratt proposes to reduce expenses and enlarge accommodations so that he can care for 380 pupils. He will also depend on the continued liberality of friends of the Indian, who have given substantial proof of their interest in the work at Carlisle by the contribution during the year of $7,243.

The first "graduates" from Carlisle, consisting of 37 Sioux from Dakota and 35 representatives of tribes in the Indian Territory, returned to their homes in July last. These were the pupils with whom the school

was started in October, 1879. It is expected that the majority of them will return to Carlisle this fall for further instruction. For this the most worthy and promising will be selected, and especially those whose moral stamina has stood the test of the temporary return to the old associations and degradations. Though the record of the students who returned last year from Hampton has been in the main satisfactory, yet it is apparent that to return immature youth to heathen homes after only three years of training under specially favorable conditions is a hazardous experiment. Justice to the child as well as economy in the service require a supplemental course of at least two years, during which the seed sown may have opportunity to take deeper root. Hereafter parents will be expected to surrender their children for five instead of three years.

Industrial work at Forest Grove has met with unusual success. The blacksmith and shoe shops have netted $772 to the school. The apprentices to the carpenter have put up two 2-story additions to the dormitories, 32 by 32 feet, and two smaller additions, 25 by 36 and 14 by 28, besides making furniture for the school and attending to necessary repairs. The renting of 45 acres furnishes an opportunity for practical lessons in farming, while several of the boys have been employed in the harvest field by farmers in that section. Lieutenant Wilkinson reports:

> The local press of the country notes the fact that without the help of the boys of the Indian school some of the farmers of this section would have had great trouble in harvesting their crops. One paper has raised its warning cry for the protection of white labor as against Indian. The boys have worked side by side with the white man, earned the same wages, and this in a section of country where it has always been claimed the Indian would not work.

As stated last year the great need at Forest Grove is the purchase of land which shall be the property of the school.

Injustice has been done this school by the wording of the appropriation for its support, which limits the amount to be paid for the care and support of the pupils to $200 per capita per annum. Expenditures can be reduced to this figure, but it will be at the expense of the best interests of the pupils in attendance.

Buildings.—Nine new boarding-school buildings have been occupied during the year, and in nine more new buildings schools will be opened this fall. The office has thus been enabled to open boarding schools for the first time among the 27,105 Indians of the five agencies already named, and also among the Yankton Indians; that tribe, however, has not been wholly deprived of boarding-school facilities hitherto, for the reason that the remissness of the government in that respect has been partially atoned for by the Episcopalians, who, for many years, have maintained there a flourishing boys' boarding school. The buildings to be occupied this fall will provide for the opening of boarding-schools for the first time among the 9,412 Indians of the Nevada, Umatilla, Blackfeet, and Warm Springs agencies, among the Snake Indians at the Yainax

subagency in Oregon, and among the Poncas in the Indian Territory, who, since their removal thither, have had only a small day school. Arrangements have been made for putting up ten new buildings during the coming season to give new schools to the Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Mescalero agencies, to replace the Wichita building, destroyed by fire in December last, and to give proper accommodations to five agency boarding schools that are now carried on at great disadvantage in rented buildings or in houses which, by dilapidation, unsuitable and inconvenient arrangement of rooms, and restricted limits, have become each year less and less adapted to the purpose for which they are used. Children who shiver in rooms ceiled with canvas, who dodge the muddy drops trickling through worn-out dirt roofs, who are crowded in ill-ventilated dormitories, who recite in a single school-room, three classes at a time, and who have no suitable sitting-rooms nor bath-rooms, are not likely to be attracted to or make rapid advancement in education and civilization. But inadequate and delayed appropriations have necessitated the continued use, for school purposes, of buildings which long ago should have been condemned as unserviceable and even unsafe. The more generous treatment which Indian education received from Congress at its last session will do much toward remedying this unfortunate state of affairs.

Appropriations.—The legislation of Congress at its last session, in regard to Indian education, marks a new era in Indian affairs. The first appropriation, not required by treaty, made for the support of Indian schools, was $20,000 in 1876. From that time it gradually increased until, in 1881, it reached $85,000. This increase, of course, fell far short of meeting the increased needs of the service, and the deficit was made up from a fund called the civilization fund, being proceeds of the sales of Indian lands in Kansas. From July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1881, $715,000 were placed on the books of the office to the credit of this fund. Of this about $500,000 was expended during these four years in the establishment and support of schools, and the remainder in the purchase of wagons, farming implements, stock cattle, &c. From this fund the Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove schools were established and maintained at an expense of nearly $200,000.

Last fall there remained of the fund only enough to carry these schools through the fiscal year, and to carry several other schools through half the year. With some misgiving the office asked Congress for a deficiency appropriation for 1882 of $50,000, and for an appropriation for 1883 of $150,000 for general school purposes, and $97,000 for Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove, an amount barely sufficient to support existing schools for one year. No better evidence could be given of the newly awakened interest and faith of the people of the United States in Indian education than the appropriation by Congress for the year 1883 of $300,000 for general education, $115,200 for the support of the three training schools, $50,000 for two new training schools, and $17,000 for the education of Indians at various established industrial schools in the States.

The building left by the Pawnees on their reserve in Nebraska, when they removed to the Indian Territory, is being repaired and enlarged, and will be used for one of the new training schools. The other, by the terms of the appropriation, must be located in the Indian Territory, near the Kansas boundary and the Pawnee and Ponca reserves. Plans for this building have been prepared. The crowding of the three training schools already established, the expense of transporting pupils so great a distance from the Indian country, and the severe climatic changes to which it subjects them, have shown the desirability of establishing similar institutions in the region of the Mississippi River. This is now made entirely practicable by the legislation above referred to, and by another act which provides for turning over to the Interior Department, for Indian school purposes, buildings belonging to vacated military posts.

A long unheeded recommendation of this office for the appointment of an inspector of schools received favorable action by Congress at its last session. Through his personal supervision and inspection the school work can be doubled in efficiency and thoroughness, and *system* in Indian education becomes possible.

While providing for increased school facilities over nearly the whole Indian country, Congress by special legislation cut off all government schools from the 2,000 Moquis Pueblos in Arizona. In the last Indian appropriation act is the following clause:

> For the pay of agent * * * at the Moquis Pueblo agency, who shall also perform the duties of teacher and clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars, and no money appropriated by this act shall be expended for pay of teachers or for clerical labor at this agency.

An agent who has no clerk and is required to personally care for the interests of 2,000 Indians living in seven villages, distant from 14 to 36 miles from the agency, and only two of them accessible by wagons, will have little time to spend in the school room. Moreover, since a day school at the agency would be inaccessible to the children, and a day school at one of the villages inaccessible to the agent, the only practicable method of giving the Moquis an education is through a boarding school. Can Congress expect one man to serve not only as agent, clerk, and teacher, but also as matron, cook, and laundress, for $1,500 a year?

While referring to the unusual increase in appropriations for schools during the past year, I ought to state that the service will suffer by any decrease in such appropriation hereafter. There are three classes of funds out of which Indian schools can be supported: (1) Appropriations made in fulfillment of treaty provisions which pledge either the payment annually of a specific amount for education or the support of specified schools. (2) Appropriations made solely for education, but made as a gratuity and not under treaty. (3) Appropriations made for general civilizing purposes, either in fulfillment of treaty obligations or as a gratuity. To these has been added in the past a civilization fund (not appropriated); but that, as already stated, is now exhausted.

The subjoined table shows approximately the amounts which have been expended under each of these heads for Indian education during the past six years:*

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Appropriations made in fulfillment of treaty provisions which pledge either specific sums for education or the support of specified schools	$78,422	$81,056	$76,082	$75,950	$57,450	$52,627
Expenditures for schools made from general funds appropriated or held in trust for the support and civilization of Indians	66,377	72,428	45,490	49,030	122,448	116,292
Special appropriations made for education	20,000	30,000	64,000	75,000	75,000	135,000
Expended from civilization fund for reservation schools	3,885	5,135	1,984	25,228	36,606	16,901
Expended from civilization fund for schools at Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove			2,669	26,992	65,748	89,104
Expended from Sioux fund for Carlisle school				38,263	22,036	1,614
Total	168,684	188,619	190,225	290,463	379,288	411,538

NOTE.—These figures do not include the cost of rations and clothing used by pupils at agencies where regular issues of rations and goods are made to all the Indians of the agency.

It will be seen that the sum appropriated in fulfillment of specific treaty provisions for the support of schools is small. This sum will steadily decrease as the treaties expire. The amount which it has been practicable to spare for education from appropriations made for general civilizing purposes is also small. The demands for seed, breaking land, houses, furniture, farming implements, wagons, stock cattle, &c., must be met from these funds, and those demands are so numerous and so urgent that when they are only partially met little money remains to be devoted to the equally important, but less imperative, school work. Therefore, for the continuing and enlarging of the school work the office must depend upon appropriations made for that specific purpose without reference to treaty or any other obligation, except the obligation of an enlightened Christian people toward a barbarous pagan race, and the obligation of any government to preserve the health of its body politic by the uplifting of its lower classes.

Until the work is undertaken by the States, I take it for granted that the general government intends to see to it that Indian children shall be educated as rapidly as possible; that it intends to put some sort of schools within the reach of all Indian youth, and for several years at least to educate a large proportion of them in boarding schools; that it chooses the boarding school rather than the less expensive day school not only because more thorough discipline can be given therein, but also because education and at the same time civilization can be wrought into the Indian constitution faster by that process than by any other.

The cost of maintaining an Indian pupil in a reservation boarding school may be set down as a little over $150 per annum; in a day school at about $30 per annum. The whole number of Indian youth to be educated, exclusive of the five civilized tribes, may be estimated as between 45,000 and 50,000, and for moderate calculations the lower number

*A similar table is presented and the same subject is discussed in Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 113, 47th Congress, 1st session.

may be taken. The average of the enrollment of pupils in school in Connecticut, Kansas, Nevada, Massachusetts, and Oregon is 80 per cent. of the school population, and the average attendance is 54 per cent. Nearly 19 per cent. of the school population among the Indian tribes was enrolled during the past year, and the average attendance was nearly 12 per cent. If adequate appropriations are made, the number enrolled ten years from now ought to be not less than 50 per cent., or 22,500 pupils. Half of these, educated in reservation boarding schools at $150 per annum, would cost $1,687,500; the other half, educated in day schools at $30 per annum, would cost $337,500. Therefore, to keep one quarter of the Indian school population in boarding schools and another quarter in day schools would require an annual expenditure of over $2,000,000. Irregularity of attendance would decrease the cost somewhat, though not in the same ratio as that between the average attendance and the total enrollment, for the reason that the teaching force and various other expenses could not be allowed to vary with temporary fluctuations in attendance. Deducting 25 per cent. on this account would reduce the annual expenditure to $1,500,000. This is a low estimate, and at the same time I have not taken into account the increased cost of giving Indian youth special training in schools remote from agencies.

Meantime, before the enrollment can reach 50 per cent. of the school population, a large number of buildings must be erected and furnished and liberal appropriations must be made therefor. Only 8,700 pupils can be crowded into all the school buildings now in use, and many of these buildings should be replaced by new ones.

The cost of education during the past year has been, approximately, $411,538, in addition to the expense of rations and part of the clothing used by pupils at agencies where rations and goods are regularly issued to all the Indians on the reservation. The appropriations for education for the current year, in addition to amounts regularly appropriated in fulfillment of treaty provisions, aggregate $489,400, and the appropriation asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, is $917,000. This sum is required if the United States Government is to keep pace with its duties and opportunities in the matter of educating Indians.

I have spoken of the appropriations from which schools must hereafter be mainly supported as "gratuities." It will, however, require very many and very large so-called "gratuitous" appropriations to pay the debt of the government to certain Indian tribes on account of unfulfilled treaty obligations. In general it may be said that where the treaty stipulated the payment of a certain annual sum for education, the promise has been kept; but where the support of certain schools was pledged without specifying the annual expenditure to be made therefor, the promise has been only partially kept. Belonging to the latter class are the treaties with the Sioux, Navajo, Kiowa and Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Shoshone, Molel, Walla Walla, D'Wamish, Makah, Quinaielt, Quillehute, S'Klallam and S'Kokomish tribes, which have an aggregate population of 68,000. Some of the treaties with

these tribes promised a school for every thirty pupils for twenty years; others to establish and support manual-labor schools sufficient to accommodate the school population of the tribes.

I have not made an estimate of the extent to which the government has failed to fulfill its treaty obligations to these tribes from the date of the treaties up to the present time, but the following table shows the deficit between the promise and the performance in the years 1877 to 1881 inclusive:

Total cost of buildings required to accommodate the school population of these tribes, less such buildings as had been erected between the dates of the treaties and the year 1881		$334,000
Appropriations required to support the schools called for by those treaties:		
1877	$486,000	
1878	486,000	
1879	486,000	
1880	486,000	
1881	371,250	
		2,315,250
		2,649,250
Amounts specifically appropriated for the support of those schools:		
1877	$44,880	
1878	48,080	
1879	46,580	
1880	46,280	
1881	34,080	
		219,900
Balance due said tribes for the five years 1877–1881		2,429,350

Of course, the showing would be much more discreditable to the government if the calculation had covered the whole period since the signing of the treaties, but the above figures show that the indebtedness of the government to a little more than one-fourth of its Indian population on account of its failure to provide schools promised by treaty, is so great that it will be long before any appropriations for education among these tribes can be considered as gratuities, or in any other light than a tardy payment of an old debt.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN SEVERALTY AND A PERMANENT TITLE.

In the last annual report of this office this subject was treated at some length. Nothing in the experience of the past year has occurred to demonstrate the inadvisability of the plan, or to cause me to change my views upon the subject. I still believe that in a great measure the future welfare and prosperity of the Indians depends upon giving them a several interest in their lands, with such a title as will protect them and their children in the peaceful and quiet possession and enjoyment thereof. In my opinion this plan is one of the keys to the solution of the Indian question. As stated in my report of last year, "The allot-

ment system tends to break up tribal relations. It has the effect of creating individuality, responsibility, and a desire to accumulate property. It teaches the Indians habits of industry and frugality, and stimulates them to look forward to a better and more useful life, and, in the end, it will relieve the government of large annual appropriations." All Indians may not at present be prepared to use to advantage lands allotted to them individually. But many of them are, and where prepared for it, the Indian should have a home of his own, as the white man has.

In many of the treaties with these people no provision is made for the allotment of their lands. In others, which contain such provisions, the amount is entirely inadequate to the wants and necessities of the Indians, being in some instances as low as twenty acres. A great many tribes occupy reservations created by the President. There is no authority of law for the allotment of the lands within this class of reservations. Many of the reservations upon which there is authority for a division of the lands in severalty have never been surveyed and subdivided, and in numerous cases where this has been done the monuments, stakes, and other marks of the survey have been destroyed and obliterated by the elements or otherwise, so that even where treaty stipulations authorize allotments they cannot be made from this cause. The correspondence on the files of this office show that very many of the Indian tribes are clamorous for the allotment of their lands in severalty. Why not, then, encourage them in this advanced step towards civilization? Give the Indian his land in severalty. Let him feel his individuality and responsibility, and a sense of proprietorship. Encourage him to go to work and earn his living and provide for the future wants and necessities of himself and family, and abandon his shiftless, do-nothing, dependent life.

Upon the subject of property, Malthus says:

According to all past experience and the best observations which can be made on the motives which operate upon the human mind, there can be no well-founded hope of obtaining a large produce from the soil but under a system of private property. It seems perfectly visionary to suppose that any stimulus short of that which is excited in man by the desire for providing for himself and family, and of bettering his condition in life, should operate on the mass of society with sufficient force and constancy to overcome the natural indolence of mankind. All the attempts which have been made since the commencement of authentic history to proceed upon a principle of common property have either been so insignificant that no inference can be drawn from them or have been marked by the most signal failures; and the changes which have been effected in modern times by education do not seem to advance a single step toward making such a state of things more probable in future. We may therefore more safely conclude that while man retains the same physical and moral constitution which he is observed to possess at present, no other than a system of private property stands the least chance of providing for such a large and increasing population as that which is to be found in many countries at present.

These principles apply as well to the Indian as to the white man. So long as the government continues to feed the Indian and encourages

him in his lazy, indolent, vagabond life, just so long will large annual appropriations have to be made out of the public treasury for that purpose. The government has before it the alternative of perpetually supporting them as idlers and drones, or of adopting some measure looking to their education in manual labor and other industrial pursuits, and their ultimate self-support and civilization. Bills providing for allotments of land in severalty were introduced in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses, but no final action has been reached. It is to be hoped that Congress at its coming session will take some final and definite action upon a subject that involves so much and which is of such vital importance, not only to the Indian in his advancement and civilization, but to the general government.

INDIAN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

I again invite attention to the necessity of legislation by Congress to enable Indians to enter lands under the fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, extending to Indians the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862 (now embodied in sections 2290, 2291, 2292, and 2295 to 2302 Revised Statutes), without the payment of the fees and commissions now prescribed by law in such cases.

In my report for last year attention was called to the fact that, until a change is made in the law as therein recommended, it is of great importance that the department should have at its disposal a fund that can be used for the payment of entry fees and commissions, and that an estimate for the sum of $5,000 had been submitted with that end in view. No appropriation for that purpose was made. I have again submitted an estimate for the sum of $5,000, and trust that Congress will either amend the law so as to allow Indians to enter homesteads without cost to them, or will make appropriation of the sum estimated for.

UNITED STATES INDIAN POLICE.

Four years have now elapsed since the establishment of the United States Indian police service. Tried as an experiment, it has proved a decided success. It has accomplished all that was claimed for it, and at many agencies has become an absolute necessity. The police force was organized in the summer of 1878, in accordance with an act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, for the purpose simply of maintaining order on the reservations and of preventing the sale of liquor to Indians. Their actual duties take a much wider range. They not only take pride in keeping good order and in breaking up immoral practices, and in preventing the introduction of liquor, but they assist the agents in the discharge of many other important duties. They are proud of being considered United States soldiers, and are uniformly faithful and true to the government. Wearing the uniform of officers of the law,

they have an educational influence over their associates the value of which cannot be estimated.

The system is now in operation at forty agencies, the total force employed being eighty-four commissioned officers and seven hundred and sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates.

I would again invite attention to the small compensation allowed the officers and members of the police force. The character and requirements of the service are such as to demand the very best men at the various agencies, but these cannot often be induced to serve for the small pay offered. I would recommend that commissioned officers be paid fifteen dollars per month, sergeants ten dollars per month, and privates eight dollars per month. A much more satisfactory arrangement would be to invest the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with discretionary power as to salaries, the service at some agencies being of vastly more importance than at others.

STOCK-CATTLE, WAGONS, AND FREIGHTING BY INDIANS.

From July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1881, there were purchased for the Indians 13,264 head of stock-cattle. A detailed report of the number furnished each agency was given in my report for last year. From July 1, 1881 to June 30, 1882, stock-cattle were purchased as follows: For Osages, 1,825 head; Poncas, 507 head; and Sioux at Sisseton Agency, 437 head.

The number of wagons purchased from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1881, was 3,558, and during the fiscal year 1882 there were purchased and shipped to different agencies 605 wagons, making a total of 4,163 wagons purchased for the Indian service in six years. A large number of Indians successfully transport their goods and supplies from steamboat landings and the terminus of the railroads to their agencies, thereby earning considerable sums. Over $150,000 were remitted during the fiscal year 1882 to agents for payment to Indians for transportation services performed, of which amount the Cheyennes and Arapahoes earned $19,000, the Kiowas, Comanches and Wichitas $15,000, the Sioux of Pine Ridge $51,000, and the Sioux at Rosebud $33,000. The freighters are paid at the rate of $1 to $1.50 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, according to the condition of the roads over which the supplies are carried. The experiment was made this year of having the "wild Crows in Montana" transport their supplies from the steamboat landing (Huntley) to their agency, and it has so far proven a success.

PURCHASE OF ANNUITY GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

Owing to the late date when the appropriation bill for the support of the Indian service for the current fiscal year was passed (May 17, 1882) bids for the annuity goods and supplies required for the fiscal year 1883, were not opened in New York until May 23, last. The schedule of goods and supplies required comprised over 1,800 articles, and for furnishing

the same there were received 341 bids at the opening in New York, and at the opening at San Francisco, on the 15th of August last, 27 bids were received, making a total of 368 sealed bids received for furnishing goods and supplies for the present fiscal year; 207 contracts were executed, made out in quadruplicate, each one accompanied with a bond for the faithful performance of the same. The contracts in New York were awarded by me, with the assistance of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and the Hon. J. K. McCammon, representing the department, after the samples offered with the bids had been properly examined by inspectors appointed for that purpose.

It is of the utmost importance that contracts for goods and supplies for the Indian service be let early in the spring, and I cannot too strongly urge upon Congress the necessity for the early passage of the appropriation bill for the Indian service. The amount appropriated for the different tribes and bands varies every year, and the work of determining what supplies can be furnished cannot begin until after the passage of the appropriation bill by Congress. This work is one of great importance, but, owing to the late date at which these bills are passed, has to be done hastily, at night, in order to enable this office to prepare and have printed schedules of all articles required. A large proportion of these goods and supplies are for agencies on the Missouri River, and they have to be shipped before the close of navigation, which occurs, on an average, not later than October 1. Bacon purchased at these late lettings must be shipped during the hottest summer months, and of the 1,000,000 pounds purchased every year, not less than 10 per centum is lost by shrinkage in transportation during the warm weather, making an annual loss of over $10,000 on that article alone.

The delivery, inspection, and shipment of goods is mostly done in New York, in a warehouse rented for that purpose. There all goods are delivered, properly marked with a number which must correspond with the number on the invoice of the articles furnished; all invoices must be made out in quadruplicate, and must give the number, weight, and contents of each package charged for. After delivery of the goods, they are inspected by a person appointed for that purpose, and each package stamped by the inspector with his name. A copy of each invoice is forwarded by first mail to the agent for whom the goods are intended, in order that he may compare the quantities received with the articles invoiced. A complete record of all packages received and shipped is kept, giving the name of the articles, date of inspection, of shipment, &c. The number of packages received and shipped from May 23 to October 15, 1882, is 27,988, the total weight being 4,330,361 pounds, and, as in every year since 1878, not one package remains unaccounted for. The invoices received and permanently recorded as to numbers, marks, articles, dates of receipt, inspection, and shipment, routes by which goods were forwarded, and names of transportation contractors in each instance, have reached the number of 4,224 sets, of

four each, three of which are transmitted from New York to this office, and one to the respective agencies; these are in addition to deliveries of goods made in Western cities, the papers for which are received in New York, carefully examined, and in many instances returned for correction in order that they may be in proper form when presented to this office for settlement. A detailed record of each shipment is also kept, by which any package can be accurately described in event of its being lost or astray. Requisition sheets used in ordering goods from the various contractors number 650; these do not include the orders for medical supplies, of which there were 83.

The character of goods delivered indicates a steady improvement on the part of contractors, there having been fewer instances of goods being rejected than in any previous year. The clothing particularly is worthy of special mention, from the fact that in former years more trouble was experienced in obtaining goods equal to contract samples than in all other lines combined. This year contractors appear to have adopted a rule of making the goods as much *better* than sample as they could afford; the inspector having repeatedly stated that the general make-up equaled the best class of ready-made clothing offered for sale in the city. This applies also to brown duck clothing, the manufacturers having shown marked improvement and entirely overcome difficulties in shaping and fitting which two years ago were claimed to be insurmountable, owing to the stubborn nature of the material used.

The inspectors, with one exception, have responded promptly when called upon, and performed their duties faithfully and well.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The sanitary status of the Indians, compared with preceding years, shows improvement. The number of cases treated during the year ending June 30, 1882, were, males, 41,124; females, 32,409; total, 73,533. Number of cases remaining under treatment last annual report, 1,545; aggregate under treatment during the year, 75,078; recovered, males, 40,099; females, 31,433; total recovered, 71,532.

Died, aged over five years, males	417
Died, aged over five years, females	386
Died, aged under five years, males	202
Died, aged under five years, females	220
Total deaths	1,225

Remaining under treatment June 30, 1882, 2,321. A tabulated statement will be found facing page 366 showing the number of patients treated and respective diseases. The most formidable of the diseases noted are consumption and scrofula; the *sequela* in most of these cases noted being syphilitic infection. The greatest morbific agents have been, in the Southwest, of a malarious character, and in the Northwest, rheumatic and pulmonary. The number of births reported by the agency

physicians were, males, 606; females, 553; total births, 1,159; of this number 1,046 are Indians, 99 half-breeds, and 11 are whites. The limited number of births reported is accounted for by the peculiar social custom in vogue among the Indians, which causes them to regard the mention of a birth as an indelicacy, and which precludes the physicians from ascertaining and reporting any except those which come under their immediate observation. The same remarks apply also to the deaths. The number vaccinated successfully was 6,951; unsuccessfully, 2,029; total vaccinated, 8,980.

The medical corps consists of 64 physicians, and the inference is that they have faithfully performed the duty assigned them. The physicians are steadily gaining the confidence of the Indians, and the power of the native "medicine man" is surely and gradually waning. The marked contrast between the civilized method of caring for the sick, compared with the barbarous method of the native "medicine man," has accomplished and is accomplishing much to induct the Indians into the methods and customs of Christian and civilized mankind. To the untutored mind of the Indians every action, to be effective, must have a practical bearing; every endeavor to advance them in the scale of civilization must present a phase looking to their individual temporal well-being. This is strictly true and demonstrable as to the physician's skill and surgeon's art.

When the length of time (three or four years) which is required for the physician to familiarize himself with the language, habits, and mental peculiarities of Indians is taken into consideration, and also the diplomacy which is required to obtain and maintain their confidence, it is obvious that it is specially desirable to procure efficient and, if possible, permanent medical officers of pronounced moral and temperate habits, of great will power, capable of making good and enduring impressions on the Indians. It is detrimental to the service to be continually changing medical officers.

In connection with permanent medical officers, a system should be inaugurated of caring for the blind, insane, and destitute aged Indians.

COAL DISCOVERIES ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZONA.

In the early part of last year valuable deposits of coal were discovered within the limits of what is generally known as the San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory. Owing to the scarcity of wood or other fuel in that section of Arizona, the news of the discoveries created intense excitement, and speculators, miners, and prospectors poured in upon the reservation, thereby greatly endangering the peace of the Territory. No serious trouble occurred, however, and by the exercise of prompt and vigorous measures the reservation was finally cleared of intruders and tranquillity restored.

Various expedients were then resorted to in order to obtain lawful possession of the discoveries. Appeals were made for the segregation of the coal-bearing lands from the reservation; requests for leases were presented, and proposals submitted for an exchange of the coal lands for lands adjacent to the reservation elsewhere. A bill was introduced in Congress (H. R. 4146) having for its object the restoration of the lands embracing the coal beds to the public domain, as well as a strip extending along the entire western boundary of the reservation. Another bill, having a similar object (H. R. 5378), provides for an exchange of the coal-bearing lands for grazing and arable lands to be added to the reservation on the north and west. The practicability of removing the Indians to the Indian Territory was discussed, and a proposition of that kind was presented to the Indians themselves; but it was found that they were decidedly and unalterably opposed to any such measure.

This office has been in sympathy with the general desire to have these valuable deposits made available to the public use, but how to accomplish that end without working injustice to the Indians has been a question requiring serious consideration. General Sherman, when on a recent visit to the San Carlos reserve, expressed the opinion that the Indians could never be prevailed upon to remove again, and it is exceedingly doubtful if they would be satisfied with any further reduction of their reservation, it having already been cut down no less than five times within the last ten years. The government cannot undertake to work the mines, nor are the Indians sufficiently advanced as artisans or in ordinary manual-labor pursuits to do so advantageously, had they the necessary authority to enable them to dispose of the coal as a means of profit to themselves. Moreover, under existing law there is no authority for permitting the severance and removal from an Indian reservation, for purposes of sale or speculation, of any material attached to or forming a part of the realty, such as timber, coal, or other minerals.

After carefully considering the questions involved, this office became convinced that the most practicable solution of the matter would be the adoption of a system of leasing upon a royalty plan; and accordingly a draft of a joint resolution was prepared in this office and submitted to the department in April last with a view to securing the needful legislation therefor. It was believed that by this means a very large part of the annual expenditure for the support and care of the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico might be reimbursed to the government from the profit of the mines without hardship to consumers, and that the Indians themselves would be greatly benefited, not only by the example of industry set, but through the opportunity that would be afforded them to earn wages by their own labor. The draft of resolution as prepared, was transmitted to Congress by the President on April 17, following, but no final action had been taken thereon at the date of adjournment.

The following is the language of the resolution:

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain coal lands embraced within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona.

Whereas it has been discovered that large and valuable deposits of coal exist within the limits of the White Mountain Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, a reservation set apart by sundry executive orders; and

Whereas it would be contrary to the practice, if not beyond the lawful power of the executive department of the government having the management and control of the Indians and the Indian country, to remove the coal there known to exist, or to permit its removal for the purpose of profit, or for any purpose other than to meet the necessary wants of the Indians or the agency or military service in the care and oversight of the Indians, without the express authority of Congress therefor; and

Whereas the government is expending annually not less than three hundred thousand dollars for the support of the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, which amount, it is suggested by the executive department aforesaid, might be largely if not wholly reimbursed to the government without hardship to those who would be the natural purchasers and consumers thereof, if said coal were made available as an article of commerce, by leasing the coal-bearing lands to persons who would mine the same if permitted to do so: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to lease, after due public advertisement in not less than three newspapers having the largest regular circulation in the Territory of Arizona, for a period of not less than thirty days, to the highest responsible bidder for cash, on a system or basis of royalty, under such terms, restrictions, and limitations as in his best judgment he may see fit to require, and in such tracts or parcels as he may deem proper and necessary for the public good, any or all of the coal beds now known to exist, or that may hereafter be discovered, within the limits of said reservation; the moneys accruing therefrom to be covered into the Treasury of the United States in reimbursement of any moneys that may hereafter be appropriated for the support and care of the said Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico: *Provided*, That if any amount in excess of the sum required annually to maintain and care for said Indians shall be realized from the lease or leases that may be executed under the authority of this act, such amount shall be used to reimburse the government for any moneys that may hereafter be appropriated for the support and care of any of the other bands or tribes of Indians in the Southwest.

I respectfully renew my recommendations in respect of the foregoing.

HUALAPAIS.

The condition and wants of the Hualapai Indians in Arizona were referred to in my last annual report, and mention was made of the fact that at their request General Willcox had ordered that a tract about 30 miles wide and 100 miles long, lying along a bend in the Colorado River, be set apart as a "military reservation for the subsistence and better control of the Hualapais Indians." General Willcox, in a communication to the Secretary of War dated June 30, 1882, earnestly recommended that the reservation prescribed in General Orders No. 16, series of 1881, Headquarters Department of Arizona, as above, be confirmed by the President, and that further steps be taken for the care and protection of these Indians.

In a report dated September 5, 1882, I submitted a draft of an exec-

utive order setting aside the country within the boundaries named in General Orders No. 16 as a reservation for the Hualapais Indians, with the recommendation that the same be laid before the President for his approval. Should this order receive the approval of the President, the reservation, which has heretofore been under the control of the military authorities, will be subject to the jurisdiction of this department, and with the Indians thereon should be assigned to the care of the agent at the nearest existing agency. Proper appropriations should be made by Congress for the care and support of these Indians.

UTES.

The Ute Commission, appointed under authority of the Ute agreement act, approved June 15, 1880, to carry out certain provisions of said act, though somewhat changed in *personnel*, is still in existence, the important work required of it not having been completed. The commissioners are now in the field attending to divers duties.

The surveys for the Uncompahgre and White River Utes, necessary to the allotment of lands in severalty, as provided in the agreement, are being executed under direction of the General Land Office. The surveys for the Southern Utes have been made in the field and returned to the General Land Office in part.

By act of Congress approved July 28, 1882, all that portion of the Ute Reservation in Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Utes is declared to be public land of the United States, and subject to disposal in accordance with the provisions and under the restrictions and limitations of section 3 of the Ute agreement act, with certain exceptions in respect of prior lawful entries, settlements, and locations made upon the "ten-mile strip" on the eastern border thereof.

COMMISSION TO SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

A commission composed of Messrs. Newton Edmunds, Peter C. Shannon, and James H. Teller was recently appointed, under authority contained in the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government, approved August 7, 1882, to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for such modification of existing treaties and agreements with said Indians as may be deemed desirable by the Indians and the Secretary of the Interior.

Under date September 16 (ultimo) specific instructions were issued by this bureau for the guidance of the commissioners in the delicate and responsible duties with which they are intrusted. They are now in the field, diligently engaged in the work assigned them. The main purpose is to ascertain whether the Indians are willing to cede to the United States any portion of their reservation in Dakota, and, if so, what portion and upon what terms.

FORT HALL RESERVE, IDAHO.

At the last session of Congress bills (S. 1643 and H. R. 3503) to ratify the agreement of May 14, 1880, with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians for the cession of a portion of the southern half of the Fort Hall Reservation, including Marsh Valley and the settlements therein, were reintroduced. On the 8th March last the bill was favorably reported from the House Committee on Indian Affairs (Report No. 658), but it does not appear that any further action was taken. It is hoped that Congress will dispose of this long-pending matter early in the ensuing session, and thereby open up some 325,000 acres of land to settlement.

ALLOTMENTS TO NEZ PERCÉS IN IDAHO.

The third article of the Nez Percé treaty of June 9, 1863 (14 Stat., p 648), stipulates that—

> The President shall, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, cause the boundary lines to be surveyed and properly marked and established; after which, so much of the lands hereby reserved as may be suitable for cultivation shall be surveyed into lots of twenty acres each, and every male person of the tribe who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or is the head of a family, shall have the privilege of locating upon one lot as a permanent home for such person.

A portion of this reservation has been surveyed into twenty-acre tracts, and the Indians have taken steps to establish permanent homes on the reservation, but in larger tracts than the treaty provides. The Lapwai Reservation, whose outboundaries have been surveyed, contains 746,651 acres, upon which there is a population of 1,236 persons. To limit allotments to twenty acres, as provided in said treaty, when there is a superabundance of land for an allotment of much larger size to every Indian residing thereon, seems a great hardship and looks like a palpable wrong to those desiring to make a permanent home. Recommendation is therefore made that Congress be asked to adopt such legislation as will authorize them to take an ample quantity of land for their home and residence.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

An act of Congress approved May 15, 1882, provided for the disposal and sale of the unallotted lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas, including the school sections, the net proceeds of the sales of said lands to belong to said Miami Indians, and to be disposed of as now provided by law. The fourth section provided that the act

> Shall not in any way affect the rights or claims of those individual Miamies, or persons of Indian blood or descent, who are named in the corrected list referred to in the Senate amendment to the fourth article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, or their descendants. And that before the proceeds which have been, or may hereafter be realized from the sale of said lands shall be applied for any purpose, the Secretary of the Interior shall obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General as to what rights or interests, if any, said persons have or had in and to said lands.

A full statement of the facts upon which the opinion of the Attorney-General was required was submitted to the department under date of June 12th, 1882. In an opinion dated July 7, 1882, the honorable Attorney-General held:

1st. That the lands which have been or are to be sold, and the proceeds distributed by the act of May 15th, 1882, were set apart, assigned to, and were for the sole benefit of, the Miami tribe of Indians, meaning thereby those who at the time of the survey of the reservation had emigrated and settled on the lands.

2d. That this division of these Indians only are entitled to the proceeds of the sales of the residue mentioned in the second article of the treaty of June 5, 1854, being the same lands referred to in the third section of the act of May 15, 1882.

3d. That "those individual Miamies; or persons of Miami blood or descent, who are named in the corrected list referred to in the Senate amendment to the fourth article of the treaty of June 5, 1854, and their descendants," have no title or claim to, or interest in, the said residue or the proceeds of the sales thereof.

In my judgment they never had any part or lot in the reserved lands.

KICKAPOO ALLOTTEES UNDER TREATY OF 1862.

Attention was called in my last annual report to the condition of affairs relative to the estates of deceased and minor allottees, under the provisions of the Kickapoo treaty of June 28, 1862 (13 Stat., 623), and to the fact that the treaty contained no provision by which female allottees could become citizens and obtain patents for their lands. A bill was prepared in this office, in accordance with the views expressed in that report, providing for the settlement of the estates of deceased allottees and extending the benefits of the treaty to all adult allottees, without regard to their being "males and heads of families," which was submitted to Congress by your predecessor through the President on the 13th of January last. (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 55, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.) This bill (Senate No. 932) passed the Senate on the 29th of March, 1882, but no action appears to have been taken thereon in the House of Representatives. It is important that the bill should be favorably acted upon by the House and become a law at the next session of Congress.

SALE OF KICKAPOO LANDS IN KANSAS.

Reference was also made in the last annual report to certain tracts of land reserved by said Kickapoo treaty as a site for a saw and grist mill, and for missionary purposes respectively, which were to be disposed of when the objects for which they were reserved should be accomplished, in such manner and for such a purpose "as may be provided by law." An act of Congress approved July 28, 1882, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be appraised and sold, for cash, to the highest bidder, after due advertisement, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, the tracts reserved for mill-site and missionary and agency purposes, no tracts to be sold for less than the appraised value thereof, and in no

case for less than six dollars per acre. The net proceeds of the sales of these lands are to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, and are to bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend the interest annually accumulating thereon and all or any part of the principal fund, at such time and in such manner as he may deem expedient for the best interests of said Indians.

The designation of H. C. Linn, farmer in charge of the Pottawatomie agency, and the register and receiver of the land office at Topeka, Kans., as appraisers, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act, was recommended in office report dated August 31, 1882.

CREEK AND SEMINOLE BOUNDARY.

This subject was fully considered in my annual report of last year, and the action of the department and of these two nations stated. The attention of the department was again called to the subject in a report dated January 9, 1882, recommending the ratification by Congress of an agreement made February 14, 1881, by the Creek Indians, to sell to the United States a portion of their lands for the use of the Seminole Indians. Said agreement is as follows:

Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat., p. 626), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to negotiate with the Creek Indians "for the relinquishment to the United States of such portions of their country as may have been set apart in accordance with treaty stipulations for the use of the Seminoles and the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi tribes of Indians respectively found to be east of the line separating the Creek ceded lands from the Creek Reservation, and also to negotiate and arrange with said tribes for a final and permanent adjustment of their reservations."

So much of said act as relates to the Sacs and Foxes has been carried into effect by their removal to their proper location on lands west of the said "dividing line." The Seminoles, however, are still occupying the lands belonging to the Creeks, for which occupancy the Creeks have as yet received no compensation, from the fact that no agreement could be arrived at between them and the United States as to the price per acre to be paid to the said Creeks by the United States for said lands.

The undersigned, members of the Creek delegation resident in Washington, duly authorized to act in the premises, both by appointment for general purposes under the certificate of the governor under the national seal, and also by special action of the national council in this instance, copies of which general and special authority are hereto attached, do promise and agree for themselves and for their nation that they will sell, cede, and dispose of the lands now occupied by the Seminoles belonging to the Creek Nation to the United States for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

And the said Creek delegation do hereby agree, for and on behalf of said nation, that they will cede to the United States, and do hereby cede, a strip of land in the Indian Territory, now occupied by the Seminole Nation of Indians, lying east of the said line dividing the Creek lands from the lands ceded to the United States in the treaty of June 14, 1866; bounded on the north by the North Fork of the Canadian River; on the south by the Canadian River; on the west by the dividing-line between the Creek Reservation and the lands ceded under treaty of 1866 above noted; and on the east by a line running north and south between the rivers named, so far

east of said divisional line as will comprise within said described boundaries one hundred and seventy-five thousand (175,000) acres, at the price of one dollar ($1) per acre; said cession to be in full force and effect when the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars shall have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Creek Nation, to draw interest at the rate allowed in the treaty of June 14, 1866, wherein certain of their lands in Indian Territory were ceded to the United States; and one-third of said fund shall be forever set aside for educational purposes, and the remaining two-thirds shall be subject to such use as the Creek Council shall determine.

WARD COACHMAN,
PLEASANT PORTER,
DAVID M. HODGE,
Creek Delegation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 14, 1881.

With this report was submitted the draft of a bill to accept and ratify said agreement, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should set apart and hold as a perpetual fund, as provided in the agreement, in trust for the Creek Nation, the sum of $175,000, to bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum; and also providing that the lands ceded to the United States should be set apart for the exclusive use and occupancy of the Seminole Nation of Indians, to be held by the same title as they hold their lands under the treaty of March 21, 1866, when the Seminoles should have relinquished to the United States the same quantity of land from the west side of the present reserve, and when said relinquishment should have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and duly recorded in this office; and providing, further, for an appropriation of $3,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to establish the outboundaries of said areas of land.

By the deficiency appropriation act of August 5, 1882, the sum of $175,000, as per agreement made February 14, 1881, in pursuance of the act of March 3, 1873, was appropriated to pay the Creek Nation of Indians for 175,000 acres of land now occupied by the Seminole Nation.

As no appropriation was made to pay the expense of a survey of the outboundaries of said purchase, and the necessity of establishing permanent boundary lines, clearly defining the divisional line between the Seminoles and Creeks, is apparent, I recommend that an appropriation sufficient to enable the department to establish said boundaries be made, which should be in addition to the $100,000 asked for in the regular estimates.

FREEDMEN IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The rights guaranteed to the freedmen in the Indian Territory by treaty stipulations have been ignored, and so far as their interests are involved the treaties themselves have been virtually set aside, both by the Indians and by the government.

Cherokee Nation.—By the fourth article of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866 (14 Stats., p. 800), a tract of country in the Cherokee

reservation, known as the Canadian District, was set apart for the settlement and occupancy of—

> All the Cherokees and freed persons who were formerly slaves of any Cherokee, and all free negroes not having been such slaves, who resided in the Cherokee Nation prior to June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, who may within two years elect not to reside northeast of the Arkansas River and southeast of Grand River.

By the fifth article provision was made that those inhabitants electing to reside in said district might elect local officers, judges, &c., control all their local affairs, establish rules and regulations for the administration of justice in said district not inconsistent with the Cherokee constitution or the laws of the United States. By the ninth article the Cherokee Nation further agreed that all freedmen who had been liberated by the voluntary act of their former owners or by law, as well as all free colored persons who were in the country at the commencement of the rebellion and were residents therein at the time of the treaty, or who returned within six months, and their descendants, should have all the rights of native Cherokees, *provided* no pay or compensation should be paid for the slaves so emancipated. The tenth article declared that every Cherokee and freed person resident in the Cherokee Nation should have the right to sell the products of their farms, including live stock, merchandise, or manufactured products, and to ship and drive the same to market without restraint.

A bill to enforce the ninth article of the treaty of 1866, &c. (S. 648) was introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator Ingalls June 3, 1879, and reported June 4, 1880, by Senator Williams, amending said bill so as to authorize the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee Nation for the purpose of finally settling the status and rights of the colored people in said nation, provided that such negotiations must be approved by Congress; but no subsequent action was taken thereon. By an act of the Cherokee Council, approved December 6, 1879, the Cherokee delegates were authorized and instructed to make arrangements for negotiation or otherwise with the government whereby existing difficulties and embarrassments between the nation and the government might be finally settled, respecting the status and rights of the colored people as stipulated in the treaty of 1866.

On the 28th of June, 1880, the Cherokee delegates called the attention of this bureau to said act, stating that the nation was anxious to settle the question, while the department acknowledged the necessity for action to relieve this office of embarrassment in the administration of law in the premises, and requested that a commissioner or representative of the department attend the Cherokee Council at its next meeting Accordingly Agent Tufts was directed, October 16, 1880, to attend said council and endeavor to secure such legislation as would secure the colored people the rights guaranteed them in the treaty of 1866. Agent Tufts attended said council, and, after a full interchange of views, the

council passed an act which was approved November 23, 1880 (see Cherokee Laws, p. 325, edition of 1881), authorizing the principal chief to appoint three commissioners on the part of the nation to confer with John Q. Tufts, United States Indian agent, for the purpose of draughting articles of agreement for the final settlement of the status of the colored people residing in the nation and embraced in the treaty of July 19, 1866, said articles of agreement to be first submitted to the national council for approval, and, when approved, submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for ratification by Congress. Agent Tufts met the commissioners appointed, but soon discovered that no action granting the freedmen the rights to which they were entitled would be entertained by them. It was decided, therefore, to refer the matter to the next council, which met in November, 1881, when a general discussion was had, but no action was taken. In his report of January 26, 1882, Agent Tufts states that—

It is unpopular in the Cherokee Nation to advocate a measure that provides for placing the colored man on an equality with Cherokees, and the politicians are civilized enough to do nothing that might lessen their chances for political success; hence until the sentiment shall undergo a revolution there will be no favorable action.

From the hesitancy heretofore shown by the nation to carry out in good faith toward the colored people simply what has been granted them by the treaty, I am convinced that the nation will not fix and settle the status of the colored people until a more peremptory demand is made on the nation to execute the conditions of their treaty respecting them.

Many of the colored people speak the Cherokee language, and having been brought up among Cherokees and accustomed to their ways, it would be a hardship to remove them from that country, and remaining in the nation, they should be accorded all their rights. Agent Tufts recommended the appointment of a commission to visit the agency with authority to hear evidence and determine the question whether the claimants were freedmen liberated by voluntary act of owner, or by law, or whether they were free colored persons and in the country at the commencement of the rebellion; and whether they were residents of the nation at the time of the treaty, or returned within six months thereafter—the findings of the commission to be submitted to the department for approval.

Chickasaw Nation.—The status of the freedmen in this nation was fully stated in my annual report of last year (p. LII), and I invite your attention to the subject again as one requiring definitive action on the part of Congress. An act was passed by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, which was approved January 10, 1873, entitled "An act to adopt the negroes of the Chickasaw Nation," as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation*, That all the negroes belonging to Chickasaws at the time of the adoption of the treaty of Fort Smith, and living in the Chickasaw Nation at the date thereof, and their descendants,

are hereby declared to be adopted in conformity with the third article of the treaty of 1866, between the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and the United States: *Provided, however*, That the proportional part of the $300,000, specified in article third of the said treaty, with the accrued interest thereon, shall be paid to the Chicasaw Nation for its sole use and benefit: *And provided further*, The said adopted negroes of the Chickasaw Nation shall not participate in any part of the said proportional part of the said $300,000, nor be entitled to any benefit from the principal and interest on our invested funds or claims arising therefrom, nor to any part of our common domain, or the profits arising therefrom (except the forty acres per capita provided for in the third article of the treaty of 1866), nor to any privileges or rights not authorized by treaty stipulations: *And provided further*, That the said adopted negroes, upon the approval of this act, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the Chickasaw Nation, and to trial and imprisonment for offenses against them in every case just as if the said negroes were Chickasaws.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its approval by the proper authority of the United States. And all laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

In transmitting this act to Congress, Secretary Delano, under date of February 10, 1873, recommended that such legislation be had by Congress as would extend the time in all respects for the execution of the provisions of the third article of the treaty of 1866 for the term of two years from the 1st of July following. This subject was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, February 13, 1873, and ordered to be printed, and there legislation ceased. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 207, Forty-second Congress, third session.)

Subsequently resolutions in relation to the freedmen and their descendants in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations were adopted by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, which were approved October 18, 1876, authorizing the election by the legislature of four commissioners, one from each county in the nation, to visit the capital of the Choctaw Nation during its next regular session, with instructions to confer with commissioners from the Choctaw Nation, and agree upon some plan whereby the freedmen formerly slaves of the two nations and their descendants should be removed from and kept out of the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country. (See Chickasaw laws, p. 148, edition 1878.) And, again, the legislature of said nation passed an act, approved March 17, 1879, authorizing and directing the governor to appoint five commissioners to meet like commissioners from the Choctaws to confer on the freedmen question, and all questions that might affect the joint interest of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and report in writing to the governor, said report to be laid before the next meeting of the legislature, and to be approved by them before it should be binding on the Chickasaw people. (See page 6 of Pamphlet Laws, 1878–'81.) While the act of 1873 contemplated the adoption of their colored people into the nation, that opportunity was lost by the failure of Congress at the time to take definite action thereon, and all subsequent action has shown a tendency on the part of the Chickasaws to effect a removal of all freedmen from their country.

Choctaw Nation.—The status of the colored people in the Choctaw Nation was set forth in my annual report of last year in conjunction with the Chickasaws. Since that time, a "memorial to the United States Government in regard to adopting freedmen to be citizens of the Choctaw Nation," adopted by the Choctaw council and approved by the governor November 2, 1880, has been submitted, wherein they declare their willingness to accept their freedmen as citizens, in accordance with the terms of the third article of the treaty of 1866, and request the government to take action thereon, determining whether or not the government will accept or reject said proposition. In this memorial the Choctaws agree to give said freedmen educational facilities in neighborhood schools equal with said Choctaws, and request the government to declare such freedmen as may not elect to become citizens of the nation to be on the same footing with other citizens of the United States resident therein.

Senator Ingalls, on the 23d of February, 1882, introduced a bill (S. 1299) in the Senate, entitled a bill "to enable the Choctaw freedmen to become citizens of the Choctaw Nation," being a ratification and an acceptance of said memorial and proposition, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The freedmen of these three nations have been a long time deprived of the rights to which they are justly entitled, and have been trying to be heard during all these years, but have been put off under one pretext or another until they should not be required to wait longer on account of a failure on the part of these nations to take more definite action in establishing their status. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge upon Congress the adoption of such legislation as will afford the freedmen prompt relief and forever settle the difficulties and embarrassments involved in this question.

Creek Nation.—The second article of the Creek treaty of June 14, 1866 (14 Stats., p. 786), stipulated that inasmuch as there were among the Creeks many persons of African descent who had no interest in the soil, thereafter these persons lawfully residing in said Creek country under their laws and usages, or who had been residing and should return within one year from the ratification of the treaty, and their descendants, and such others of the same race as were permitted by the laws of the nation to settle within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Creek Nation as citizens thereof, should have and enjoy all the rights and privileges of native citizens, including an equal interest in the soil and national funds, and the laws should be equally binding upon and give equal protection to all such persons, and all others, of whatsoever race or color, who might be adopted citizens or members of the tribe.

These Indians have respected their treaty stipulations relating to their freedmen, and have granted them every right of other citizens, as declared in the second section of Article 1, Chapter VII, entitled citizen-

ship and non-citizens (Muskogee Laws, p. 57, edition of 1880), which provides that—

All persons who have been at any time adopted by the recognized authorities of the Muskogee Nation, and all persons of African descent who were made citizens by the treaty of June, 1866, between the Creek Nation and the United States, shall hereafter be recognized as citizens of the Muskogee Nation.

Seminole Nation.—The same stipulations respecting the freedmen of the Creek Nation are incorporated in the second article of the Seminole treaty of March 21, 1866 (14 Stats., p. 756), respecting their freedmen, and the same action was taken by the nation in their behalf, no distinction being made in the Seminole Nation between the races.

KANSAS INDIAN INDEBTEDNESS, AS REPRESENTED BY "KAW SCRIP."

By a resolution of the Senate of January 27th last, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to inform the Senate of the amount of indebtedness by the Kansas tribe of Indians to individuals represented by certificates issued by any officer of the government; the status of said indebtedness, whether legal or equitable, or both; what, if any, assets of said tribe the government holds; "and what legisiation, if any, is necessary, in order that said indebtedness may be paid, and the financial relations of said tribe to the government, growing out of the sale of its reservation in the State of Kansas, may be speedily and finally settled."

As an early adjustment of this long-standing indebtedness is greatly to be desired, it was hoped that the call of the Senate for information indicated a purpose to provide such needful legislation as would insure such result. However, no measures looking to that end have thus far been introduced, save only that by a clause in the deficiency appropriation act approved August 5, 1882, the sum of $15,000 was authorized to be paid out of any funds in the Treasury to the credit of said Indians, derived from the sale of their lands, in liquidation of so much of said indebtedness, principal and interest, as is represented by scrip certificates of the first class (Stevens scrip, so called) held by mechanics and others who actually performed the labor in the construction of buildings, &c., for the benefit of said Kansas Indians, under Stevens's contracts, for the payment of which the indebtedness was incurred.

In response to said resolution this office submitted to the department, under date of March 9 last, a brief history of the indebtedness, a statement of the amount of the same, its present status, as well as a statement of the assets of the tribe held by the government.* The total amount of the indebtedness of the tribe, including interest, was shown to be considerably less than the value of the lands and improvements owned by them, as appraised under authority of the act of July 5, 1876,

* The report of this office embodying said statements is made the subject matter of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 136, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.

and from the proceeds of the sale of which their debt obligations are to be discharged. It was further stated that the sums of money advanced by the government to the Indians for advertising in connection with the sale of their lands, for their proper care and subsistence, for the purchase of agricultural implements and pay of employés, for the erection of agency buildings, &c., must be refunded to the government from the sale of their lands before any of the obligations of the tribe represented by scrip certificates can be paid in cash. Since the rendition of the report the moneys received from such sales have been more than sufficient to discharge the balance then due the government on account of moneys so advanced, which balance was stated to be (approximately) $11,475.86. There is now on the books of this office to the credit of said Indians, being the proceeds of the sale of their lands, a balance of $26,064.90, after paying certificates amounting in the aggregate to $13,483.28, under the authority of the recent act hereinbefore referred to. (Act approved August 5, 1882.) This amount will be increased as the sales progress, and as it appears that the lands are being disposed of more rapidly than formerly, it is gratifying to know that an early settlement of this entire indebtedness is within the range of possibility

However, notwithstanding there are funds available to the amount stated, in the present posture of the case none of these certificates can be paid immediately, nor until legislation shall have been had legalizing the entire indebtedness as represented thereby, and for the following reasons, briefly: There was really no authority of law for the issuance of certificates of the first class—the so-called Stevens scrip. (There were three classes of scrip issued). The treaty of 1859 (17 Stat., 1111) merely directed a portion of the Kaw lands to be sold, the proceeds thereof to be applied in improving the condition of the Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior might deem proper. Nevertheless the scrip was issued and has ever been regarded as forming a part of the proper liabilities of the government. Furthermore, certificates of class 2 were not only issued prior to the ratification of the treaty authorizing their issuance, but are supposed to have been issued in excess of the authorized amount. So also in the case of certificates of class 3, with the possible exception that no certificates of that class were issued prior to the ratification of the treaty.

That all of this scrip, of the several classes, was issued in the utmost good faith, and with the design of carrying out the beneficial purposes of the treaties of 1859–'62 in a manner that would seem to insure the best results, cannot be questioned. That the long delay in the settlement of this indebtedness, resulting from inability to sell the lands has worked great hardship to individual holders of this scrip, must also be admitted. For years past appeals have been made for some sort of settlement. These appeals have amounted to entreaties, as the delay has continued; in one instance, at least, the holder offering to surrender all claim to interest (now amounting to considerably more than the

principal) on payment of the face value of the scrip certificates held by him.

In the report of this office to which reference has herein been made, it was suggested that if legislation could be had legalizing the entire outstanding indebtedness represented by these scrip certificates, and an appropriation made sufficient to cover such indebtedness, the certificates could be called in, examined, and paid, the government reimbursing itself from the sale of the lands. This was the plan urged by Mr. Haskell of the House of Representatives, and it seemed at the time to be the only sure way to anything like an early adjustment of the matter. In the present aspect of the case, however, it is thought possible that an early settlement of the greater part of the indebtedness may be reached under the provisions of existing law, and without the aid of an appropriation, provided that legislation be had legalizing the same, or directing the payment thereof. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be provided during the coming winter.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

On the 6th of October, 1881, Little Chief and his band, 235 in all, under authority of the department, left the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, in the Indian Territory, and proceeded to Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota. On their arrival there it was found that the band numbered 317, eighty-two having joined the party secretly and without authority. There are now remaining at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency of these Northern Cheyennes 684, who strongly desire to join their friends and relatives in Dakota.

In my last report attention was called to the promise made Little Chief, that the request of the remainder of the band to be allowed to return north should be laid before Congress. This request they have construed into a positive promise, and for months past have been very persistent in their importunities to return to Dakota. From all the facts that have come to my knowledge during the past year in regard to these Indians I am satisfied that they will never be contented to remain where they are. The agent alleges that their dissatisfaction prevents them from making any progress, and is the constant source of much annoyance and disturbance among the Indians who recognize that agency as their home. It will, therefore, be to the advantage of both parties and in the interest of peace and harmony to separate them. The Southern Cheyennes will make much more rapid advancement in civilized pursuits, and the Northern Cheyennes who return will be contented and do far better among their kindred and friends at their old homes among the Sioux. I therefore earnestly renew my recommendation that provision be made by Congress to permit them to return north as early next summer as practicable.

THE NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS OF JOSEPH'S BAND.

The question as to the final settlement and permanent location of the Nez Percé Indians who surrendered under Chief Joseph to General Miles, in the year 18 7, has been a subject of much concern and annoyance both to the department and the Indians themselves. The facts in connection with their surrender and subsequent location in the Indian Territory, are matters of public notoriety, and have been alluded to in former annual reports. At the time of the surrender it was stated, and the information before this office corroborated the statement, that such cruel and unprovoked murders had been committed by Joseph and his band in Idaho as to create an almost insuperable barrier against their return to their old home, and to banish all expectation of peace or safety for Joseph and his followers on that reservation, or in its vicinity, at least until the resentment awakened by these offenses should be somewhat modified by the lapse of time. With a desire to solve the problem in such a way as to maintain and enforce a proper and due regard for the laws and authority of the government, and at the same time avoid doing any injustice to a brave but misguided captive, this office and the department acquiesced in the various recommendations of the distinguished military officials who had been actively engaged in accomplishing the surrender, and who had also taken a very prominent part in endeavoring to secure an amicable settlement of the difficulties, and consented to the removal of Joseph and his band to the Indian Territory.

By the Indian appropriation act of May 27, 1878 (20 Stat., p. 74), an appropriation was made to enable the Secretary of the Interior to remove these Nez Percés, then held prisoners of war at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to a suitable location in the Indian Territory, and for their settlement thereon. On the 21st of July, 1878, these Indians were turned over to Inspector McNeil and Agent Jones, and placed upon the Quapaw Reservation. On the 15th of October, 1878, Commissioner Hayt visited them, and took chiefs Young Joseph and Husescruyt (Bald-Head) to the west of the Arkansas River for the purpose of selecting a permanent home for the band. They selected a tract a few miles west of the Ponca Reserve, where the Sha-kaskia empties into Salt Creek, viz, townships 25 and 26 N., ranges 1 and 2 west, containing 90,710.89 acres.

On the 31st of January, 1879, Young Joseph and Yellow Bull, first and second chiefs, acting for the band, made an agreement whereby they proposed to relinquish all claim to their lands in Idaho or elsewhere and settle permanently in the Indian Territory upon four townships of land to be selected and purchased by the government for their use and occupancy, which agreement was submitted to the department February 1, 1879, for ratification by Congress, and was accompanied by a draft of bill for that purpose. The bill did not become a law, yet the Indians have been located on the four townships above named, and Congress

for three years has made annual appropriations for their maintenance and support thereon.

It has been hoped that the advantages of the location selected for this band of Nez Percés in the Indian Territory would be such as to engender in them a spirit of enterprise and emulation, which after a few years would make them comparatively contented with their new home. This hope, however, has not been realized, and although, since the time of their surrender, these people have exhibited a quiet and unmurmuring submission to the inevitable, and have manifested a conscientious desire to obey all laws and regulations provided for their government, yet as each year passes numerous petitions and urgent requests come from them praying to be returned to their old home and relatives. Their quiet and peaceable conduct since the surrender, and their efforts to be law-abiding and self-supporting are commendable, and under the circumstances remarkable.

The larger proportion of the Nez Percé tribe are located on the reservation in Idaho, and as a rule this tribe has been a strict observer of all treaty convenants with the government. They were active in their efforts to subdue the outbreak of Chief Joseph and his band, and in the battle with their kindred some of them were killed and others wounded. Joseph and his band appear to be the only ones of the tribe who have ever engaged in hostility against the whites. Not in the least excusing or attempting to palliate the crimes alleged to have been committed by them, it is but fair to say that their warfare was conducted with a noticeable absence of savage barbarity on their part, and that they persistently claim that when they surrendered to General Miles it was with the express stipulation that they should be sent back to Idaho. Whether this alleged stipulation be true or not, it is a fact that their unfortunate location near Fort Leavenworth, when in charge of the military, and the influences of the climate where they are now located in the Indian Territory, have caused much sickness among them; their ranks have been sadly depleted, and it is claimed that if they are much longer compelled to remain in their present situation, the entire band will become virtually extinct.

It is now about five years since the surrender, and a sufficient time has probably elapsed to justify the belief that no concerted effort will be taken to avenge wrongs alleged to have been perpetrated by these people so many years ago. The band now numbers only about 322 souls, and the reservation in Idaho is ample to accommodate them comfortably, in addition to those who are already there, who are substantially self-supporting and who have enough to spare a portion for their less fortunate brethren, and, as I understand, are willing to give them such aid.

The deep-rooted love for the "old home," which is so conspicuous among them, and their longing desire to leave the warm, debilitating climate of the Indian Territory for the more healthy and invigorating

air of the Idaho Mountains, can never be eradicated, and any longer delay, with the hope of a final contentment on their part with their present situation, is, in my judgment, futile and unnecessary. In view of all the facts, I am constrained to believe that the remnant of this tribe should be returned to Idaho, if possible, early next spring, and I respectfully suggest that this matter be submitted to Congress at its next session, with a recommendation that an appropriation be made sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of removal thither. But if Congress should decide that the best interests of all concerned will be best subserved by retaining these Indians where they now are, it will be necessary to have such legislation as will perfect the title to the lands which have been selected for them and upon which they now reside.

PONCAS.

In my last annual report reference was made to the mistake which occurred in the treaty between the United States and the Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 635), by which lands belonging to the Poncas were taken away from them and given to the Sioux. It was stated that an agent was then among the Sioux Indians, parties to the treaty of April 29, 1868, to obtain the ratification of the agreement entered into at Washington, August 20, 1881, by certain chiefs of the Sioux, for the purpose of correcting the mistake in part. Since that time the agreement has been signed by 722 members of the bands located at the Standing Rock Agency; by 416 of those located at the Cheyenne River Agency; by 908 of the Ogallalas, located at Pine Ridge; and by 292 of the Lower Brulés; making a total of 2,338.

The Indians at Rosebud Agency having refused to sign this agreement, the agent was instructed, under date of January 27, 1882, to make a written statement on the back of the agreement that the Indians at that agency refused to sign an agreement to give more than 160 acres to heads of families and 80 acres to single adults, but that they do agree to sign one giving the amount as above. Eleven hundred and sixty-seven of these Indians thereupon signed the following modified agreement:

> We, the undersigned Indians of Rosebud Agency, Dakota, refuse to sign this agreement giving 640 acres to heads of families, but we do hereby agree to give 160 acres for the use and occupation of each head of family, and 80 acres to each single male or female over eighteen years of age, and we have as an evidence that we consent to and ratify this amended agreement hereunto subscribed our names this 28th day of March, A. D. 1882.

Three thousand five hundred and five of the Sioux Indians, therefore, have consented to the agreement either as originally prepared or in the modified form.

The Lower Yanktonais, located at Crow Creek Agency, refused to sign the agreement on the ground that they had no interest or right in the lands embraced in the Great Sioux Reservation, and that their rights and interests, if they had any, were in the lands on the east side of the Mis-

souri River. They also claimed that they had never participated in any of the treaties or negotiations in regard to lands on the west side of the Missouri River. The treaty of April 29, 1868, however, purports to be signed by twenty-four chiefs and headmen of the Yanktonnais.

The Santee Sioux have thus far refused to sign the original agreement on the ground that the Northern Indians had signed a modified agreement. The agent at Santee Agency has recently been instructed to endeavor to obtain the signatures of the Santee Sioux to the agreement executed by the Rosebud Indians in case they still refuse to sign the original.

The total Indian population of the Great Sioux and Santee Reservations (including Crow Creek) is estimated at 23,081. Allowing one-fifth of the population to be adult males, it would require the signatures of 3,462 Indians to comply with the requirements of the twelfth article of the treaty of April 29, 1868. A sufficient number, therefore, have signed the agreement giving 160 acres to each head of a family, and 80 acres to each single adult, if it be held that the agreement to give the greater quantity includes the lesser. This matter will form the subject of a special report in time for action at the beginning of the next session of Congress.

BLACKFEET INDIANS IN MONTANA.

Some months ago the agent of the Blackfeet Indians, who is, I believe, a good man, and a faithful agent, made a request that his Indians be allowed to cut some of the pine timber in the mountainous part of the reservation, manufacture it into lumber, and trade the lumber for provisions to prevent starvation; but under the law, as it now exists, this could not be allowed. Then the agent asked permission, which was granted, to solicit contributions among his friends in the East, to prevent suffering among his Indians; and now, while I write, word comes that these Indians are nearly destitute of food, and that there is danger that the cattle herd, which belongs to the government, and which it is desirable should be kept for stock purposes, will be killed by them for food. The appropriation for these Indians for the year gives to each one less than an ounce of beef and less than one ounce and one-half ounce of flour each day. In view of these facts I think I risk nothing in saying that any law that prohibits Indians under such circumstances from using the timber on the reservation, to prevent starvation, is absurd to the last degree. There is appropriated each year for the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation about $300,000, and yet there is on this reservation coal that if utilized would make an appropriation unnecessary; but under the present laws this cannot be done. Is it not plain that these laws should be changed?

CROW CESSION AND ALLOTMENTS.

Attention was called in the annual report of last year to the agreement made with the Crow Indians in 1880, and its ratification by Con-

gress was urged. Under date of December 14, 1881, the subject was laid before the department, setting forth the terms of the agreement, whereby the Crows proposed to cede 1,552,800 acres of land from the western portion of their domain, and submitting a bill to ratify said agreement, with recommendation that Congress take early action thereon. The agreement, which appears in full on page 193 of this report, was ratified by Congress, and its action approved by the President April 11, 1882. Provision is made in this agreement for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians, for the erection of houses, and for the purchase of seeds, farming implements, and stock. An appropriation of $15,000 was made to pay the expenses of the survey of the lands to be allotted. In compliance with these provisions the General Land Office has been directed to make said survey in the valleys of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn Rivers, and when the survey is completed instructions will be issued to the agent to make allotments of land in severalty, as provided in said agreement.

SALE OF A PART OF THE OMAHA RESERVATION.

In a special report to the department, dated September 18 (ultimo), the attention of the department was called to the recent act (approved August 7, 1882) providing for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska. It was stated that, in the absence of a specific appropriation to meet the expenses thereof, it was difficult to see how the survey (if a resurvey should be found necessary) and appraisement could be proceeded with; but it was suggested that steps might be taken to obtain the consent of the Indians, as required in sections 1 and 5 of said act, and that the allotments provided for in section 5 might be selected and submitted for approval, so that no unnecessary delay might be experienced when the proper time should arrive for proceeding with the sale of the lands as authorized. By section 8 of the act the Indians are permitted, if they shall so elect, to select allotments within the tract designated to be sold, and while it is not thought that there are any who desire to make selections there, it might be well to ascertain their intentions in that respect, so that if there be any such they may make their selections and have them approved before the appraisement is begun.

MESCALERO APACHE RESERVATION.

Early in the present year a considerable change was made in the boundaries of the Mescalero Apache Reservation in New Mexico, by which a goodly portion thereof was restored to the public domain from the north and west, while a tract containing an area equal to about five townships was added thereto on the east. This change was made to satisfy the wishes of the white population of the "Nogal Mining District," so called, and by so doing to allay the ill feeling against the Indians which it was not difficult to see was fast taking the place of previously acknowledged

friendship for them. It appears that upon the discovery of gold in the Nogal Mountains a large body of miners and prospectors were attracted there, and that in due time what is now known as the "Nogal Mining District" was organized. New veins were discovered, and many locations were made upon lands afterwards discovered to be within the reservation. As was natural, when a knowledge of these facts reached the Indians a spirit of dissatisfaction was manifested, and the miners, fearing that they might lose the results of their enterprise and labor, appealed to the government through the military. Upon a proper presentation of the facts by their agent, the Indians appeared to appreciate the situation, and finally became convinced that it would be to their interest to yield to the fair demands of the miners. Accordingly they decided to interpose no objection to such reduction of the reservation on the north and west as in the judgment of the department might seem expedient, with the understanding, however, that a strip of country should be added to the reservation on the east, which would afford them additional grazing ground.

The existence of certain claims within the reservation alleged to have been acquired prior to its establishment, and upon which the claimants resided, has been a fruitful source of trouble. This was an additional reason for desiring a reduction of the reservation. By the reduction all but two have been placed outside the limits of the reservation, thereby disposing of a much-vexed question. At the request of the department, a survey of the new boundaries of the reservation is to be conducted at once by an officer of the Army, detailed for that purpose by direction of the Secretary of War.

AMOUNT DUE NAVAJO INDIANS.

I deem it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the sum of $156,651.74, which in my opinion is justly due the Navajoes, but which, under the operations of the act of June 20, 1874, was covered back into the Treasury. The following is a brief history of the case: Article 7 of the treaty with the Navajoes, dated June 1, 1868 (U. S. Stats., vol. 15, page 667), provides that the head of a family who cultivates the soil—

> Shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value $100, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of two years, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements to the value of $25.

In pursuance of this provision, Congress, in 1869, appropriated for "seeds, farming implements, work-cattle, and other stock, for 1,400 families, in conformity with the seventh article of said treaty, $140,000," and in 1870 and 1871 the sum of $35,000 for each year was appropriated for seeds and agricultural implements for 1,400 families, at the rate of $25 per family, making a total appropriation of $210,000. From July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1877, the expenditures from that appropriation for the purpose above named were $53,348.26, leaving an unexpended bal-

ance on hand of $156,651.74. This amount, together with other balances to the credit of the Navajoes, was, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, carried to the surplus fund, on the 30th of June, 1877, under the operations of an act of Congress approved June 20, 1874. Subsequent to the date of this warrant, the Attorney-General, by opinion dated July 5, 1877, decided that specific amounts appropriated to carry out treaty contracts prior to June 20, 1874, were exempt from the operations of the surplus-fund act of 1874, and under said decision certain amounts belonging to various Indian tribes have been brought back by warrants to the credit of the Indians interested. By letter from this office, under date of April 12, last, you were asked to request the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to issue a warrant for placing to the credit of the Navajoes the unexpended balance of $156,651.74, which was a specific appropriation made for said Indians under treaty prior to June 20, 1874, and under the decision of the Attorney-General was exempt from the operations of that law. The honorable Secretary of the Treasury, under date of May 10, last, replied that—

> Requisitions based upon settled accounts to pay bills for agricultural implements and seeds for the benefit of such of the 1,400 families of Navajoes as have not yet received their proportion under the seventh article of their treaty will be charged against the appropriation "fulfilling treaty with Navajoes, seventh article treaty of June, 1868, contract prior to June 20, 1874."

This virtually recognizes the fact that the amount of $156,651.74 is due these Indians, and was erroneously covered in the Treasury, and I respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to reappropriate that amount in order that it may be brought on the books of this office and expended for the benefit of the Navajoes. If this sum, which, under the decision of the Attorney-General, is justly due to the Navajoes, was placed to their credit on the books of this office, as above recommended, it would render unnecessary any further appropriation for these Indians for several years.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Referring to the statement made and views expressed in behalf of these Indians in the annual report of last year, I have to report that the encroachments upon their lands by white claimants continue and this office has not the means at its disposal to effect the needed relief. Congress at its last session, through the sundry civil appropriation act, appropriated $800 to enable the department to employ an agent for these Indians. Samuel B. Gibson, of Swain County, North Carolina, has been appointed, in accordance with section 3 of the act approved July 27, 1868, and he will be able to look into the status of these claims and to determine upon some line of action to secure the removal of such claimants as are unable to show title.

Respecting the removal of the Cherokees of North Carolina to the Indian Territory, upon the invitation of the principal chief and delegates

of the nation West, referred to in my last annual report, I have to state that 41 persons over 12, and 32 persons under 12, removed from Loudon, Tenn., June 2–17, 1881, at a cost to the government of $1,281.50; that 16 persons over 12, and 3 persons under 12, removed from Chattanooga, Tenn., September 13–15, 1881, at a cost to the government of $389.90; and 26 persons over 12, and 21 persons under 12, removed from Chattanooga, Tenn., October 19–22, 1881, at a cost to the government of $846.20; and that 14 persons over 12, and 8 persons under 12, removed from Cleveland, Tenn., December 5–7, 1881, at a cost to the government of $412.90, making in all 97 persons over 12 years of age and 64 persons under 12, who removed during 1881, at a cost to the government of $2,930.50. Applications for aid from the government have since been made from parties desiring to remove West, and recommendation was made February 11, 1882, that Congress be requested to appropriate the sum of $20,000 for the removal of those who desired to go West, including the sum of $2,930.50 expended out of the "civilization fund" in the removal of the aforesaid persons. Congress did, through the deficiency appropriation act of August 5, 1882, appropriate the sum of $2,930.50 "to reimburse what is commonly known as the 'civilization fund' the amount taken therefrom to defray the expenses of the removal of certain North Carolina Cherokee Indians to the Indian Territory during the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one," but failed to make any other appropriation for those desiring removal.

While admitting the claim that some of these Indians have upon the government for the removal and subsistence guaranteed to them by the 8th article of the Cherokee treaty of 1835 (7 Stat., p. 482), it would not be politic to make further use of the "civilization fund," in view of the failure of Congress to make the appropriation asked for in February last.

By the sundry civil appropriation act of August 7, 1882, Congress appropriated the sum of $800 "to enable the Secretary of the Interior to cause the census to be taken and a new roll to be made of all the Cherokee Indians residing east of the Mississippi River." This work will require a very extended tour through the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, if not elsewhere, and involve a careful and thorough investigation into the ancestry of the Indians and their relation to individuals whose names are borne on former rolls of the Cherokee Nation. Mr. Joseph G. Hester, of this city, has been appointed the special agent to perform this duty.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

During the last session of Congress a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. No. 3037) to authorize and enable the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians to institute and prosecute a suit in the Court of Claims against the Cherokee Nation. This bill received the favorable indorsement of this office, from the fact that the issues

involved in the claims of the Cherokees east upon the lands and funds of the Cherokees west had been before the department for a long series of years, without any favorable prospect of adjustment, and from the belief that the adjudication should be made by some such competent and final tribunal as the Court of Claims.

Acknowledging the gravity of the issues involved, an item was incorporated by Congress in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved August 7, 1882, as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to Congress what, in his opinion, would be an equitable settlement of all matters of dispute between the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (including all the Cherokees residing east of the Mississippi River) and the Cherokee tribe or Nation west; also all matters of dispute between other bands or parts of the Cherokee Nation; also all matters between any of said bands or parts thereof, and the United States, arising from or growing out of treaty stipulations, or the laws of Congress relating thereto; and what sum or sums of money, if any, should, in his opinion, be paid under such settlement; and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for such investigation.

Under date of August 18, 1882, the Secretary of the Interior appointed Courtland C. Clements, esq., of Richmond, Ind., special agent to investigate all matters of dispute between these bands and parts of bands and the nation west, or the United States, as provided in said item of the sundry civil appropriation act, and he is now engaged in the examination of the records of this office upon the issues involved.

UMATILLA RESERVATION IN OREGON.

Bills have been introduced in the present Congress (S. 434 and H. R. 2579) providing for allotments in severalty to the Indians of the above-named reservation, and for the sale of the remainder thereof after such allotments shall have been made, the funds arising from such sale to be used in establishing the Indians on their several allotments, for the support of an industrial farm and school for the children of said reservation, and for other like beneficial purposes. The general provisions of these bills, being in keeping with the policy steadfastly advocated by this bureau for allotments in severalty to Indians with perfect and permanent title, were recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress in a special report to the department (in response to a call of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs for information), dated January 19, 1882, and supplemental report of February 1 following.

It appears that a large majority of the Indians occupying said reservation are anxious to take lands in severalty; they have more land than is actually needed for that purpose, and the sale of a part of their reservation, as contemplated, would furnish them the means for a fair start upon their several allotments. I renew my recommendation for the early passage of one or the other of the pending bills, with the amendments proposed in the special office reports above mentioned.

TOWN OF PENDLETON, OREGON.

In my last annual report to the department the question of disposing of a portion of the Umatilla Reservation in Oregon sufficient to meet the growing necessities of the adjacent town of Pendleton was discussed, with the suggestion that Congress be asked to grant needful authority in the premises. By act of August 5 last authority is had for the survey, appraisement and sale (with the consent of the Indians) of so much of said reservation lying and being contiguous to or in the vicinity of the town of Pendleton as may be necessary to allow that town proper and needful growth and extension, not exceeding 640 acres. An inspector of the department has recently visited the Umatilla Reservation and obtained the consent of the Indians to disposal of the tract named in the manner proposed.

MALHEUR RESERVATION.

By Executive order of recent date (September 13, 1882) the greater portion of the Malheur Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon has been restored to the public domain. In my last annual report it was stated to be the purpose of this office to dispose of the lands embraced within said reservation by sale for the benefit of Indians for whose use and occupation it was set apart. Such has been the desire and intention of this bureau ever since it became apparent that the reservation was no longer needed for purposes of Indian occupation; but in response to most urgent and persistent appeals on the part of the people of Oregon for the restoration of these lands to the public domain, in order that they might become subject to settlement under the homestead and preemption laws, this office was led to so far modify former recommendations as to reduce the quantity to be retained and sold for the benefit of the Indians to considerably less than one-quarter of the whole reservation, and to recommend the reduction of the reservation accordingly. It was upon this recommendation, concurred in by the department, that the order for the reduction was made.

The tract still remaining in a state of reservation, being the northeastern portion of the late reservation, embraces all the agency buildings and improvements of whatsoever character. The order also reserves out of the lands restored to the public domain a tract of 320 acres, upon which are situated the buildings and improvements belonging to the old Camp Harney military reserve. It is the intention of the office to ask for such legislation as will enable the department to sell the diminished reserve for the benefit of the Indians aforesaid.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA,
September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency and of the Indians under my supervision. The changes which have occurred and the advancements made during my administration have not been as radical or satisfactory as I, in my early zeal, was led to believe might be effected with these people. However, it affords me pleasure to say, confidently and without egotism, that the tribes occupying this reservation are in a more advanced condition to-day than they were when I assumed charge of the agency—possibly not so apparent in that which pertains to industrial pursuits, as in their manifest desire to discard many of their characteristic habits and assume in their stead those of the white man.

LOCATION.

The reservation, beginning at a point 5 miles north of Ehrenberg, Ariz., extends 70 miles up the Colorado River, which here forms the boundary line between the State of California and the Territory of Arizona, and embraces within its limits all, or nearly all, of the bottom land on either side of said river. The agency is situated near the northern line of the reservation, at a distance of 50 miles from Ehrenberg, 100 miles from Fort Mohave, 180 miles from Fort Yuma, and about the same distance from Prescott, the capital of the Territory.

THE SOIL

of the reservation is a light sandy loam, interspersed with large tracts of "adobe land," strongly impregnated with alkali; also with occasional sloughs or marshes, which are productive only when an overflow of the Colorado River occurs. As these sloughs constitute the entire arable land of the reserve, and as they are small in area, limited in number, and widely separated by interposing tracts of non-productive soil, the results of farming are necessarily meager and unsatisfactory.

THE AGENCY BUILDINGS

are in a good state of preservation, and are ample in dimensions and conveniences for all the purposes of an Indian agency. With the assistance of the Indians, whose only reward was rations of flour and salt (beef having been rarely issued while the labor was being performed, on account of the contractor's failure to furnish the same), I was enabled during the year to not only improve the condition of the old buildings, but to construct convenient slaughter and issue houses, and, in connection therewith, to build an adobe corral 90 by 180 feet in size. This corral is divided in the center by a partition wall 8 feet in height; one apartment is used as a receptacle for cattle, from which they are driven through a lateral alley into the other apartment, passing over a platform scale, on which they are weighed; thence into the other end of the alley, where they are branded. For convenience in receiving, weighing, branding, and slaughtering cattle, and in issuing rations, these buildings are, I presume, superior to any on the Western coast, and were constructed at a cost for labor of $885. The Indians, for their faithful assistance, which was rendered with alacrity, deserve honorable recognition, for without their aid these improvements would have cost the government not less than $6,000.

THE INDIANS.

According to an enumeration made at the last general issue of rations, the Indians under supervision of this agency numbered 1,026, of whom 811 were Mohaves and 215 were Chimehuevis. Some jealousy exists, and ever has existed, between these tribes, but it is not of a character to create apprehensions. They are peaceable, quiet, well-

disposed, and seemingly have some regard for each other. During my administration I have learned of no fighting or quarreling; I have rarely been compelled to reprimand any for disorderly conduct. I have not seen an Indian intoxicated, and have heard of only one case of intoxication; no case of larceny, and but few instances in which my orders were not obeyed with promptness and without reluctance have come to my knowledge. If a community numbering more than a thousand souls can be found to exist in "the States" about which the foregoing can be truthfully asserted I desire to know its location.

This, however, is only one view of the picture, for its reverse side shows superstition of a pernicious character; an inordinate love of gambling; licentiousness unrestrained except by physical causes and natural conditions; instinctive brutality, and a total disregard for veracity, honesty, and fidelity *de facto;* yet assuming these commendable traits if thereby some personal or selfish end may be subserved. In their dispositions, characteristics, purposes, plans, motives, and methods these Indians are very interesting indeed, presenting the strange anomaly of integrity without conscientiousness, sobriety without motive, selfishness and improvidence at the same time, a love of gambling without acquisitiveness, natural brutality which seldom leads to acts of violence, and a religion devoid of veneration.

SANITARY.

In this respect there has been no material change during the year, the principal ailment still being venereal disease and its consequent evils. The agency physician, who was in service from the 19th day of October last to the close of the fiscal year, reported that the above and other diseases to which the Indians of this agency are subject yield readily to medical treatment, when it is possible to place and continue the patient under favorable conditions; but without proper hospital conveniences and supplies which, owing to an insufficiency of funds, I was not authorized to purchase, he found it impossible to obtain satisfactory results, especially in treating constitutional diseases of the character above mentioned.

EDUCATIONAL.

A boarding school was opened at this agency on the 1st day of March, 1881, and has been in continuous session since that date, usual vacations only excepted. Originally a deep-seated prejudice existed in the minds of many of the Indians against the school, and it was with some difficulty that an average of 25 pupils out of a school population numbering 285 could be obtained; but happily this prejudice seems to have been entirely dissipated, and it is believed that, with an assistant teacher and additional supplies, the attendance would have been doubled during the last half of the year. The average attendance for the school year was 27½. The pupils were taught in classes, according to their age and advancement, in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English composition, and music, in which studies they, without an exception, made good progress under the faithful and efficient labors of Miss M. E. Hampton.

In addition to instructions in the educational branches enumerated, the children were taught such useful employments as their ages and the conditions by which they were surrounded would admit; the girls having been instructed in needle work, cooking, scrubbing, ironing, and in everything that pertains to general housework, while the boys were instructed as far as practicable in agriculture and other pursuits of civilized life. By reason of adverse circumstances, which were wholly beyond my control, viz, the sterility of the soil within easy reach of the school building, failure of the department to authorize an agency farmer, and the limited number of other male employés, the instruction of the boys in manual labor was not as thorough or as practical as was desirable.

My opinion as to the benefits which will result from the general education of these tribes is substantially unchanged; nevertheless I am forced to concede a reverse side to the shield. Prominent among the many discouragements which confront the Indian in the pursuit of an education is the fact that no profession or other avenue of employment opens to him within the tribe of which he is a member, not to say elsewhere, by which he may call into requisition his educational attainments as an auxiliary in earning him a living; and it is with difficulty that his energy and efforts, either physical or mental, are called forth except by an appeal to faculties more sordid than those which inspire a love for his kind, or a desire for the moral, social, and intellectual advancement of his race. This being a trait inhering in the Indian, it is not believed that the customs and habits of those of mature age will be essentially modified by our present efforts. To lift the children above the reckless improvidence of their former lives; to inspire them with the idea that they are, at no distant day, expected to be self-sustaining and self-dependent; to teach them values, and that values are

the rewards of effort and industry, and to implant in their minds principles of frugality have been as much the aims and object of the teacher as to impart a knowledge of text-books.

In this connection I may be permitted to suggest that, considering our remote position and the excessive cost of provisions and apparel, the isolated condition and many deprivations to which the employés are subjected, the great expense of coming to and returning from the agency (professional teachers cannot be obtained on the western coast at salaries paid agency teachers), and last but not least the high and grave responsibility of the profession, teachers have hitherto been inadequately rewarded at this agency. We cannot expect men and women of teaching power and ability to leave their occupations, their homes, and society for an inconsiderable compensation; and I concur in the trite and truthful saying, "a poor teacher is dear at any price." It is confidently believed that with a sufficient appropriation to pay school employés the salaries which obtain in the West, and with the hearty co-operation which has previously been manifest on the part of the Indian Office, our school has attained a popularity with the tribes and a general prosperity which does not leave its future in doubt.

Here I desire to suggest, through your office, to the friends of the Indian in Congress, the necessity and justice of providing educational opportunities for the Mohave Indians at Fort Mohave, the Yumas, the Hualapias, and the Cocopahs, all accredited to this agency, but not on the reservation. Many of these Indians would doubtless avail themselves of the advantage were proper encouragement and facilities tendered them. This agency being centrally situated with respect to the tribes mentioned, unobjectionable from a sanitary stand-point, surrounded by Indians who, I am confirmed, will henceforth yield cheerful acquiescence in and encouragements to our educational efforts in behalf of their race, and with the early completion of the A. and P. Railroad, which will reduce the price of transportation, evidently is the most elligible location obtainable for a school of the character mentioned. I will add that, should it be deemed expedient to establish such a school at this agency, no new buildings will be required for its accommodation, except an addition to the school building proper, the expense of which will be inconsiderable. I have doubtless occupied too much space in the discussion of this subject, but when we consider the total absence of all remunerative labor, the impracticability of agricultural pursuits, and the want of causes which stimulate mechanical skill and industry, this, seemingly, is about the only measure necessary to the future well-being of the Indians on this reservation which may be pursued with well-grounded hopes of success.

THE INDIAN POLICE FORCE

remains the same in number and membership as at the beginning of the year. They have rendered prompt obedience to all commands, but the unexceptionable order and the universal amity existing among the Indians have, happily, caused their position to be little more than that of a sinecure.

AGRICULTURE, LABOR, AND WEALTH.

As will be seen by statistical report herewith transmitted, 1,050 acres were cultivated by Indians, producing, approximately, 700 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of corn, and 1,050 bushels of beans, besides other vegetables, of which, owing to a habit of consuming their products before maturity, no estimate approaching accuracy can be furnished. They also cut and delivered for use at the agency 26 tons of hay, for which they received $25 per ton; and furnished the Colorado Steam Navigation Company 500 cords of wood, receiving therefor $2 per cord. Their wealth, if it may be so designated, consists of about 200 domestic fowls, 13 head of cattle, and 108 horses or ponies. The latter, being but little used except for racing, are an unmitigated detriment to the tribes, rather than a benefit.

SUBSISTENCE.

As previously mentioned, the contractor failed to furnish the amount of beef called for by his contract, and in consequence the Indians were compelled to subsist more than hitherto upon the natural products of the reservation. I think the following proportions fairly represent the subsistence obtained from the sources mentioned: By labor of Indians in civilized pursuits, one-third; by issue of rations, and by gathering the natural products of the soil, each one-third.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JONATHAN BIGGS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MOQUIS PUEBLO AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office of July 15, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency, for the year ending August 31, 1882.

LOCATION.

This agency is located in Northeastern Arizona, about 90 miles west of Fort Defiance and 70 miles north-northeast of Winslow, a station on the A. and P. Railroad. Its immediate location is in what is known as "Kearn's cañon," famous for its springs of pure water. With the high and rugged walls of the cañon on either side, one is reminded of some mediæval prison-house. We are not trammeled by over civilization and the restraints of fashion. Our nearest post-office (except one at a Mormon settlement) is Fort Wingate, one hundred and twenty miles distant. The surrounding country is an elevated plain, interspersed with barren mountains in the South and furrowed here and there with deep cañons.

THE MOQUIS PUEBLOS.

This interesting people, unlike most of our aboriginal tribes, dwell in pueblos or villages. There are seven of these villages, all of which are built upon high mesas, from 300 feet to 500 above the plains; and only two of these, Oribi and Ci-mok-pi-vi, are accessible by wagon road. Tewa, Ci-tcum-ivi, and Walapi are 14 miles west-northwest from this agency. Me-cañ-ni-vi, Ci-pol-i-vi, and Ci-mok-pi-vi occupy the brow of a mesa 8 and 10 miles further west, and Oribi is situated still west of these about 12 miles.

On the 25th day of this month, with my teamster, I visited the latter place, having made the entire journey by wagons, over a very difficult and circuitous route. Our arrival created quite a sensation; such an event, I am told, had never been known in the history of the town; a span of mules and wagon on the streets of Oribi was indeed a novelty! Oribi is much the largest village, and contains about 700 inhabitants. The streets are narrow but more regular than those of the other pueblos. The houses are all built of stone, many of them three and four stories high, with flat dirt ro fs, cement floor, and small windows and doors. But little lumber is used, and then only for doors when the builder can afford that luxury.

The furniture of these houses is a very simple affair. A sheep skin serves for a chair, the floor for a table, and a few blankets, baskets, and pieces of home-made pottery constitute the household goods. Nearly every family has a corn mill. This is made in the form of a long, low box, inclosing two or more large flat stones, which form an inclined plane. The grinding is done as follows: A small quantity of corn is first placed in the box, which has been partitioned off into sections corresponding to the number of stones, then the miller (who is usually a young woman or a girl) with one hand covers the surface of the stone with corn, then taking a long narrow stone, well adapted for the purpose, she crushes it until it is reduced to meal.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

The Moquis are a pastoral and an agricultural people. Nearly all keep a few sheep and burros, and some have large flocks of sheep, besides horses and burros. All cultivate the soil; some go fifteen miles or more to plant their wheat and corn. Onions, beans, and melons are their favorite vegetables, which they raise in considerable quantities. They usually do not plant the same ground two years in succession. Peaches and apricots are raised to advantage, especially in the vicinity of Oribi. One important branch of industry with them is the manufacture of pottery, in which they show some skill. They weave their own blankets and belts, and a coarse, but very fair, kind of cloth worn by the women and girls. Their work-houses are all underground, where the carding, spinning, and weaving is done, and where they prepare their costumes for the dances.

LANGUAGE.

The great difficulty at present in the way of effectually reaching this people is the want of a suitable interpreter. No one of the tribe has learned enough of English to fill that position satisfactorily, and no white man, so far as I know, has mastered the Moqui language sufficiently for ordinary intercourse. In all the councils held since my arrival here it has been necessary to employ interpreters who speak the Spanish or Navajo or both; and as many of the Moquis understand the Navajo and a few the Spanish, we have been able to comprehend each other tolerably well.

From what I have learned of the Moqui language, I find it to be rather an agreeable one. There are few monosyllables. Many of their words are composed of five and six syllables, and some even seven. Hence they have acquired the custom of abreviating, so that in some sentences the important word which you would expect is entirely lost, or so faintly suggested as not to be recognized.

The Tewas on the first mesa do not belong to the Moqui stock and speak an entirely different language, so that although the Tewa village is only a few yards from two Moquis villages, little intercourse can be had between them except through a few from the Tewa village who speak the Moqui language.

MORALS.

There is much to be said to the credit of these Indians. They are affectionate and not at all quarrelsome. As far as they understand the right they seem inclined to follow it. Still they are children in understanding; sometimes they act like spoiled children, and the policy that has yielded to gratuitous giving has, in a measure, confirmed them in that course. They must be taught self-reliance, and that beggary is a disgrace, if they are to be made men and women in the true sense of the terms.

I have never yet attended any of their dances, and cannot speak from personal knowledge; but, judging from reliable authority, the great evils in the way of their ultimate civilization lie in these dances. The dark superstitions and unhallowed rites of a heathenism as gross as that of India or Central Africa still infects them with its insidious poison, which, unless replaced by Christian civilization, must sap their very life blood.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of this tribe is far from being all that could be desired owing to their manner of living. Nor can we expect to see a radical change until they are induced to leave the mesa and build their homes on the plains, away from the filth and the foul air of their present abodes. If it were not for the high altitude of these pueblos, sickness and death would prevail much more among them than at present. Venereal diseases comprise the general disorder, being the result, doubtless, of their promiscuous lodging together in small, dark, ill-ventilated rooms, without regard to sex or condition. If this people are ever to be saved from ultimate extinction they must be induced to change their abodes to where they can breathe a purer air. Many of them, I am glad to say, spend much of their time during the summer months on the plains with their flocks, and in cultivating their crops, and the result is a sanitary benefit to them.

EDUCATION.

When I arrived here last February I found a day school in progress at the nearest mesa, under charge of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Two teachers were employed, Mr. W. E. Taylor, brother of the missionary, and his wife. The school was held in a small room, poorly lighted and worse ventilated, the ground for a floor, and benches without backs for seats. This room was intended only for temporary use, until accommodations could be had at the agency, and the advantages being so meager, the teachers resigned and Mr. Taylor accepted a position as an employé at this agency. As soon as authority could be obtained an unfinished building and three agency rooms were finished and refitted for a boarding school, except the floors, the lumber for which has not yet arrived. We have waited long for materials to complete this work and for teachers, but not in despair, and we now expect soon to begin the school so much needed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There is one missionary on the field, Rev. C. A. Taylor. So far his work has been a preparatory one. His time has been largely occupied in superintending the building of a mission home and in the study of the Moquis language. With an ardent zeal for the highest interests of this people, he and his excellent wife are patiently laboring at the "seed-sowing," and expect the "harvest." They are now absent for the purpose of securing teachers for the school in prospect.

THE PAST AND FUTURE.

The past history of this people up to the time of the Spanish conquest is almost as little known as their future. They doubtless have a few vague traditions, but noth-

ing really definite. The ruined pueblos found in the northern part of this Territory, and the remains of ancient Aztec pottery found in great abundance, not only near these ruins, but on all the plains, is the only key to that history, and these prove them to belong to a race once powerful and populous. If their future is to be a happy and a progressive one, it must be the result of wise legislation on the part of the government, and of earnest self-denying Christian effort on the part of those who are commissioned by the church and by the government for this sacred trust.

THE WORK IN GENERAL.

I can only speak of what has been done since February 11, 1882, the date of my assuming charge. I have had many difficulties to contend with which few can appreciate unless placed in similar circumstances. At the commencement of my services I found many things were wanted. There were four agency animals; three of them which were almost worthless from age and disease, were issued to Indians, leaving me but one horse, since which time I have been without a full team. The missionary having a span of mules, I have thus been able to borrow.

The rooms were very much out of repair, and everything wanted a general renovating. A school was much needed, but we had no suitable building and no funds were immediately available for that purpose. As soon as practicable the work of repairs was commenced and carried on as far as means would allow. Owing to the great distance from the railroad and the almost impassable wagon roads, we have been obliged to move slowly.

The want of interpreter, mentioned in another place, has been a serious hindrance. The physician, appointed soon after my arrival, declined the position, and I have been almost alone for several months with a people numbering nearly two thousand to care for, and unable to converse with them except in fragmentary sentences. Since the first of July I have been virtually without an employé, the new appropriation bill not having provided for the salary of any employé at this agency except physician. At my earnest solicitation my former teamster remains with me at present, and I expect the department will pay him.

The accompanying statistical report is, much of it, based on estimate, as indicated in the margin. I found it impossible to secure reliable information concerning the number of sheep and the amount of corn and other produce raised, as they have no idea about these matters themselves, and I had no way of ascertaining the facts. I saw many of their flocks and herds and the most of their corn, beans, &c., in store, and I am quite certain the statements made in this report are not exaggerated.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the department for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to this agency, and I am fully assured that whatever can be done to elevate this people to Christian civilization, the officials of the Indian Bureau will do all in their power to promote that object.

Very respectfully,

J. H. FLEMING,
United States Indian Agent.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA AND MARICOPA AGENCY, ARIZONA,
September 1, 1882.

SIR: In making this my second annual report, having had a year's experience, I feel better prepared to judge of the true condition of these Indians, their good qualities and their failings. I can say truly that I have worked faithfully for the good of these Indians, striving in every manner to better their condition; and while I can see a marked improvement, I cannot say that I have not been somewhat disappointed; but still when we remember that they are Indians, and consider their surroundings in this new country, and the class of Americans with whom they come in contact in a mining country like this, we can only be surprised that they are as good as they are.

In procuring the extension of this reservation over a body of fine farming land, covered with farms, and for Indians under a high state of cultivation, a great good was accomplished, and I naturally feel some pride and gratification at having succeeded in doing this much for the Indians.

The hardest thing I have had to contend with is the sale of whisky by Americans and Mexicans to the Indians, and my faith in being able to prevent it is getting very weak, because of the many ways of evading the law. Still I shall make and am now making extraordinary efforts to get at and punish the offenders, and hope that the new United States district attorney, unlike his predecessor, will faithfully and vigorously prosecute the guilty parties. How shall an agent look an Indian in the face

and urge him to become civilized and Americanized when he says to you, "Americans drink whisky and get drunk, nearly all of them, and more than Indians do, and they sell our people this whisky for which you punish us for drinking?" I can only say to them that such an example is not set them by the agent or any of the employés at this agency.

INDIAN POLICE.

Some time during the month of June last, the settlers on the San Pedro River, some 75 miles from here east, up the Gila, became greatly alarmed at a threatened outbreak of the Apaches residing near, and calling upon the sheriff of this county at Florence for assistance, he called upon me very urgently to send to their assistance and for their protection my Indian police. This request I reluctantly complied with, knowing the weakness of human nature, and especially Indian nature, for whisky. However, on the condition that they should be kept from all opportunity of getting intoxicated, I consented that they should go. In this I erred, as the trip was the beginning of the downfall, and finally the end of the organization. Some time previous to this I had confidentially told the interpreter, who was also the lieutenant of police, that I had been informed that no provision had yet been made by the government for police rations for the coming year, and that in all probability, unless some provision was made other than that which I knew, the police force would be discontinued at the end of the year. While on this expedition up the Gila, the settlers out of mistaken kindness, gave whisky to Louis, the interpreter, and when he became intoxicated he probably divulged the fact that no provision for police rations had been made, and the whole force became a drunken mob, and came home disgraced and their usefulness gone. And thus ended probably the best organization of Indian police in the United States. The Indians quickly realizing that I had now no means of arresting the disorderly, immediately dropped into their old habitual ways, at the bottom of which is intemperance.

It is my intention to immediately make an effort to organize a new police force, and, if suitable men can be obtained. I hope to succeed, though the public sentiment among the Indians is not favorable to an organization of this kind. This arises from a nattural repugnance to any restraint, which I am not prepared to say is or is not peculiar to these Indians, and they, heretofore, not having been compelled to observe laws or receive punishment for violation of them, makes it very difficult to secure men suitable for policemen who will consent to act in that capacity.

CIVILIZATION.

There has been a perceptible improvement among these Indians during the past year in the matter of dress, and also in the treatment of th women, as I have never missed an opportunity to impress upon them the importance, as among the first steps in civilization, to cover their nakedness, even if with only the cheapest material. I have also told them that they should treat their women with more respect if they wished to raise children who would become good men and women; that in the history of the world no people who did not so treat their women ever amounted to a great people. And by continually, and upon all occasions, impressing these things upon them, I believe that at last some effect has been produced. I have also talked to them and endeavord to induce them to cut their hair like Americans, and I am happy to say that in a few instances I have succeeded; notably, Antonio, chief of all the Pimas, Louis, the interpreter, and a few others. In the matter of painting, to which these Indians are much addicted. I have also talked and labored unceasingly to induce them to abandon this foolish and disgusting practice. It is a gratification to me to be able to say that, although I have not been entirely successful, there is a marked change among the more intelligent Indians, many having entirely abandoned the practice.

In this connection I might say that although these Indians have these faults and failings, it is not to be inferred that they are savages in any sense, they being already in great measure civilized, in that they are kind, generally truthful, industrious, and self supporting.

One great obstacle to the complete civilization of this people is the character of their dwellings, which seem to be a complete bar to further advancement; and how to surmount this difficulty is the question. The dwellings are simply constructed of a few poles bent over and covered with straw and dirt, and one looks a short distance off like a mound of earth with a hole in one side, the Indian crawling in on all fours. The huts being too low for them to stand erect, and void of either chimney or ventilation, the inmates are obliged to keep close to the ground to avoid the smoke, which is thick enough to stifle a white man. Thus it is in winter. During the warm weather the huts are abandoned for their summer residences, which are usually in their fields,

and consist of forked sticks covered with poles and brush to protect them from the sun. Their winter dwellings are easily heated, very little wood being required. The Indians are very sensitive to cold, and a much larger quantity of fuel would be required to heat even a small adobe house with a fire-place and chimney, so that it would necessitate the use of a wagon to haul that which is now carried upon the backs of the women. I have observed that those who either possess or have the use of wagons occupy adobe houses, which are quite comfortable. The number is very few, however; but might be increased by supplying wagons and harness, say one to each small village and two or three to the larger villages. Some wagons have already been allowed and more have been asked for.

In this connection I might mention the aversion of these Indians to restraint, which was referred to in my remarks on Indian police, as a difficulty in the way of securing good policemen, and it also makes it very hard to enforce law and order among them. This peculiarity extends even to their families. A child is never punished or corrected, and so grows up as free from any idea of obedience as it is possible to conceive. I have talked with them a great deal of the importance of exercising more discipline in their families, and by this means have learned that they formerly, perhaps a generation or so ago, although they were not in the habit of punishing their children, it was their custom to talk to and lecture them a great deal at home, teaching them the difference between right and wrong. I have urged upon them the necessity and propriety of their reviving this excellent practice.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Rev. C. H. Cook is employed by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions as missionary to these Indians and is conscientiously doing all that he can to instruct and convert the people of which he has charge. He expects mainly by means of contributions from churches and individuals, to erect a small church building at one of the largest villages during the present year. He conducts services each Sabbath at the agency, speaking in both the English and Pima languages, in addition to his regular labor at the different villages.

EDUCATION.

A boarding-school with seventy-five scholars enrolled, and an average attendance of sixty-seven, has been in successful operation at this agency the past year. This being the first regular boarding-school that was ever attempted here it was considered by many as experimental, and its success looked upon as extremely doubtful. But, thus far, I am happy to say it is a success as regards the progress made by the children in learning. The doubts which existed in the minds of some as to the propriety of an Indian school composed of both sexes, in the same building, have been measurably dispelled by the trial, and the result is better than was anticipated. The boys, upon arrival at the agency, were subjected to a shearing process, their hair being closely cut by the agent, and hats given them in place of the mop of hair which answered the purpose before. To this operation many demurred, but the rule was insisted upon, all finally submitting with the exception of one, who, greatly to my regret, could not be prevailed upon except by force, and although he was one of our brightest and most moral boys, I could not vary the rule, and he returned home. These children are remarkably studious, and could be seen with their books poring over their lessons during recess, early in the morning, and even at night, in preference to joining in the play. Another favorable feature of the Indian children, and one remarked by everybody, was the almost entire absence of disagreements and quarrels usual to all schools.

Yet, notwithstanding these excellent traits, brought to light during this trial, I am afraid I shall have to modify my views as expressed in my last annual report, as to the propriety of establishing schools in the different villages. I am led to thus change my views by observing how quickly, upon the close of school and return of the children to their Indian homes, they drop back into their old filthy ways, being ashamed of their short hair and acquired civilized ways. This condition of things may change on longer continuance of the boarding-school. If so, it would be the most encouraging feature of the attempt to civilize these people.

AGRICULTURAL.

The present is another prosperous year, the crop of wheat being large and of excellent quality generally. Considerable new land has been cleared and fenced, adding to the acreage already under cultivation. The great difficulty with their farming is the failure to sow their grain early and thus secure growth before the water fails. This I am trying to remedy: with what success I am unable as yet to state.

I have succeeded in making arrangements by which to change, without cost, the

seed wheat; procuring a variety from California, which is said to produce a larger yield and for which there is a demand at an increase of price over the variety which they have been raising. The millers have been compelled heretofore to procure it from that State to mix with the wheat raised here, which is too dry to grind well alone. I think that this will be a great benefit to the Indians. The wheat crop this year is estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 bushels. It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics as to the amount of wheat, raised as well as other farm products, for the reason that the Indians have sold so much of it off of the reservation and to others beside the traders and regular dealers. Cultivating the soil is the principal occupation of this people; I might say almost the sole occupation. Even the few who are engaged in other work still find time to raise a crop of wheat, melons, and squash.

SANITARY.

The health of the Pimas has been generally good for the past year. This is due to abundant crops for the past two years. Since travel has ceased on the old overland trail, venereal diseases have apparently decreased and but few patients appear. Malarial fevers have been common since the summer rains set in. But these will cease as soon as the cold nights compel the Indians to leave their open summer houses in the fields among the irrigating ditches for the drier ones away from the river.

POPULATION.

In the absence of any other means of enumeration, I instructed the police to make an accurate count of all the people in each of their villages, the object of which was mainly to make an equal distribution of farming and other implements supplied by the government last year. The result of this count was as follows:

Pimas	3,908
Maricopas	331
Apaches residing with Maricopas	10
Papagos residing on reservation (estimated)	250
Papagos residing off of the reservation (estimated)	5,750
Total	10,249

I am of the opinion that their numbers are gradually decreasing.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSWELL G. WHEELER.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
July 31, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1882.

In my last I drew attention to the desirability of furnishing the Indians with new habitations, their present dwellings being greatly dilapidated and unhealthy in the majority of cases. Since then I have given lumber to the most needy, who built eight frame houses therewith. Their habits appear to change with their habitations, for, from the moment they were comfortably quartered in a house similar to a white man's, they discarded their primitive habits of slovenliness and filth, and the unhealthy custom of sleeping on the bare ground six feet below the surface, with possibly a blanket over and under them, and adopted the bedstead and mattress. This encourages me to assist them to the utmost in providing them with new dwellings, as the civilizing results thus seen in these few instances are indications favorable to the hope of a thorough civilization in the near future, if assisted in this way.

After a very careful census I find that there are actually 510 Indians, full and mixed blood, living upon this reservation, all of whom wear full citizen's costume. Their disposition is good, but occasionally their old-time superstitions creep up and the result is disastrous. An instance thereof occurred a few days ago. An Indian whom, it was alleged, was the possessor of a certain poison, and who blew it or wished it across the river to some of his enemies at different times, was, by the friends of those whom he was accused of thus poisoning, shot and killed in his doorway. The murderers immediately decamped, their whereabouts being at present unknown. The probability is that as soon as they believe that the excitement has cooled they will return. As I leave this agency in a few days it is impossible for me to do anything towards arresting them, but I have mentioned the subject to my successor, Captain

Charles Porter, Eighth Infantry, who will do all in his power to bring them to justice. When that is accomplished, hanging would be the best method to deter the others from doing likewise in like cases; a mere term of imprisonment would be of no avail.

The government has under cultivation, this year, 300 acres; although it is 85 acres less than last year, the yield will be far in excess of it, as the season has been an exceedingly favorable one for growth. More could not have been cultivated, as it was found difficult to do the work already done, and still more difficult to do that which has yet to be done, because of the small number of animals; eight (8) more mules are an actual necessity. As I believe Round Valley Agency has some animals to spare, I would suggest that eight or ten be transferred to this agency.

The estimated yield, this year, is 3,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels oats, 100 bushels beans, 200 bushels potatoes, 500 head cabbage, 200 melons, 100 pumpkins, 40 tons hay, and various vegetables.

Indian farming has increased satisfactorily; there are fifty Indians, this year, cultivating large and small patches of land, in all, 100 acres. It is impossible to get at the yield, but, from the appearance of their gardens, I would judge that it will be large. Such prosperity of a few will indubitably draw more into farming for themselves next year. The orchards have been thoroughly pruned and cultivated; the yield will be fair.

The saw and flour mills are being moved back some sixty feet from the rivers, to ensure their safety during high water; they have done good service, but with the new penstock furnished us this year we will have double the power, thus enabling us to saw and grind lumber and flour sufficient to meet all requirements. Last year 75,000 feet of lumber was sawed, of which 10,000 feet was used in the construction of a bridge over a wild mountain stream; the balance was used in building, fencing, and repairing.

The Indians have had a prosperous hunting season, having netted something over $2,000 from the sale of deer, otter, fox, and bear skins. The fishing prospects look very unfavorable, the salmon run being small. If it does not improve soon they will suffer considerably, as fish comprise one third of their subsistence.

Principally to teach the school children the art of gardening, I put under fence six acres of good arable land, planted it in potatoes, beans, cabbages, melons, corn, chickory, &c., and made them assist in the cultivation of it. They are apt in learning, but somewhat loath to work; but with a little judicious pressure and encouragement they have done very well. The yield will be abundant. Their ration of vegetables therefrom will have the effect of causing them to try it again, knowing full well that unless they assist in the raising they will get no ration. It is only through an Indian's stomach that work to amount to anything can be got out of him. Observing this law with the school children they do well; but I think this selfish feeling can be eradicated in time.

In reading, writing, and copying they have made satisfactory progress. Among the pupils are five very smart ones, who ought to be transferred to Carlisle. A thorough course of training would turn them out smart men and women. With their present surroundings they can never get out of the narrowing influences which superstition and old customs produce.

All the children were successfully vaccinated this year. In conclusion, I believe that there has been an appreciable improvement in the general health, morally and physically, this past year. Venereal still takes the first place, rheumatism follows in due course.

There were eleven births and fifteen deaths during the year.

GORDON WINSLOW,
First Lieutenant Eighth U. S. Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION AGENCY,
San Bernardino, Cal., Aug. 7, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of the service at this agency.

The tribes under its jurisdiction are the following, viz: Serrano, Coahuila, San Louis Rey, and Dieguenos, numbering respectively 381, 778, 1120, and 731, living chiefly in San Diego and San Bernardino Counties, in Southern California, and aggregating a population of 3,010, under the census enumeration of 1880. It is to be regretted that an annual enumeration of the tribes is impracticable, owing to the large extent of mountain and desert country over which they are scattered and the labor and expense incident to such an undertaking.

The past year, I am glad to report, has been a good year for the Mission Indians.

It is true the goal of my ambition to see them provided with land for permanent homes, which has been so persistently urged in former reports, has not yet been reached. And my faith in the power and influence of agents' reports and letters on subjects of this nature is at this writing very much shaken by results, or, rather, the want of results. But I have not been alone in efforts in this direction, nor yet in want of success. Since my last annual report voluntary and independent action has been taken by a prominent State religious and city-trade association, as well as by prominent individuals, in the way of memorializing Congress in behalf of homes for these people, but with no better result. To me it is doubtful whether Congress will ever take action in the premises, since it has been demonstrated in its past dealings with the Indian question that distinguished consideration is shown to the Indian only in proportion as he has developed a disposition to be troublesome and worthless.

The Mission Indians are peaceable and industrious. Instead therefore of wasting time in efforts at uncertainties, if not at impossibilities, I have resolved to make the best of the situation as it is. Developments during the past year have to my mind very much modified the necessities of the situation. I believe that, under ordinarily prosperous seasons, these people will make as comfortable livings for themselves by daily labor, whether they all have lands or not, as that many white people under the same conditions and circumstances. Indian labor in Southern California, on farms, in constructing irrigating canals, in shearing and herding sheep, and, under the prospective absence of Chinese labor, in railway construction and repair, will always be in demand at remunerative wages. Under the stimulus of immigration into Southern California during the past year labor has been abundant. These favorable conditions will continue and increase, and it is doubtful whether on account of the severity of the heat in summer, to which the Indian is accustomed in this climate, his labor will ever be supplanted by white labor.

In this view of the case therefore, it becomes a question, not so much of necessity, as of expediency, whether this class of Indian laborers, by no means small, who go about working for white people, shall be provided with land on which to make homes, and find subsistence when other sources may fail them. One thing may be observed, that this class of the Mission Indians are not clamoring for land, and it may well be doubted, owing to their past habits of labor, which as a rule brings its reward in silver dollars at the close of the week, whether they would be willing to settle upon land to cultivate it and await the slow and sometimes uncertain results of their labor.

The situation is different, of course, as to those who live in settlements and villages, occupying and cultivating lands embraced within private grants, and who have so lived for generations. These are periodically threatened with ejectment by the ranch owners, which has operated seriously against their progress in civilized industries. With their settled habits, they are averse to roving in search of labor, and request that lands be given them on which they may permanently settle. Most of this class give proof by their industry and their tact in management that, under more favorable conditions, they would make successful farmers or stock-men. Unquestionably, provision should be made for such in the event of their ejectment from the places now occupied by them. And if Congress were to anticipate this event by prompt action in their behalf, it would confer a great blessing upon a deserving class of Indians, who, for many years, have been struggling "between hope and fear," believing that this great government would yet deal justly by them. So much in general, as to the situation of these people. Now as to the specific subjects upon which information is required in detail.

AGRICULTURAL.

A very small proportion of the lands reserved for Indian purposes, although aggregating over a hundred thousand acres, are adapted to agricultural purposes. Very little is so adapted without irrigation, and in a desert country like this, water, not previously appropriated by whites, exists only in a scanty supply. Notwithstanding, my Indians have made the best of their opportunities in planting and cultivating the soil during the year. Owing to the distribution of 30 plows, 30 setts of plow-harness, and 60 plantation hoes, they have been able to cultivate a larger average than in any past year. Five wagons, furnished to as many villages in the early part of the year, has also enabled them to accomplish more labor in their fields.

In the month of June last I visited a village of the San Louis Rey Indians, who had hitherto been wandering about, landless and homeless, but who a year ago settled in the foot-hills near Temecula ranch, from which they were once ejected. No running water is found where they live, but at great labor they had dug wells and developed water for domestic purposes. They had just harvested their first crops, consisting of wheat and barley, which was grown upon winter rains. One Indian told me he would have about 500 sacks of barley. I estimated that they would have about two car-loads of grain to sell over and above what they would require for their own use. The land they had settled upon I found to be surveyed government land, and I found also

that their success in growing grain upon it had already attracted the attention of the ubiquitous "land grabber." No time must be lost in securing this land for these Indians. The Indians feared they might be driven off, and I promised them I would not sleep after returning to the agency till I had written to Washington and asked that this land be given to them. I kept my promise, and, with commendable promptness, I received an executive order setting apart that land for their use. To me, as well as to these Indians, it was the most gratifying incident of the year.

EDUCATION.

At the date of my last report two day-schools had been in operation nearly a year. Since then three others have been established, making five day-schools at this agency. Under the auspices of a society of ladies a day-school also was established at San Diego, to which assistance was given five months, as salary for a teacher. To meet the necessities of the case, as well as the urgent demands that are made for schools, it would require the establishment of as many more schools as we now have. Every village or settlement of Indians is clamoring for a school. Not the slightest opposition has yet developed itself in any quarter against education. On the contrary, I am continually met with this argument—very logical too: "Why don't you give us a school? We have as many children to send as they have at other places, and we don't see why we can't have a school just as well."

For one of the schools authorized a year ago I had furnished the lumber, but the Indians for whom it was intended failed to complete their contract of putting up the adobe walls, the school in the mean time having been kept in an Indian's house. Since then different villages have applied through their head men for the lumber, saying "Give it to us; we will put up the walls." In response to the request of the Indians near Temecula, who but recently have been given their land by executive order, I have consented to give it to them. They are now making adobes, and by the end of this month will have the building ready for occupancy.

Meanwhile I have heard that a settlement of Indians of the same tribe, living at what is known as Lejolla, in San Diego County, not knowing that the lumber had already been accorded to the Temecula Indians, are busy making adobes, believing they will be given the school if they construct the walls for a building. One Indian alone among them has thirteen children to send to school. Of course no authority exists for the establishment of another school. But, in view of their great anxiety for a school, I shall make their case a subject of special communication.

While the schools now in operation are doing beyond what had been anticipated, yet I find that day-schools will not accomplish the work of education required by the mission Indians. They are too much scattered. Too many are not within reach of schools, while for the children of that class of Indians who go about laboring no opportunity for education is possible. Regular attendance throughout the year by pupils is too much dependent upon the supply of subsistence laid up by parents. When that is exhausted they go and labor for more, and take the family along. The opportunities for teaching them English successfully, as well as habits of cleanliness, are weakened likewise by the influences of Indian village life. They should be removed from these influences, and the constant temptation to speak Indian. Nothing short of the establishment of two large boarding-schools, located, one among the settlements south of the mountains, the other north and away from the influences of village or camp life, will meet the demands of the situation.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No exclusively missionary work is carried on among these people. And it is questionable whether such exclusive attention to this work would be justified by results, at least among the grown-up population, on account of the difficulty of communicating with them, and because of their fixed habits of thought and life. Perhaps the most effectual work that can be done in this line is being accomplished through the influence and teaching of the school employés among the rising population, the only hope of the race. Several of the teachers are thoroughly imbued with the missionary spirit, and all aim to do good, outside of the ordinary routine of official service.

I propose to appeal to the charitable impulses of the denomination (Lutheran) to which this agency stands assigned, the coming winter, in behalf of the pupils of our day-schools, many of whom, during the severe weather of last winter, suffered for want of sufficient clothing, while not a few large boys for this reason quitted the school long enough to earn means to clothe themselves. This state of things must not occur again, if it is in my power to prevent it. The denomination that would have the glory of being accorded "a hand" in the Christian civilization of the Indian must expect to come to the front and do something that will touch his native selfishness and show him the better way.

CIVILIZATION.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the subject of civilization, as the Mission Indians are generally known to be in the advance line. All wear the garb of the civilian. The old superstitious customs of the race have about all disappeared. Now and then perhaps a lodge is burned when its occupant has died, but the cases are so rare as to pass unnoticed. The medicine-man has likewise disappeared as an "institution." The social condition of women among them has come to be regarded by them much the same as that of women among the whites are regarded. The ties which bind husband and wife and parents and children are held as being sacred. Woe be to the bad Indian who invades the sacred precinct of the former! Chiefdom and tribal laws have about lost their authority and force among them. The punishment by whipping on the bare body is very seldom resorted to, except in aggravated cases. As a rule, fines, in some instances heavy, are imposed on the culprit, and promptly paid, either by him or by his friends, the sum paid going to the injured party.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the tribes has been unusually good the present year. Through the vigilance of the agency physician, the different forms of venereal disease have been, so to speak, "rooted out." And as they are better fed and better clothed they are better provided against those ailments which come of irregular diet and exposure without proper protection.

The need of hospital accommodations, so frequently referred to in reports and special communications, is still felt. It is a common occurrence that when medicines are prescribed for the sick in their lodges they do not take it as prescribed, and very often not at all, because it tastes badly or makes them feel sick, or because the first dose did not make them well. The consequences are often fatal. Under the better care that might be bestowed upon the sick in a hospital, and by the proper administering of medicine as well as of suitable food, much more might be done for them.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Referring to the liquor traffic, which a few years ago was the bane and curse of these Indians, resulting in widespread demoralization, with its accompaniments of poverty and crime, I take pleasure in reporting a radical reformation. During the year over thirty persons have been arrested, which might indicate that the business is yet brisk; but it indicates rather the vigilance exercised in the detection of the criminals, for it is rarely that a man furnishes a bottle of liquor to an Indian that he is not, to his utter astonishment, called to answer for it soon after before the United States commissioner.

About fifteen have been punished by fines and imprisonments, varying from eleven months and $100 dollars to ten days and $1, not according as the degrees of guilt of each have varied from that of the other, but rather as each met the varying moods of a court that seems to be annoyed by what it considers "a trivial offense." A total suppression of this traffic might have been attained more than a year ago had the law in relation thereto only been executed. This course would have been more economical to the government, and an act of mercy and blessing to all concerned.

Fifteen persons are at present awaiting trial under indictments by the United States grand jury, many of them arrested as far back as December last. One man, not of this number, "skipped his bond" recently, and his sureties were required to pay $300 for their credulity. This resulted in the remanding of two others to prison by their sureties, lest that might be the price of their credulity. It will have a good effect when once these men find there is no backing between their arrest and the prison door.

On the whole, I congratulate myself that, in spite of the difficulties encountered in the effort to suppress this traffic, not the least of which came of the failure of the courts to execute the law, Indian whisky is very scarce, and the traffickers in it about "driven to the wall." The Indians are correspondingly prosperous, because of the better uses to which their earnings are applied. And it is confidently believed that, by continued vigilance in keeping this traffic suppressed, the insatiate taste for strong drink will be subdued and habits of sobriety formed that will prove lasting. The outlook to me is every way encouraging as to the future of the Mission Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. LAWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CAL.,
August 30, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my fifth annual report for this agency.

RESERVATION.

No changes have taken place in boundaries or possession since my last report, but the settlers still hold all but a small fraction of the lands our Indians are supposed to occupy.

THE POPULATION

has somewhat increased since the last annual report, as 645 Indians drew goods and supplies the past quarter, viz, 152 Concows, 188 Little Lakes, 30 Redwoods, 219 Ukies and Wylackies, 31 Potter Valleys, and 25 Pit Rivers.

There have been 22 deaths and 13 births during the year. I cannot report the number of deaths and births among the 6,456 reported last year as falling under the supervision of this agency; but the death rate is much greater among them, as they have no medical care.

AGRICULTURE.

All our Indian families have gardens, and are gradually increasing the quantity of subsistence raised. As stated in former reports, although we have nominally over 100,000 acres of land, yet we cannot control but about 2,500, which lies in this valley. Nearly all the grain produced is raised by the body of our Indians in community of interest, and hence has been considered as raised by the government, although the Indians do all the work.

PRODUCTIONS.

As our crops are not threshed I can only estimate the amount raised, viz: Wheat, 5,000 bushels; oats, 3,000; barley, 1,200; and about 1,800 bushels of corn, and 550 tons of hay. The hop yield last year was 18,592 pounds, which, owing to advance in price, netted us $3,200. This year the prospect is good for an increase both in quantity and price.

The Indians have raised for themselves about 500 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of barley. They have also raised about 600 bushels of corn, 1,500 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 pumpkins, 12,000 melons, and cut 100 tons of hay.

STOCK.

The increase in cattle the last year has been only one-third that of the preceding year, from various natural causes, combined with the fact that the stock of the settlers ate up the grass to such an extent that the strength of the herd was greatly diminished.

The increase in mule colts (11) gives promise of good teams for the Indians in the near future. Mules are much better for Indians than horses, as they will endure more on less feed.

During the year some of our unserviceable animals, reported last year, were, by order of the department, condemned and sold, or otherwise disposed of as directed.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Nineteen Indian houses have been built, and the loggers' house rebuilt at the saw-mill. A new building for the saw-mill has also been put up, the work being done under the superintendence of the carpenter and miller. Four hundred and seventy-six rods of board fence have been built and 80 rods of rail fence, and 3,620 rods of rail fence have been rebuilt; 40 rods of ditch have been dug, and 160 rods of ditch cleaned out. Twenty acres of land have been grubbed and cleared off; 50 apple and peach trees have been set out; 6,500 hop-poles cut, and 896 loads of manure hauled into the fields, and several hundred loads of gravel hauled to corrals and barns.

MILLS.

The grist-mill has ground 284,504 pounds of wheat, and 3,156 pounds of corn for the agency, and 10,211 pounds of grain for the Indians; 460,000 pounds of wheat and corn, and 23,563 pounds of barley for citizens. The saw-mill was rebuilt and cut 181,000 feet of lumber.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Although we cannot parcel out our lands to the Indians for reasons heretofore stated, yet, as required, all work is done by Indians that they can do; and they are slowly increasing in their ability and desire for that which is only the result of industry.

APPRENTICES.

The first half of the year I had apprentices in the shops, mills, office, and with the herdsman, but could not pay them since December 31, yet most of them have continued to work.

FINANCIAL, ETC.

I was informed, in June, 1881, that for the ensuing year the department could only pay a physician, clerk, and the teachers, and that if I had any other employés I must provide the means to pay them for their services. I have therefore raised from the reservation, as miscellaneous funds, class II, over $6,000 for pay of employés, both white and Indian, and other authorized expenditures.

If government would give us possession of the land nominally ours, we could make this agency self-supporting in a few years. But the Indians are getting tired of waiting, while they see the cattle, horses, and sheep of the settlers occupying the very lands long ago promised to them, and the settlers tell the Indians that they intend to keep these lands.

EDUCATION.

On the 15th of August, 1881, the matron moved into the boarding-school buildings with 13 children, 3 boys and 10 girls. We had been told that "the Indians would not let their children come to the school," and that they "would burn the buildings if necessary to prevent the children from attending." The number of scholars gradually increased, until on the 1st of October there were 37, and at present writing there are 46. Two girls have died during the year. Seven boys have left the school, thinking themselves too old to learn, and 2 girls have been sent home because of disease; making the attendance, during the year, 57, besides one day scholar. The school is growing in favor among the Indians.

A fine garden was planted by the school, and will produce something for their subsistence, but not as much as was expected on account of very dry weather. The boys have cut nearly all the wood that has been burned at the school, and done all the outside work incident to the situation and circumstances. The girls have done the washing, ironing, mending, making, &c., of clothes for themselves and the boys, as well as the cooking, baking, &c., necessary for the support of the school. Considerable has been done by the boys in carpentering and shoe mending. The progress in music has been such with both boys and girls that it is a pleasant recreation.

The greatest hinderance I meet with in establishing and conducting the school is from parties who, while professed friends of the school, work against its interests in various ways, either designedly, or by reason of their failing to apprehend the true idea of education for the Indian.

THE SANITARY

condition of our Indians is gradually improving. The past year measles and influenza attacked our people, and, combined with other diseases, proved fatal in some cases. Our Indians are mostly comfortably housed. Some of the old ones still prefer to live on the ground in campoodias or wickiups.

The Indian "medicine men" have less influence now than ever before, and their power is fast waning away.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

Rev. Mr. Fisher was removed in September of last year, and Rev. Mr. Simmons took his place. Each maintained regular services and Sabbath-schools for the Indians. To be a successful worker among Indians requires a man either so well educated that he knows how to use simple language and avoid the use of such words as cannot be understood by the Indians, or a man with so little education that he cannot help being simple in his language, and in either case a devotion to the work which will prompt such self-denial as will make him willing to forego the pleasures of society and wordly or ecclesiastical promotion to save the souls of those for whom Christ died.

CIVILIZATION.

The greatest hinderance to the complete civilization of these Indians, next to their failure in obtaining their lands, is their fondness for whisky and gambling. The last seems inborn, as they practice it as soon as they can walk and talk. Their thirst for "fire-water" is so great as to be almost irresistible under temptation, and leads them to squander their means "for that which is not bread, and their money for that which satisfieth not."

During the year I have had several parties arrested for furnishing liquor to the Indians, having, as it appeared, good evidence against them; but in every case they could outswear me, and so were released. The punishment inflicted on the person when convicted by *our* district court, as well as others, makes such prosecutions merely farcical, and brings contempt on the agent who tries to do his sworn duty.

Hoping the time will soon come when these hinderances will be done away, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. SHELDON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 15, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor of submitting my seventh annual report of this agency. This reservation is located in the southeastern portion of Tulare County, California, and contains over forty-eight thousand acres of land. There are about 250 acres of medium quality farming land which can be utilized, about one-half of which can be irrigated. The eastern portion of the reservation abounds in good sawing timber, but so locked in with mountains that it is not available to the agency for lumbering purposes. About one-half of the entire tract affords good pasturage for stock, while the other half is too rocky and rough for any purpose whatever. Perhaps one-half of the pasture land is covered with brush, and the other with scattering oak timber. The oak is valuable only for fuel and the production of acorns. Both cattle and horses will subsist well the entire year without any feeding. Wild animals are abundant in the rougher portions, and quite destructive to young stock. The lions have killed this season already 25 per cent. of the young colts.

The Indians who are now permanently settled on the reservation number 159. These are so located that each family controls about 160 acres of land. They all live in board houses, and quite a number have cooking stoves, and enough furniture to render them comfortable.

AGRICULTURE.

The returns in this department have not been satisfactory. Owing to the fact that the rainfall came very late and was exceedingly light during the winter, less ground was seeded than for two or three years preceding. Notwithstanding every effort was put forth to irrigate, the yield of hay and grain has been very light. The Indians have produced on their small farms about 250 bushels wheat, 200 bushels corn, 25 bushels barley, 50 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 20 bushels beans, 20 tons hay, 10 tons melons, and 10 tons pumpkins.

The agency farm, consisting of about 30 acres, is cultivated for the exclusive purpose of producing forage for the government teams. The surface of this tract is so very uneven that it could not be irrigated to advantage, and hence, was this year almost an entire failure; 5 tons of hay was all that it produced. This is the poorest yield during the past five years, and only one-sixth as much as was cut off of the same ground two years ago.

EDUCATION.

As no funds were appropriated for educational purposes there has been no school during the past year. Quite a large proportion of the pupils formerly in the boarding-school, have been married this year, and now think (although mere children) they are too old to attend school. This, and the mortality among the children of this agency, has, within the last two years, so decreased the number of school children that I think it would not be advisable to make an effort to revive the boarding-school. There are, however, about 17 small children old enough to attend a day-school who ought to

have that privilege. If the Department would furnish an organ I am satisfied this could be made a success; besides it would add very much to the interest of the Sunday school and regular Sabbath services. I wish to call attention to this question, and will make a special request in another communication.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work in behalf of these Indians at the agency for the last fifteen years has been almost exclusively done by agents and employés; outside of the agency and among the Mexicans for a greater period, they have been drilled in the Roman Catholic faith. They all profess this form of Christianity, and though many of them are drunken and dissolute, are highly incensed if they are not recognized as good Christians. Some of them are unquestionably improving, but a large majority are so addicted to drink that missionary work meets with poor encouragement and very meager results.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The most of these Indians have, during the past year, worked with commendable zeal and energy. Owing to the excessive drought their wheat and barley yielded less than formerly. Their gardens and corn indicate careful attention and cultivation. Some of them are thoughtful and make calculations for the future equal to many whites. The women cut and make their own clothing; quilt as well as their white neighbors. The only thing that is discouraging is their appetite for strong drink.

SANITARY.

There has been during the past twelve months no very severe type of sickness. Six Indians have died, and two have been killed. The natural deaths were either extremely aged or very young; the two killed were young men under the influence of liquor, and at the hands of Mexicans. There have been seven births, one more than the natural deaths. Very little attention is now paid to the medicine-men.

CIVILIZATION.

To an unprejudiced mind but one conclusion can be reached; the younger Indians are much more genteel in their deportment than the older ones are. While all are respectful, there is a marked superiority in general appearance and intelligence with the present generation over the past. All of these Indians have long since adopted citizens' dress, and are scrupulous in their costume to the extent of their means. Inalienable homes and exemption from the blighting influence of rum, and these Indians, to all intents and purposes, would be recognized as meriting the appellation, civilized.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 2, 1882.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from the honorable Commissioner, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency:

The Southern Utes are located on their reservation in the southwest part of Colorado. The reservation is a strip of country 15 by 120 miles, and borders on New Mexico and Utah. It is a rough mountainous country, suitable only for grazing purposes, it being well watered by the Piedra, Rio Los Pinos, Florida, Animas, La Plata, Mancos, and Dolores Rivers. There is not to exceed 20,000 acres of agricultural land on the reservation, and that could be brought under cultivation only by irrigating, and that at a very great expense.

The Southern Utes number about one thousand, and I think are the purest type of the American Indian that now exists, there not being a mixed blood in the whole tribe. The Ute Indians are not inclined to agricultural pursuits, as is shown by not one of them having made any attempt at farming. In fact they do no work whatever. They consider it beneath the dignity of an Indian to labor. They are naturally inclined to pastoral pursuits, to which this reservation is well adapted, and I think if the same effort was made on the part of the government to induce them to raise cattle and sheep that there is to get them to till the soil the advancement towards civili-

zation would be much greater. They have large bands of horses, which naturally increase very fast; also some sheep and goats, which they herd very closely.

The Indian police are not as efficient as reports show them to be at some other agencies, but are gradually becoming of more service to the agent, by reporting any irregularities in their camps, and often bringing in horses belonging to citizens. I have had no occasion to use them in making arrests, and would not deem it best to bring them in contact with the whites should occasion require it. They wear their uniforms, and this alone has a tendency to influence others to adopt the custom of wearing citizens clothing to some extent.

The Ute is what might be called a blanket Indian, as not one of them have abandoned the habit of wearing them on all occasions. They are inveterate gamblers with cards and horse-racing. They live entirely in tents or brush houses, and move from one part of the reservation to another, just as the notion takes them. At present they are camped from 10 to 20 miles from the agency. This is occasioned by there being but little grass in the immediate vicinity of the agency for their horses.

During the last year there have been four homicides—one in December and three during the month of July. Upon investigation it was found to be justifiable in every case, and no attempt has been made to punish the parties that did the killing.

The agency physician has many calls for medical treatment, although but few, if any, of them have entirely abandoned their native medicine-men.

The supplies received since January last, at the time I took charge of this agency, have been of sufficient quantity and the quality equal to the samples the contract was awarded on.

Since taking charge of this agency, January 1, 1882, I have made two per capita payments, amounting to $17,495. The first installment, amounting to $11,419, should have been made in 1881, but for some reason was not.

There has never been any attempt made to open up an agency farm, and since I have been here I have had no funds applicable for that purpose; and as the Indians have not been settled in severalty, as was agreed under treaty of 1880, between the Ute Indians and the United States, and before asking for funds for this purpose I deemed it best to wait the action of the Ute Commission, who it is hoped will make some provision the present year for their settlement.

No schools have been established at this agency. None of the Indians speak English. All communications with them is done either in Ute or Spanish language; most of the tribe understand the latter.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway operate some 50 miles of railroad through the reservation, the same having been constructed and successfully operated for 12 months without having been interfered with by the Indians. This speaks well for the Indians, when we consider that the road has been built and operated and the company has made no amicable arrangement with them for the same.

The agency buildings consist of two log buildings, which are insufficient for the accommodation of the agent and employés, and unsafe for the protection of supplies. The relation between this agency and the military, also the citizens of Colorado, are of the most friendly nature.

The annual statistical report of this agency is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

WARREN PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions, I respectfully submit the following as my third and last report of the condition of affairs under my charge at this agency, being for the year ending August 31, 1882.

The bands embraced in this reservation have generally observed their treaty stipulations, and have entertained feelings of friendship both toward the government and the whites generally. The following table exhibits, in detail, the present strength of the four bands of the Sioux Nation located at this agency:

Bands.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Blackfeet Band, No. 1	57	77	46	59
Sans Arc Band, No. 2	222	292	129	133
Minneconjou Band, No. 3	410	480	256	253
Two Kettle Band, No. 4	191	294	144	145
Total	880	1,143	575	590

LIVE STOCK.

A careful count of live stock has been taken, during the last month, with the following approximate result: Horses, 1,675; mules, 7; cattle, 4,000; swine, 150; domestic fowls, 500. This record includes stock owned by half-breeds as well as Indians. This count also embraces stock belonging to the Indians that were transferred here from Standing Rock. As a general rule, the Indians at this agency take very good care of their stock. There are no doubt some so utterly heedless that they would, and do, sacrifice their best interests by selling, killing, or otherwise wrongfully disposing of their cattle; but of these there are comparatively few. The bulk of the Indians can be relied on to take the best care of their cattle. The Indians are also becoming fully alive to the value of milk as an article of subsistence.

TRANSFERS.

In the month of August, 1881, by order of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 200 Indians, late prisoners of war from Sitting Bull's camp, were transferred from Standing Rock to this agency, and in May last about 1,100 more of the same outfit were turned over to the care of this agency. As a rule, they have conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner.

POLICE.

The Indian police have rendered effective service in enforcing laws and maintaining order on the reservation. They have cheerfully responded to the calls made upon them, and I regret no increase of pay was authorized for the present year. The small compensation allowed for their service has been so often alluded to by myself and other agents that I deem it unnecessary to again make any recommendation on the subject.

CRIME

on this reservation is of rare occurrence, with the exception of small faults and delinquencies to which all races and people are given. I have nothing to report as happening during the year past. Whisky has been sold to Indians who resided near Fort Pierre, to some extent. Two cases have been reported to me, and the parties who sold the liquor have been punished.

FARMING.

I regret to say the season this year has not been favorable for abundant crops throughout this section. It has been a season of succession of storms, that is, the early part of the season, and later it has been intensely hot weather. Prior to July 1st crops promised favorably, but since that time the continued drouth and the intensely hot winds have destroyed all kinds of vegetation. The acreage planted this year was largely in excess of last year's planting. In many cases corn and potatoes were planted on the sod. Two hundred and sixty-eight acres of prairie sod has been broken by the government for the Indians at this agency this season in 5-acre lots, and much more would have been broken could teams have been obtained at a reasonable rate, but, owing to the immense emigration to the Territory this season, teams were all engaged. The Indians have broken for themselves not far from 100 acres. At the time they were most needed at home to prepare their land for the crops they were assisting in the transfer of the Indians from Standing Rock Agency to this.

SCHOOLS.

The boys' boarding-school has had a session of ten months, with satisfactory results. These boys have planted 5 acres of potatoes, in connection with the school, from which it is expected that the necessary amount will be raised to supply the school for the next school year; and of the other schools I can say that they have been well attended and with good results. Statistical report inclosed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious welfare of this agency is assigned to the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the direction of the Rev. Henry Swift, who has continued his missionary work among the Sioux with fair results, and he intends making it a life work. The Congregationalists also maintain a mission on the reservation, which is under the care of the Rev. T. L. Riggs, who is of such kind and agreeable manner as to impress the In-

dian very favorably with all his words and actions. Too much praise cannot be given this man for the good work he has accomplished.

In conclusion, I have to say that while nothing has been asked for for the service at this agency without the strictest regard for economy compatible with the best interests of the service, I must express my satisfaction with the promptness of the department in responding to every reasonable request, when it was possible to do so, and my gratitude for the continued confidence reposed in my integrity and honesty of purpose in the face of the persistent efforts made for my removal by a class of unprincipled men in this locality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD LOVE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, *September* 5, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular letter of July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency since my taking charge of it, on September 4, 1881.

Devil's Lake Reservation contains about 230,000 acres of land of good quality, and well adapted for the production of cereals and vegetables, with sufficient timber for the necessity of the Indians for fuel and fencing purposes, and with plenty of good water easily obtainable.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians (adult males) of the reservation are nearly all located on separate tracts of land, cultivating, with commendable industry, from one to 50 acres with good results. About 1,500 acres is under crop this season in about the following proportions: Wheat, 600 acres; oats, 300; corn, 300; potatoes, 200; peas, 10; turnips, 30; carrots, beets, and onions, 10; beans, 30; cabbage, squash, and pumpkins, 20. The grain is not all yet harvested, owing to the lack of machinery at my disposal, the greater part having to be cut by mowing machines, which necessarily destroyed and wasted a great deal, so much so that our yield per acre will be reduced about 25 per cent. The Indians being stimulated by the promise of a new grist-mill to grind their grain have worked hard and faithfully to have good crops, and to secure for themselves sufficient flour for the winter; but this waste in the gathering of the grain has greatly discouraged them. The yield of the grain and vegetables is approximated as follows: Wheat, 10,000 bushels; oats, 12,000; corn, 10,500; potatoes, 23,000; peas, 400; turnips and ruta bagas, 3,600; carrots, beets, and onions, 250; beans, 750; besides pumpkins, cabbage, and squash in fair yield.

The Indians have broken about 447 acres of new land. Some of this has been done by the young men who are just starting out to work and who have never had farms. They hope to get cattle given to them this fall.

The agency farm consists of about 20 acres of land cultivated at the agency, and 20 acres at the school, for the production of grain for government stock and vegetables for use of school.

EDUCATION.

The industrial boarding-school is in a very satisfactory condition, and the progress of the pupils in their studies is highly gratifying to me and creditable to the excellent ladies having charge of the school. The school is conducted under contract with Rev'd J. B. A. Bronillet, director of Catholic Indian missions, and is under the immediate charge of Sister Clapin and six assistant sisters of the order of Grey Nuns, of Montreal. Hundreds of people from nearly all parts of the States, including Governor and Mrs. Ordway, of Dakota, have visited this school during the present summer, and all have left highly pleased with their visit, and in praise of the method taken to teach civilization to the young Indians. The choir of the church attached to the school consists of Indian children. There has been an average of 77 children in attendance at the school during the year, the largest average attendance during any one month being 85. Simon Carew is the present industrial teacher at the school. He devotes every care and attention to the welfare and training of the children, and it is designed that he shall have full charge of the new school for larger boys which has just been erected.

MORALS.

The Indians of the reservation are improving in a marked degree in this respect. Last winter I called the chiefs and head men together, and discussed with them the question of marriage and its effects upon civilization, and made some rules and laws for their government, to which the chiefs and head men all subscribed. The rules were to the effect that thereafter no man would be permitted to marry two wives: that young men or old who took a wife were to be married by a clergyman, in the same manner as white men; that no person could "throw away" a wife and take another; that women who were not virtuous, and were admonished to abandon their evil ways and still persisted in their bad conduct, were to be sent to the penitentiary, which it is understood the government will provide for bad and refractory Indians. Since the adoption of the foregoing laws all young men taking wives have been married by the priest, and many of those who have lived together for years, and have sons and daughters married, have come voluntarily to the church, and, after receiving proper instructions and baptism, have been married by the priest; and at present the balance of power is largely in favor of Christian civilization, whereas some years ago it was very much against it.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at the agency is principally under the charge of the Catholic Church, and is making steady progress; the missionaries are earnest and zealous in their labors, in which they are ably assisted by the sisters at the school. Those who have been engaged in the work have sufficient reason for congratulation in the result.

Rev. David Greycloud, a native missionary, attached to the Presbyterian Church, visited the reservation at the fall of the year and labored with the people of his denomination during the winter. He left in the early spring.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Since the date of my taking charge of the agency, September 4, 1881, to August 31, 1882, the Indians of the reservation have hauled for the Indian trader and military transportation contractor 271,000 pounds of freight from Jamestown and Larimore, distant 82 and 65 miles respectively, and have been paid 65c. per 100 pounds, making $1,171 thus earned. They have also worked for the military post-trader and hay and wood contractor, chopping and hauling wood, hay, and supplies, earning in the aggregate $894. They have also hauled 377,643 pounds of agency freight from Ojate, 85 miles, and Larimore, 65 miles, at 75c. and 65c., respectively, per 100 pounds for which they have been paid $2,798.32; and in the month of August they hauled 108,383 pounds of agency supplies from Larimore, for which they are entitled to $704.48.

Hunting by Indians of this reservation as a means of obtaining a livelihood is abandoned. The few peltries sold by them are obtained principally by the young men and boys in the fall and spring, during the time when there is not much farming to do, and then only on the lakes and river of the reservation, where they go to kill feathered game. The Indians have disposed of to the Indian trader peltries of miscellaneous descriptions, valued at $1,716.68, and similar articles to the military post-trader, valued at $44. No robes have been sold by Indians. In addition to the foregoing the Indians cut and hauled 1,126 cords of wood for the use of the agency grist and saw-mills and boarding-schools; cut and hauled to the mill 311 saw-logs, and cut and hauled 1,366 house-logs, 29,768 rails and stakes to be used in repairing and building fences on their farms, and have built for themselves 29 log houses and 36 log stables during the year. They have also hauled all the logs, stone for lime, sand, and lumber used for the construction of the new school building. They have supplied themselves with wood for fuel and paid creditable attention to the management of their farms, stock, &c.

We have one Indian assistant carpenter, one assistant blacksmith, and two Indian apprentices to each branch. Under the supervision of the two white employés (carpenter and blacksmith) these Indians are making good progress in the knowledge of their trades.

AGENCY BUILDINGS, ETC.

There has been constructed at the agency during the year one log building, with shingled roof, for use of single employés, and one log building to be used as a guard-house for the confinement of refractory Indians. These two buildings are not quite completed. An addition has also been made to the present log quarters occupied by Indian apprentices and a new shingled roof put on the whole building.

A new industrial boarding-school, to accommodate 25 boys, and a barn have been erected about 7 miles east of the agency. The old school building is in a good state of preservation, but requires repairs. We are now engaged in the construction of a bakery, to be used in common by the old and new school.

The only other buildings erected by the Indian Department consist of the agent's dwelling, granary, and stables, which are in good repair. But I cannot say the same with regard to the subsistence storehouses, workshops, and employés' quarters. These are log buildings and were erected in 1867 by the military as temporary quarters. They have stood the test of fifteen years in this climate and are worn out. By constant repairs they are kept together, but the logs are rotten and the buildings have settled very considerably.

The grist and saw mill building is in good repair, but the mill is not at present in running order on account of the breaking down of the engine; but I expect a new engine and boiler with other improved machinery in a few days, when I hope to have a complete mill, competent to grind all the grain raised by Indians this year.

INDIAN POLICE.

The fifteen Indian police are of great service at this agency. They perform the duties required of them in a very attentive and efficient manner. For the small pay and allowances made to them nothing better can be expected of them.

SURVEY OF THE RESERVATION.

On May 4 I had the honor to invite the attention of the department to the necessity for the survey of this reservation and the allotment of land in severalty to Indians. I again urge that some action be taken on this subject. The present treaty with my Indians expires next year. It is therefore highly important that something should be done toward settling their affairs. They are very anxious on this point, and nothing better than the accomplishment of this object could be devised to advance their civilization and establish confidence and content.

CONCLUSION.

The Indians of this reservation, under the able administration of my immediate predecessor, had made sure and steady advancement toward self-support, and many had already reached that height of civilization to which it is possible to elevate an Indian who in the middle of life undertakes to earn a livelihood by the sweat of his brow in civilized pursuits. To control and enable this class to support themselves the government must render some assistance in farming implements and machinery and the employment of intelligent and competent instructors in their use. The idea that as the Indian advances the less employés are required is a mistake. Ordinary men can weigh out and distribute the rations to many Indians, while intelligence and ability are required to instruct and profitably superintend the management of from 250 to 300 Indian farmers scattered over a large area of country.

The task of weaning an Indian from his nomadic habits and instincts, and inducing him to become domesticated can best be accomplished by allotting to him his piece of land (I speak for the Indians of this reservation), which he knows to be his and his only, upon which he can have a comfortable house and a permanent home, and see a prospect by labor to be independent, with plenty to eat for himself and children. To this end the employment of competent white men as instructors in husbandry will be necessary until, through the industrial boarding-schools, the employment of white labor will be no longer necessary. We should have compulsory education, with sufficient school accommodation for all children of school-going ages. It is more humane and Christian-like to expend money for instruction in husbandry and education, and less expensive than breaking or not fulfilling treaty obligations, thereby driving the Indians to rebellion and then to use the army to suppress it.

Since I assumed charge of them these Indians have made good advancement and fully sustained their reputation for industry and good conduct, and if assisted and encouraged for a few years more we may reasonably expect to see the majority self-supporting and good citizens.

I inclose herewith statistical report.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 4, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular, dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report relative to the management and condition of affairs at this agency, for the year ending August 31, 1882.

I regret that the requirement of the Indian Department is such as to make it necessary to render the annual report so early in the year, as in this latitude but little grain is threshed at this date. Cutting grain was completed on the 25th of August, potatoes, corn, and vegetables are not yet matured, hence estimate of yield only can be given, which, with the greatest care, is sometimes wide of the facts. I would suggest October 1 as a more suitable date for annual reports of Indian agencies; then threshing of grain might be completed, other crops matured, and more accurate report of yield could be made.

The Indians of this reserve number 1,352, composed of Arickarees 672, Gros Ventres 454, Mandans 226. The number of Indian men engaged in doing farm work is constantly increasing; many more labor than ever before at this agency. This I require of them, and have endeavored to impress upon them the absolute necessity of laboring for their own support. I feel that substantial advancement has been made in this direction. In issuing wagons to Indians last fall I required that each man receiving a wagon must farm at least five acres of land for himself, and, failing to do so, would forfeit his wagon. All with one exception complied with these conditions, whose wagon I had returned.

Agency Indians farmed this year 832 acres; they prepared the ground in the spring, under the constant direction and personal supervision of my farmer, in excellent manner, and sowed 146 acres wheat, from which I estimate yield from two days' threshing, now in process, at 2,600 bushels; very good quality. They also sowed 136 acres oats; estimated yield, 4,080 bushels. Corn planted by Indians, 365 acres; estimated, 3,650 bushels. Potatoes, 164 acres; estimated, 6,560 bushels. Squash, 9 acres; 224 bushels. Beans, 10 acres; 42 bushels. Turnips, 2 acres; 125 bushels. This land, 832 acres, was divided for all their crops into 302 allotments. These crops were mostly kept free from weeds and well cultivated. This is the first effort of my Indians in raising wheat and they are greatly elated with their success, and many are already asking for more land for next spring sowing. This improvement in farming by the Indians is gratifying to myself, as two years ago an Indian rarely cultivated to exceed from one-half to three-fourths of an acre. Now some have cultivated this year 20 acres, others from to 4 to 12 acres, and ask for more land to cultivate next year.

There was also cultivated by the government wheat, 23 acres; yield, 454 bushels. Oats, 56 acres; estimated yield, 2,240 bushels. Potatoes, 3 acres; estimated, 180 bushels. Corn, 16 acres; estimated, 160 bushels. Hungarian, 8 acres, 18 tons hay. I am satisfied that with ground well prepared and early seeding a profitable crop of forage can be produced from Hungarian seed.

Twenty Indian men, heads of families, have consented to go this fall 22 miles west from the agency, build houses, and remain to farm 133 acres land which I had broken this summer. I will also, if authority by the honorable Commissioner be granted, have more land broken next summer on this beautiful plateau near the mouth of Little Missouri River, where is a body of from 4,000 to 5,000 acres of excellent land for cultivation, and scatter my Indians, who have been for many years here living together in one compact village, on lands apart from the immediate vicinity of this agency.

In this latitude, 47° 35″ north, subject to drought, crops are by no means certain, and cannot be depended upon to support the Indians. In my judgment, each family locating upon land away from the agency should be supplied with one yoke of work oxen and such farm implements as are actually needed; with this view I reduced my annual requisition that funds for this purpose might be saved. I also asked through the honorable Commissioner increase of appropriation for this agency, but instead of increase asked for Congress reduced the appropriation much below the amount formerly allowed. I regret this reduction at this peculiar time, when these Indians need help, which, if judiciously rendered, would greatly advance them on the way to self-support. The appropriation for this year will give these Indians for all purposes, including commissary supplies, annuity goods, farm implements, and all other needs, less than $25 per capita for the entire year. I feel that, if their real condition was fully understood by the honorable members of Congress, more means would be provided to help them now while they are earnestly pleading for assistance. I would recommend that appropriation for this agency be increased to $50,000 for the next fiscal year, and ask the honorable Commissioner to make this recommendation to Congress at its next session.

Indians of this agency are well disposed and are largely honest and truthful, and are deserving of help and encouragement. The sentiment somewhat prevalent that the ultimate destiny of the Indian race is "extinction" is in my judgment not in harmony with our civilization and unworthy the magnanimity of a great nation. The

Indian should be treated like a man, held responsible as an individual, and given the rights other men enjoy.

During the past year one of my Indians had a horse stolen. He was found in the possession of a white man near Bismarck, and the facts reported. I sent my interpreter with four Indians, all of whom knew the horse, to identify him. An officer was applied to who informed them that the horse could not be recovered on Indian testimony. If white witnesses were brought, and the agent appear, give bond for costs, he would proceed in the case. This was 100 miles away. The horse was not recovered. While the Indian should be held amenable to the law, he should also be protected under the law. Give him an equal chance in the race of life. It is said he does not love to labor; this might also be said of many white men, but when the Indian is made to feel that he must work or starve he will labor like other folks.

When he makes money by his labor, protect him from the high prices charged by the licensed trader. It is unfair that Indians should be required, with the hard earnings of their unskillful toil, to pay 100 per cent. more for what they buy than cost and transportation of goods. No white man could make a support if treated in like manner. Abolish licensed traderships; allow any one to trade with the Indians held strictly amenable to the law; expel them for violation of its provisions, or allow at least two traders, that there may be some competition, which is equally desirable on an Indian reservation as at other places. I am strongly in favor of giving my Indians the benefit of competing traders, to enable them to obtain more nearly the worth of their products and to purchase supplies at their market value. To deprive them of these benefits is doing them a great injustice in having their earnings taken from them without a just equivalent.

At the beginning of this fiscal year I reduced my police force from 20 men to 12. These were carefully selected, and are men of influence and energy, carefully guarding the general good order of this community—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 10 privates, with a white employé chief of police. This change has been quite satisfactory to myself and of advantage to the Indians. Good order has prevailed during the year, with few slight exceptions, which cases were readily harmonized. No cases of whisky or drunkenness among my Indians have come to my knowledge during the past year. These Indians are peaceable and friendly; many would assume the position of citizens and compare favorably with the average white man if they could have lands in severalty and the protection of the law thrown around them.

During May and June last I had flouring-mill gearing put in position in agency mill for grinding wheat; raised at this agency last year and manufactured 44,000 pounds flour, of good quality. There was also sawed during the year at the agency saw-mill 20,812 feet lumber.

During the past year the government school has been kept in continuous session for ten consecutive months, from September 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, with an average daily attendance for the year of 31.5 pupils. The school is in prosperous condition, and evident progress is being made, but it is difficult, with school-house situated so near the village, to secure regular attendance of pupils. Efforts at discipline usually result in staying away from school. I trust such arrangements will be made that we may be enabled to secure buildings suitable for establishing a boarding-school. Indian children learn to write with remarkable rapidity, and would make rapid progress in other studies if regular attendance could be secured. It is an established fact that, among the tribes of Indians where the rudiments of education have been well established, they have never lifted their hands in hostility toward the whites.

The Indian is steadily and surely improving; let us be patient in our work in helping him up to a higher plane of life, and teach him the important lesson that there is a better life than savage life, a higher ambition than possessing scalps, and a better hope than the Indian knows. Let us never doubt the future of these people, but labor faithfully on for their good. Although it is a difficult task to overcome old traditions and superstitions, and lift humanity from a lower to a higher plane in the scale of civilization, yet time and patience, with the necessary means employed, will accomplish the much desired end.

Missionary work, under the American "Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions," by Rev. C. L. Hall, resident minister at this agency, is steadily carried forward. An increased attendance at chapel service, a better observance of the Sabbath day, in quietude and good order, are among the evidences of improvement in the moral condition of these Indians. Rev. Mr. Hall being absent from the agency, and not having access to his records, I am unable to give statistics of the missionary work. School was held in the chapel by Miss Ward and Miss Pike, who are faithful and competent teachers, and also in missionary work. I send herewith statistical report of agency affairs, also annual report of agency physician and school teacher.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KAUFFMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 1, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular, dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, being for the year ending September 1, 1882.

On the 1st day of October, 1881, I assumed charge of affairs of the agency, relieving Captain Dougherty, who had been in charge for some three years previously. On July 1, 1882, this agency having been consolidated with Lower Brulé, I ceased to be an agent, and was then appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior "farmer in charge," the appointment to hold good until formally relieved by the agent at Lower Brulé, and it is in this capacity that this report is submitted.

CENSUS.

A careful count of the population of this reservation shows the entire number to be as follows:

Men	270
Women	333
Boys	207
Girls	178
Total	988

Of whom 39 are mixed bloods.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There are three chapels, located upon different portions of the reservation, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Burt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a gentleman of many years' experience in the work, which is progressing as favorably as could be expected.

MORALS.

The morals of the Indians at this agency will compare favorably with those of other places. An attempt was made last spring, by some Indians who came here from Standing Rock, to introduce some objectionable dances, but which was at once, at my request, suppressed.

INDIAN POLICE.

The force is composed of one captain, one sergeant, and eight privates, and is very reliable and efficient in preserving and maintaining order.

SANITARY.

The general health of the tribe at present is good. The total number of deaths during the year was fifty-two, while only thirty-two births have been reported. The excess of deaths was caused by a peculiar disease breaking out last spring among children, and which was in almost every case fatal, and at a time when the services of a physician could not be procured, the attending physician, who resided at Fort Hale, having met with an accident which prevented him from visiting the agency for several weeks.

EDUCATIONAL.

The industrial school was opened October 1, 1881, and continued in operation until July 1, 1882, when a vacation was given until September 1. The scholars have been instructed in the different branches of a common-school education in the English language and have made good progress; in fact, I do not see but they learn as rapidly as white children do with the same facilities.

The boys have been instructed in gardening and other out-door work by the agency farmer, while the girls have been taught sewing and general household duties by the matron. The school has been in charge of Miss King, assisted by Edward P. H. Ashley, a full-blood Indian, a pupil returned from Hampton.

THE AGENCY FARM

consists of about ninety acres, sixty-five of which were sown in oats, twenty in corn' three in potatoes, and two in vegetables, and has been worked almost exclusively by Indian labor under the direction of the agency farmer.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY

have been taken by 241 persons, a large majority of whom are heads of families, who evince an intense desire to improve their claims and to erect good, comfortable houses, and to inclose their fields with good fences.

AGRICULTURAL.

The government broke this season for Indians 135 acres, while they have broken for themselves about 57 acres. They have sown

Acres in wheat	162
Acres in corn	240
Acres in potatoes	57
Acres in sundry other articles	55
Total	514

There are very few but what are willing and anxious to work, and I can safely say that these people are in better condition to-day than they ever were before. About three-fourths of them wear citizen's clothing.

MECHANICAL.

The blacksmith and wagon shop was, unfortunately, burned on the morning of June 13, up to which time five apprentices were constantly employed therein, while, owing to the large number of log houses that were erected by the Indians themselves, requiring to be roofed with shingles, floored, furnished with doors, windows, &c., the services of a much larger number of apprentices were required in the carpenter shop, there having been employed in that department almost constantly from fifteen to twenty, all anxious to learn. I would recommend, in view of the large amount of harness, stoves, and tin-ware now in use on this reservation, that when a new blacksmith and wagon shop is erected rooms overhead be fitted up and furnished with the necessary tools for a harness and a tin shop.

I have requested that some of the youth now at Hampton be instructed in those trades.

SUPPLIES

furnished by the department have been plentiful and of a good quality, with the single exception of beef, which fell short. A more liberal supply has been furnished for the ensuing fiscal year.

RAILROADS.

There are now two railroads bordering upon the reservation, the Chicago and Northwestern on the north, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul on the south, and as these roads are the forerunners of civilization, the country on all sides of the reservation is rapidly being taken up, and there has been a disposition in some instances to encroach upon the reservation, but, so far, all attempts to take up lands have been successfully resisted.

The Indians make it a subject of general complaint that while they have ceded the right of way to the two corporations above mentioned, and they have built and have been operating their roads for some time, they have not yet received a single cent from the companies. I would recommend an early adjustment of their affairs, and that the amount due them be invested in stock, agricultural implements, tools, &c., for their benefit.

The question of opening up the reservation for settlement by the whites has for the past few months been the cause of considerable excitement among the Indians, and the consolidation of this agency with a neighboring one on the west side of the Missouri River has given rise to much uneasy speculation, they looking upon the movement as a step in the direction of removing them from their homes on the east side of the river to the west, thus compelling them to take a new start in life, only to have the same process repeated in a few years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. SPENCER,
Late United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter bearing date July 15, 1882, and in reply thereto, I would respectfully report:

The Lower Brulé Agency is located upon the west bank of the Missouri River, and is nearly in the same latitude of Portland, Me.; longitude about 23° 30″ west from Washington. The report made by me for the year 1881 contains in detail the nature of the climate, topography, &c., of the country surrounding the agency, as well as the character of soil and other topics incident to agriculture, water, and timber, with a statement of the supplies of each, being intended at the time of writing to give such a description of the agency and surroundings that a stranger, hearing of the agency for the first time by the report, would be able to form some definite idea of the place, the people inhabiting, and surroundings. Premising that when the report for 1881 was written my experience was limited, I will here state that a further acquaintance with all the topics considered at that time have in nearly if not all cases deepened the views then presented.

As at the present time a strong effort is being made to throw open a part of the Great Sioux Reservation, and the most glowing descriptions are published of its "unexampled fertility," "magnificent forests," "deep, clear, and cooling streams," making it appear (on paper) as an earthly paradise, needing but the hand of the hardy settler to make the wilderness "bud and blossom as the rose," descriptions written for the most part by people who can scarcely tell wheat from weeds, perhaps a few words from one who has traversed a portion of this "paradise" may not be amiss. No doubt but that land can be found in Dakota capable of bearing wheat, rye, oats, barley, with other small grains, provided they are sown early, that they may mature before the scorching blasts of August arrive; but, unless there is a radical change in climate, this part of Dakota cannot be classed as a "corn-producing" region. A crop was made upon the agency farm in 1881, called by good judges a "first-class crop for Dakota," but which a New England farmer would call "poor." In many years the extreme dryness and heat combined make the corn crop almost a total failure. The Omaha and Ree varieties in some locations mature, but not in quantities to warrant the statement that this section of Dakota is a "corn country." The magnificent forests exist only in the fancy of some penny-a-liner; the same may be said of the "clear, cooling, and abundant streams." The fact is that the greatest drawback to the settlement of this part of Dakota arises from the scarcity of fuel and water. The discovery of coal, and some means of supplying water, would be the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon Dakota. An extended drive of miles upon miles over the rolling prairie reveals almost an entire absence of both. Some means may be possibly devised in the future to overcome these wants, but as at present situated the greater part of the Great Sioux Reservation is as useless for agricultural purposes almost as the Desert of Sahara.

CLIMATE.

The range of temperature for 1881-'82 has not been as great as of 1880-'81, neither were the snows as deep or the storms as severe as in that fearful winter, nor has the temperature risen to so great a height as during the summer of 1881. Very little snow or moisture fell during the winter, but the rains continued later during the spring and early summer months, making the average nearly the same, as far as moisture is concerned, with the year preceding; the cold winds of March and April being really more disagreeable than many of the days of January and February.

HEALTH.

The tribe during a part of the year enjoyed an excellent state of health, but during January, February, March, and a part of April suffered severely from pneumonia, lung fever, and whooping-cough, and measles. The mortality among the young children was very great, and quite a number of adults were also carried off by lung diseases in one form or another, causing a feeling of deep gloom to rest upon the entire tribe. With the usual perversity of the Indian, in many cases the help of the physician was not sought until too late, and, in other cases, the directions given as to diet, exposure, &c., were ignored wholly or in part, producing many fatal results which with proper attention would have been avoided. The advent of warm weather proved one of the most beneficial remedies, and checked disease that in many cases would otherwise have proved fatal. At the present time the health of the tribe is excellent.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the boarding-school building, the school-room building, and the laundry building connected with the new school have been completed and occu-

pied; besides these, a new dormitory, to replace a log house, has been built for the white agency employés, giving them a healthy, comfortable room in place of the rotten, damp, and unhealthy quarters before in use. A new frame house has been built for Chief Medicine Bull, an addition put upon the house of Chief Iron Nation, a commodious agency office completed and occupied, a hospital building, dispensary, and physician's office completed, and a residence for the agency physician nearly finished, and an engine-house for the two fire-extinguishers, and a new cattle corral also built. The buildings already built have also been repaired and put in good order. The most of this labor has been performed by Indian mechanics, under the supervision of a white master-carpenter, and will compare favorably with buildings of a similar nature constructed by white labor entirely.

A large number of Indian homes have also been erected during the year, in the place of the cloth lodges formerly in use. Many of these log houses are clean and neat, and even tasty, in appearance, and will serve as a powerful influence in keeping the Indians from that straggling, wandering life formerly led by them and their ancestors. A comparison *now* and a year since reveals the fact that in place of the lodge, with its column of smoke streaming from the opening in the top, may be found neat and comfortable log houses, furnished with stoves, bedsteads, chairs, washstands, and other articles of furniture, to which, until within a short time, they were utter strangers. The desire to possess furniture, &c., acts as a powerful stimulus to good behavior and industry, as they are informed that the needed articles can only be obtained by their working for them, *i.e.*, cutting and hauling their logs to the saw-mill, assisting in the sawing, building a house, and fitting it for a habitation, for which, when done, the furnishing will be supplied. The distribution of wagons and harness is also made upon the same general plan; those families who for the year preceding have made the most improvements, and conducted themselves the best, being the fortunate recipients of the coveted articles. A system of rewards and punishments seems the best adapted to bring them to a sense of duty, and when the reason for either is given, seldom fails to commend itself to the party in question. Like all human beings, some kind of a stimulus is needed to incite them to action.

AGRICULTURE.

The system of Indian farming heretofore has been largely in common, *i. e.*, a band or portion of a band having a common field, cultivating the same in common, sharing the produce also in common, to a greater or less degree This system is radically wrong, for by it the lazy share alike with the industrious, as each Indian has an idea that anything produced by another Indian is his by right of kinship—all being Indians; thus those who labor faithfully contribute largely to the support of those who do not labor at all. As the Indian grows in intelligence he is not slow to see the unfairness of the old method, and to inquire if there is not some way in which this evil may be remedied. When inquiries are made of this kind, the party has been advised to "set up for himself" in another location, and assisted in breaking and fencing land for a farm where he would be sole proprietor. Many have availed themselves of this plan, and the number is constantly increasing, and it is hoped that ere long the commune system will be abolished wholly or in part, and each have his own farm, less or greater, as the case may be, to his sole use and benefit. By this means a spirit of harmless rivalry will be fostered, and be the means of more thorough cultivation and an increased production of crops, with corresponding satisfaction on the part of the producer.

The demand for breaking teams the past spring was much larger than could be supplied, and breaking was the order of the day as long as the land could be turned by the plow. Breaking in this section can be done but a short time during the spring or a part of the fall; the land speedily becomes hard and "bakes" to such a degree that a plow cannot be used to advantage. In my judgment the time has arrived when it would be wise to distribute to this tribe from twenty to twenty five pairs of work cattle, the selection to be made, as to distribution, among those who by the care of cattle already distributed have shown that they can and do, appreciate their true value; the cattle thus distributed to be the property of the person to whom issued, with the distinct understanding that unless properly cared for they would be taken from him and placed in the hands of those who will properly care for them. In this manner the best men in the tribe will be incited to still further efforts for their own support, and others would be induced to do their best in the hope that they would in turn also be provided with cattle of their own. Another consideration is this: a new "standard of values" would in due time be established, and the "ox" supersede the "pony" and be quite as highly prized. Some few in the tribe now own and use oxen entirely, and as a rule they are by far the *best workers*, less liable to roam from agency to agency than those whose "rolling-stock" consists of "ponies" only.

As stated in my report for 1881, this section of Dakota is far better adapted for a *grazing* than a *farming* country, and it should be borne in mind that while in some few

places the soil can be cultivated and crops made, the main source of wealth in this section in the future must of necessity, consist of "stocks and herds." Any action taken towards supplying the Indian with cattle for breeding purposes would in my judgment be an eminently wise one, as it would afford him constant occupation and largely advance his material interests.

* * * * * * *

From a more intimate knowledge of this tribe I can safely say that a decided improvement has taken place during the past year. The desire to have better houses, furniture, tools, and implements of husbandry shows that a value is placed upon those things that but a short time since were little regarded.

The increasing desire for knowledge, and the willingness to have their children trained in the ways of civilization and learning, conclusively show that they are awakening to the importance of living in a manner different from their ancestors. With all this comes a greater regard for law and order, less disposition to retaliate real or fancied injuries, and an appeal to the agent to settle any disputes that formerly would have been settled by force. The founding of a "home," rude it may be, the gathering to that home of comforts never before possessed, the beginning of improvement, the cultivation of the soil, less wandering and more staying at home, mark an era in the history in some families who in former years had no fixed habitation or abode.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

No land allotments have yet been made in this tribe. The land selected by the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company has been marked out and the bounds set. At present the Indians occupy a portion of that tract. When they are displaced they must seek a new abiding place. Many have expressed a wish when this event shall have taken place to go further away from the agency headquarters, and make a permanent settlement. Could they be assured that the land would be theirs and their children's, as long "as grass grows and water runs," they would no doubt be willing to thus settle. The land question is a vexed one that demands some definite action upon the part of the government to satisfy them. Nominally owners of millions of acres, they feel that they may be at any time "moved on" at the will of the whites, and they naturally feel that here they have no "abiding city." This feeling acts as a check upon their making permanent improvements. No sane white man would go on, build houses, break and fence land, plant and surround himself with the comforts of a home with the knowledge that at any time he might be driven forth from his improvements and be compelled to find a new home and start afresh. In my judgment the greatest obstacle to the permanent improvement of the Indian is the seemingly persistent manner in which his rights are disregarded by the government. It would naturally seem that the original owners of the soil (recognized as such by the United States authorities) should have as much right to a portion of the land that is undeniably his as the white emigrant or settler who may or may not possess any other qualification than the accident of color over his red brother.

Those who have met the Indian upon his own soil, and have conversed with him, must admit that if clothed with the rights of citizenship, made subject to the same law as the whites, and holding his land by an inalienable title, would be the means of lifting him from the position he now occupies, and investing him with a new incentive to upward and onward progress. Let the government, then, recognize his rights, give him his land forever, making it impossible to drive him out from his home, confer upon him all the rights of citizenship, protect him, and at the same time make him amenable to law, and treat him no longer as a child or ward, but as a man in the full acceptance of the term.

EDUCATION.

The Indian can be educated. True, it requires time, patience, perseverance, with the power of a well-trained mind to carry out the work to a final perfection. In my judgment a term of three years is not sufficient to eradicate the old Indian traditions and customs, and plant new ideas, new customs, and new manners and habits, that will stand the "wear and tear" incident to a return to the tribe from which the pupils originally came. What white boy can in three years master a new language, change his manners, habits, and customs, and in fact his whole nature, so that when he may be returned to his home he will not fall back again to his original status. Too much is expected from those attending the Indian schools for a term not exceeding three years. In most cases the time should be *doubled*, and then in place of sending back at once the six years should be still further supplemented by a training in some useful trade, in a position where the good training of the school would be still further carried forward in a kind and Christian manner. Then, when the pupil can stand

alone, let him return as an example of what the "white man's training" produces. As a matter of economy it would be better and cheaper to place the children for a longer time at school and perfect those who attend, even if the number be fewer, rather than *half educate* a larger number, who will throw away the little education they may have acquired.

As a matter of fact the boys returned to this agency with a three years' training at Hampton have thus far proved a failure. At the start they promised well, but they have all returned to their old ways, having learned just sufficient of the vices of the whites to make them worse than at the beginning. I am exceedingly mortified to make this admission, but if the truth be not told the evil will go on, and both time and money be expended, and little or no good result from the expenditure. Of the five boys returned from Hampton one was placed in the blacksmith shop, three in the carpenter's shop, as apprentices, and the other employed as assistant teacher in the boarding-school; all of the five have left their positions, and are no longer employed in any department.

During the past year the new boarding and day school (planned and the foundation laid by my predecessor) has been completed, with the supplementary buildings, and occupied. These buildings seem quite well adapted for the purposes for which they were designed. Had a better quality of building material been purchased the buildings would have been better, and not as soon need repairs; as it is, they will need partial covering to make them comfortable in our severe winter weather. The school was opened about January 15, 1882, with some twenty pupils, the number in a few days increasing to nearly forty boarding and day scholars, of whom very much the largest number were regular boarders. But one pupil had ever attended school where the English tongue was taught, and she but for a short time. As it was uncertain at what time the school would open, and what text-books would be needed, none had been furnished, and a few books borrowed from the mission school, one or two reading charts, with the blackboard, comprised our whole school apparatus. A small quantity of clothing from the annuity supplies had been reserved, and with this scanty outfit the school commenced. Parents came with their children seeking a place for them; all were taken that came; the best arrangements possible made for the clothing of the new comers, and the work went on. Kind friends from the East provided supplies of clothing, in part, and after a time the blanket and breech-clout were discarded, and the pupils clothed in civilized garb. The new school room was not completed until after the commencement of the school, but was occupied after the school had been in session a month or more.

In February came the first sickness, in the person of a son of a chief—a violent attack of pneumonia. The father at once wished to take the boy from school, and have him treated by the native "medicine man." As it would have been no less than murder to have the boy moved at that time, the father was told that the boy would remain where he then was, and the boy was thus kept in comfortable quarters, his parents permitted to visit him at any and all times, watch the mode of treatment, and assist in any way not contrary to the orders of the physician. The case excited much attention and was closely watched; finally the boy recovered, and from that time when the children felt sick (with but one exception) they were left to be treated as humanity dictated. For a time nearly one-half the pupils were upon the sick list, taxing the endurance of teacher and all connected with the school in no slight degree. Two deaths occurred in the school, which excited but little more than ordinary interest. As the season advanced the epidemic was abated, and the teacher and school employés were enabled to attend to the ordinary duties of the school, and lay aside the duty of nurses. With improving health an improvement was manifest in the tone of the school, and the arrival of a supply of books, slates, charts, &c., inspired both teacher and scholars to a marked degree. From that time until the closing of the school for the summer the attendance was good; the deportment, improvement, and progress as great as in any school I have ever examined. At the time of closing many of the children were unwilling to leave the school for their homes, unless they had the promise of returning when the school should resume its sessions. Very little trouble has been experienced from the stealing of children from the school; two or three at the first tried it for a few times, but a stoppage of rations finally effected a radical cure. It has been the aim to make the school not a place of punishment (as is too often the case), but the pleasantest place for the children upon the agency, and the record of runaways shows this method to be a success.

RELIGION.

This agency is assigned to the religious care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the feeling in favor of religious matters appears to be slowly but surely increasing. A neat and commodious church edifice and rectory are located at agency headquarters. Within the past year the church has been beautified by the addition of a fine painted glass window for the chancel (the gift, in part, of the Indians), the in-

terior of the church finished and painted, as well as additions to the rectory, both of which present a neat and cheerful appearance. The missionary (Rev. Luke C. Walker), himself a Sioux Indian, appears to have the respect and confidence of his people. Sunday morning service (in Dakota) is attended by a full congregation of Indians, who manifest a deep and sincere affection for the service. Our Sunday evening's service is usually held in English, at which it is not uncommon to see both red and white men listening with interest to the "word of life." At one of the camps on the White River a native catechist holds service, besides teaching during the week a "mission school." Services are also held at intervals at some one of the Indian houses in the camps, at which some gather who otherwise would not be able to hear the glad tidings.

During a portion of the year the wife of the missionary has one or more sewing schools, at which girls and the older women are taught to sew, and from time to time other meetings are held by her of a more strictly religious nature.

The Christmas festival held during the year was one of the most interesting and pleasant I have ever attended. Here was gathered a full congregation, whose eyes were gladdened by the sight of a Christmas tree, laden with a profusion of useful gifts—hats, hoods, caps, dresses, under-clothing, scarfs, &c., while the little ones were not forgotten. The hearts of all were made glad. Kind friends from the East contributed the most of the gifts, and could they have been present and witnessed the delight manifested by young and old they would have felt amply repaid for their toil and labor. In viewing the scene one could not help contrasting it with some of the scenes in the lives of some of those present Instead of the "war whoop" was heard the song of praise, and in the place of anger and contention peace, with her "silvery wings," presided over the scene. Mr. Walker not only preaches, but practices, and his well-ordered field gives evidence that labor with "hands," as well as the "brains," is not considered by him beneath his calling. Several prominent members of the tribe, including one or more chiefs, have during the year been baptized, and a considerable number have been confirmed. The planting of the gospel in this land is no holiday work, and never was the exemplification of "line upon line, precept upon precept," more needed than in missionary work upon the frontier. Unfortunately there are far too many missionaries of the other kind, and the Indian hardly knows how to reconcile preaching the gospel and all the vices practiced by the whites, such as the majority are with whom he comes in contact. If the old adage, "charity begins at home," means anything, or is worth anything, here is a field in which that "charity that is not easily provoked" may find full scope for its noblest work. While I would not for a moment cast reflections upon those who forsake native land, home, and all its comforts for the love of man and Christ, his Maker, to labor in distant heathen lands, it would seem that the "heathen" at our doors, children of the original owners of our fair land, deserve some of that sympathy so freely expended upon those more distant. Here is an opportunity to repay, in part at least, some of the numerous wrongs inflicted upon the living Indian and his ancestors.

POLICE.

The Indian police force deserves honorable mention. Prior to July 1, 1882, the force consisted of one captain, on sergeant, and eight privates; since that time the force has been increased to nineteen in all, one sergeant and eight privates being added. The services performed, viz, patrolling among the camps and the outlying lands of the reservation, looking after wood-choppers and other trespassers unlawfully within the bounds of the Indian reservation, hunting stray cattle, assisting the herders, conveying messages, verifying births and dea hs reported, have all been performed with alacrity and far better than ever before. Changes in the force have been made, some being retired at their own request and one summarily discharged for riotous conduct.

With an increasing population upon the opposite bank of the Missouri, not always the most honest or orderly, and with thirty or more miles of river front to guard, and which for a part of the year is bridged by ice, we may see at a glance that the duty, if performed faithfully, is no holiday pastime but quite the reverse, and all for the paltry sum of $5 per month, each policeman finding his own pony and equipments. This sum is altogether too small; double the pay would not more than compensate them for the duty performed. It is hoped that in the coming time this item may be increased. The tribe now demand a police force. But a short time since they would have no force, and it was a difficult matter to find men for the positions. Should the pay be increased the best men in the tribe could easily be enlisted, as a road to distinction, that formerly was the reward of prowess in battle or skill in hunting. No police barracks have yet been built, nor any place provided where offenders can be confined. It is hoped at no distant day both may be provided.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Indian, like his white brother, has need of amusement, and will have it in some form. The chase and the war path being no longer open, from scarcity of game in

the first place and from better teaching or policy (perhaps a mixture of both) on the second part, turns his attention to another pastime that from time immemorial has been his peculiar province, viz, the dance. This (as among the whites) is practiced to a greater or less extent, as the circumstances, temper, or disposition of the people may demand. During the time of sickness (referred to in a former part of this report) very little dancing was done; since that time there has been but a small amount as compared with former years. No "Sun dance" (the most barbarous of all Indian dances) was held or attempted this year; the experience of last year probably did not warrant the undertaking.

Pony racing, quoits, shooting with the bow and arrow, among the younger men of the tribe, still are practiced at times to a limited extent. They are naturally inclined to amusements, and the dance seems to be the way they prefer, supplemented as it is sometimes by a feast. In all the dances I have never heard it reported that anything of a quarrelsome nature was manifested. So long as the dances do not provoke bad temper or dissipation I see no reason why they may not continue to be held, as, if prohibited, something worse in their place might be devised.

POLYGAMY.

Some of the older Indians still have more than one wife; many of the younger and middle aged have one wife only. Among the best men in the tribe the sentiment in favor of one wife only is slowly gaining ground, and during the past year some of the chiefs and head men have been legally married; the number of legal marriages is increasing, and as the tribe advance in the arts of civilization, and the squaw becomes less a slave and more a companion, and the man learns that labor is not disgraceful but honorable, the plurality of wives will fall into disuse and finally be done away with entirely.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN TRIBE.

As shown by the annuity rolls for December, 1881, the whole number of Indians was 1,558, viz: 702 males and 856 females, an increase in the year, or since December, 1880, of 209; 1,349 being the number at that time. The increase is due, for the most part, to the return of members of the tribe who have been absent at other agencies and some with Sitting Bull. At present there are upon the books 1,526, not including the school children who draw rations at the school, making the whole number about the same as in December.

EMPLOYÉS.

As stated in my report for 1880, without the hearty co-operation of the white employés the influence of the agent, as well as his power to direct the Indian in a proper manner, would be seriously impaired. I am happy to be able to state that in most instances an entire harmony has prevailed during the past year, and if any good has been done a large proportion of that good properly is due to the white employés. More Indians have been employed than in some former years, in various kinds of labor, and upon the whole the most of them have done well. The increase in the number of wagons, plows, and farm machinery generally, has called for a larger amount of repairs than in any year previous, many of the wagons having been almost wholly rebuilt; and the same is true of much other farm machinery that had been thrown aside as worthless or of little value.

The cutting of timber for the new cattle corral, Indian houses, &c., has been a large item in the increased Indian labor, as well as the labor upon the new buildings, as stated before. In all cases whenever an Indian could be employed in place of whites it has been done.

CLOTHING AND SUPPLIES.

The clothing and supplies furnished during the past year have been of a better quality than in former years, with but few exceptions, and have upon the whole given excellent satisfaction. Some delay was experienced in the delivery of some of the articles, causing some dissatisfaction, but when the articles came they were probably more highly prized.

The annuity goods the past year were issued to families and individuals, contrary to the usual custom by bands. The innovation was stoutly resisted for a time, but finally the better way prevailed, and a more general satisfaction was the result, as all (for the first time) received their due share of the goods distributed. As a result, fewer annuity goods were sold than formerly, and the articles consequently were more generally used by those for whom they were intended. When Congress makes a law making it felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any persons other than the Indian to have annuity goods in their possession, in any form, then this nefarious practice will be stopped. The law as it now stands is virtually a dead letter.

CONCLUSION.

There are many other topics of a special nature interesting to one living among the Indians, and probably so to some others, which would be too numerous to embody in this report, perhaps already too long, and which no person living in another section without previous experience can fully realize. The daily wants, the numerous applications for advice and counsel, the various complaints of this, that, and the other nature, running through a year, interesting as they may be, would, if noted in order, fill a volume of no mean dimensions. The cares, duties, and responsibilities of agents are but little known to those living outside the circle of Indian influence.

I cannot better close this report than by quoting the words of one whom this whole nation has delighted to honor, and whose knowledge is not of a superficial nature. I quote General William T. Sherman in his introduction to Dodge's "Our Wild Indians," being the record of thirty-three years' experience among them. General Sherman, speaking of Indian agents, says:

> Nor do I think it just to accuse all Indian agents of being incompetent if not dishonest. I have personally met a great number of these, who are generally kind, honest, well-meaning people, badly paid, and deprived of all the comforts which civilized men desire to enjoy. Some higher motive than a desire to plunder must actuate these men who risk so much and endure such hardships and privations.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. PARKHURST,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Statement of land broken at Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota, for years* 1880, 1881, *and* 1882, *with names of occupants.

No.	Names.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Totals.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1	Iron Nation, chief	6	1	4	11
2	Cloud Hoop	2	....	....	2
3	Chasing Horse	2	....	....	2
4	Omaha	5	....	....	5
5	Forked Butte	3	....	....	3
6	Pretty Sounding Flute	2	....	....	2
7	John Wikuwa	2	....	2	4
8	Mary Rencountre	3	....	....	3
9	Man like a Bear	....	1	1	2
10	Useful Heart	7	3	....	10
11	Carries the Eagle	4	4	....	8
12	David Rencountre	....	....	8	8
13	Rattler	2	....	....	2
14	Stabber	3	....	....	3
15	Elijah Quilt (Bed Quilt)	5	....	....	5
16	White Buffalo Man	6	4	....	10
17	Pretty Dog or Little John Dog	4	....	1	5
18	Small-sided Bear	1	....	1	2
19	Flying Eagle	2	1	....	3
20	Left-handed Thunder	4	1	6	11
21	Alex. Rencountre	6	....	1	7
22	Finette Rencountre	....	3	....	3
23	Jack Near the House	2	2	....	4
24	Pretty Head	2	....	1	3
25	Big-bodied Eagle	2	1	1	4
26	Blackfoot	3	1	1	5
27	Big Man, chief	6	2	4	12
28	Spirit Walker	5	....	....	5
29	Sawalla, chief	5	....	3	8
30	Bear with Long Claws, chief	3	....	1	4
31	Red Water	4	....	....	4
32	Chasing Crow	2	....	....	2
33	Big-bellied Teacher	2	....	2	4
34	Dead Hand, chief	4	2	....	6
35	Good Soldier	2	1	2	5
36	Tobacco Mouth	34	....	....	34
37	Little Day	5	2	....	7
38	Stone Man	4	2	....	6
39	Many Eagles	2	....	....	2
40	Red Breast	2½	2	....	4½
41	Poor Clown	....	2	....	2
42	Yellow Hawk	2	2	2	6
43	Black Dog, chief	5	2	1	8
44	Standing Cloud, chief	5	2	1	8
45	Dog from War	5½	2	2½	10
46	Black Wolf	6	4	....	10

Statement of land broken at Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota, for years 1880, 1881, *and* 1882, *with names of occupants*—Continued.

No.	Names.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Totals.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
47	Solos Walker	2		1	3
48	Black Bonnet	2	4	2	8
49	Crazy Bull	2	2	2	6
50	Hawk Track	1½	1½	1	4
51	Small-forked Tail	5	1	2	8
52	White Whirlwind	3	1	5	9
53	Wind Cloud	5	1		6
54	Knee, chief	4	1	2	7
55	Iron-sided Bear	4	1	1	6
56	Fool Hawk	½	½	1	2
57	Thin Belly	1	1	1	3
58	Bob-tailed Crow	1	1	2	4
59	Bear Elk	1½	½		2
60	Jumping Up	8			8
61	Slow Dog	½	½	½	1½
62	Running Rattler	1½	½	7	9
63	Black Stone	1½			1½
64	Little Pheasant, chief, (by "Hand," 1881)		½	3	3½
65	Little Pheasant } In company				
66	Gray Lodge } In company	7½		1½	9
67	Little Bull } In company				
68	Packettle	3	2		5
69	High Dog	3½	1		4½
70	Sharp Nail	3			3
71	Ghost Lodge	2	3	1	6
72	Big Eagle Feather	3½	2	1½	7
73	Black White Man	3½	2		5½
74	Surrounded	2½	3	½	6
75	Twist Nose } Combined				
76	Red Leaf } Combined	6	2	1	9
77	Medicine Bull, chief	8½	2	1½	12
78	Mark Patterson	1½			1½
79	High Dog, No. 2	5	2		7
80	Medicine Bear	3		1	4
81	Medicine Elk	2			2
82	Driving Hawk	5½	5		10½
83	Soldier Partisan	2		2	4
84	Rev. Luke C. Walker	7			7
85	Charles Collins	3		1	4
86	Handsome Elk, chief	1	3		4
87	Wears the Eagle	4	4		8
88	John Whitemouse		1	1	2
89	Flying Horse, "Foot."		1	1	2
90	Big Heart		2	1	3
91	Medicine Horse		1	2	3
92	Long Star		2	1	3
93	Beef Carrier		2	1	3
94	Good Soldier (omit)				
95	Poor Dog			4	4
96	Old Lodge			4	4
97	Badger Head			1½	1½
98	Black Elk			1½	1½
99	Hollow Bear			4	4
100	Bad Horse			2	2
101	Lower Brule			1½	1½
102	Fire Thunder			2	2
103	Bull Head, chief	4		1	5
104	Crazy Bear			2	2
105	Big-bellied Teacher			1½	1½
106	Spirit Riser			2	2
107	High Otter			3	3
108	Big Book			3	3
109	Big Dog			1½	1½
110	Smoking Woman			2	2
111	Beast Bird's family (B. B. died 1882)	7	2		9
112	Good Road	1½			1½
113	Black Jumper's family (B. J. died 1882)	1	2		3
114	Little Pheasant, chief, additional		1½		1½
115	Lone Pine	1½	1½		3
		318½	110½	131½	560½
	Agency farm	60	10	6	76
	Total acres broken	378½	120½	137½	636½

The statement for the year 1880 is taken from the report of Capt. W. E. Dougherty, U. S. A., acting agent for that year, and includes all land broken in that and in former years.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
October 30, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for past twelve months, being the fourth and closing one of my term of service.

THE INDIANS.

There have been carried on the rolls of this agency for the past year an average of 8,100 Indians, consisting of 7,700 Ogalalla Sioux and 400 Northern Cheyennes, transferred from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory, in month of December, 1881. There was also an addition to the Sioux portion of the Indians by the transfer from Standing Rock Agency, in the spring, of about 600 of the surrendered hostiles from Sitting Bull's band.

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

The transfer of the Northern Cheyennes to this agency, as I predicted in my last annual report, has in no way assisted our people toward civilization or progress. They are an insubordinate, uncontrollable, and migratory lot of aborigines. They have done nothing in the way of house-building or farming, and spend most of their time in finding fault, loafing, and dancing.

I should presume that their former agent in the south has every reason to congratulate himself for having lost this portion of his population. The more discontented of the party, some two hundred in number, under the subchief, Black Wolf, left this agency on the 23d of September, without a pass or transfer, for Fort Keogh, Montana, and contrary to the wishes and authority of the department. As your office instructed me to use no force to restrain them, they were allowed to depart in peace. This I at the time regretted, as every preparation had been made to overhaul and bring them back, the company of police, numbering fifty, having been assembled for the purpose. I presume it is as well, however, as extreme measures may have resulted in some one getting hurt, which would have grated harshly on the delicate feelings of some of our sentimentalists on the Indian question, who prefer to let "the poor misguided child of nature" have his own way.

THE NORTHERN SIOUX.

These, numbering about 600 returned hostiles from Sitting Bull's camp, are doing exceedingly well, most of them having settled on Wounded Knee Creek, 20 miles from the agency, and have been during the summer actively engaged in house-building, haying, &c., so that they are now comfortably fixed for the winter. They fully realize the loss they have sustained by leaving their agencies during the troubles of 1876, noticing as they do how well supplied with wagons and other property the agency Indians are, through the liberality of our government. The new supply of 50 wagons furnished this year will put them on an equal footing with the others, however. Some of the strongest friends we have to-day are numbered among those returned northern prodigals.

The Indians as a body have done exceedingly well during the year. No crimes have been committed on the reserve, and no depredations of any kind have been committed on neighboring settlers or stockmen off the reserve.

Since the addition to the reservation, by executive order, of a strip of country five miles wide and ten miles long, in Northern Nebraska, and the removal, by that means, of the reservation boundary to a point seven miles away, we have had little or no trouble from intoxicating liquor.

In the month of August, Red Cloud, under the bad influence of squaw-men and other unprincipled whites, on and off the reservation, sought to set at defiance the authority of the Government. The prompt manner in which he was suppressed, by orders from your office, and the present peaceful and prosperous condition of affairs here, will, I trust, be an example in the future for ambitious chiefs and designing white men. In this connection too much credit cannot be given to the young men of the tribe for their aid to the Government in sustaining law and order.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

The erection of houses by Indians has progressed in a very satisfactory manner during the year, and as a result of past labor the Indians are now occupying five hundred and fifty comfortable log houses, the structures having been erected at a small expense to the government, as the Indians supply all the labor and all the material except doors and windows. Each house is comfortably furnished with a cook-

stove (and where necessary an extra heating-stove), dishes, bedsteads, etc. The quality of the houses is steadily improving, as many of the Indians are tearing down the buildings originally built by them and erecting more commodious and substantial structures, and, in many cases, stables, poultry-houses, etc.

As an economical result of this house-building I have been able to cut down the amount of canvas supplied by the government for lodges ten thousand yards yearly, so that this year there will be issued twenty thousand yards less than three years ago. It is to be hoped the time will come when no canvas will be issued.

It has been claimed that the adoption by the Indians of houses for habitations would lead to a bad sanitary condition, owing to the accumulation of dirt and rubbish around the houses, it being the custom with Indians in former times to move their canvas lodges to new and clean locations, instead of moving the filth, as the avoirdupois of the latter was, as a rule, much greater than the former. Reasoning, however, on the above as a basis has been fallacious, for the Indians, finding that much labor would be expended and time lost in moving the house, have adopted the other alternative, and the surroundings of the houses will compare very favorably with those of the poorer class of whites, being in every respect much cleaner. Considering the good results thus far attained, every inducement should be offered and facility afforded these people for house-building.

STOCK-RAISING.

I have not been as yet disappointed in the results of the efforts made by these people in raising stock. The 1,500 head of cows and bulls issued them two years ago, now number between 3,000 and 4,000 by increase. This is not, of course, such a result as would be obtained among white men; but, taking everything into consideration, this agency may be deemed fortunate in even this increase, as it would not be surprising if none were left of the original.

The Indian has been in the habit of living for the day, without regard for the morrow. It is difficult to make him understand, that, if our government has fed and cared for him for so many years in the past without requiring any labor in return, why the same should not continue in the future. It is this argument that the agent has to encounter, and if an agent's eloquence and persuasive manner has no effect on the Indian's way of reasoning, there is nothing left but compulsory means in the way of a withholding of rations for killing or injuring breeding stock. This I have found very effective, as "Poor Lo," not unlike his white brother, is peculiarly sensitive in the gastric region. In so doing, however, I have incurred the displeasure of a class of canting, self-constituted advocates of the noble red man, which appears to think it criminal for an agent to in any way interfere with an Indian living in the pristine grandeur of non-productiveness under his "treaty rights." It is with great comfort and an abiding trust in the Great Father that the "guileless child of nature" has heard read to him by the above-referred to cranks the following quotation from article 5 of the Sioux agreement of 1876: "Such rations, or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves." Truly, under this arrangement, these Indians may be said to discount Solomon and the "lilies of the field." What incentive is there for Indians to labor when they see their "grand old chief" standing up in council with an annuity blanket hung around him in a style that would make a Roman senator in his toga envious, saying, "We are the children of the Great Spirit; he put us on this land; the white men pay tribute to us; they feed and clothe us; the pale face has to work for a living; we don't." "Who wouldn't be an Injun?" There is no question but that in this region of country the so-called "Indian problem," in the way of making these people in any degree self-supporting, will only be solved by making them stock-raisers. To do this, however, a large amount of parent stock should be issued, and their agents made to put aside this sentimentalism of "treaty rights," "chiefs' rights," "tribal rights" and such bosh, and adopt practical compulsory measures to, if need be, force such Indians as may be refractory to properly care for the original stock and the increase.

Something should also be done to protect themselves and families in the possession of such property issued to them. As it stands now, nothing prevents an Indian from taking a wagon or cow (which has been issued to him, and for which he has receipted) over the reservation lines into a neighboring region and selling the same; and no way for the agent to recover the property, for such a sale is recognized as legal. Our laws prevent a child under age from selling property, for in such cases the parent can recover. In our whole system of dealing with the Indian by reservations, agencies, and agents, we have practically, if not legally, treated them as minors; then why not treat them as minors under the law, and protect their property. If they are able to manage their own business in the way of caring for their property, then why keep up the expensive reservation system, with the expensive agents and employés. Why not give each Indian so much per year, and turn him loose in the community to care for himself? "Echo answers."

AGRICULTURE.

Regarding the progress made in agriculture, I have not been disappointed. I never have and do not now regard this as a practical agricultural region for Indians. What the white may accomplish here in that line in the dim distant future is a question. In the way of garden patches for raising kitchen vegetables for their own use, the Indians have done well during the past year, showing a marked improvement in this respect year by year. This gardening is of course naturally confined to the creek bottoms.

INDIAN FREIGHTING.

This enterprise has been successful during the year, as it has been for the past four years. All of the supplies, amounting to two or three million pounds, have been transported by the Indians, part of the same having been hauled from Rosebud Landing, on the Missouri River, two hundred miles from here, and the balance from Thacher, Nebr., the present terminus of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, one hundred and thirty miles distant. By hauling from the railroad point there will be a saving this year to the government of $17,000.

There has been engaged in the work over four hundred Indian wagons, all managed by the younger class of the Indians, the patriarchs remaining at home gossiping over the good old times that are now past, when they did not have to live on the white man's bounty, &c. It should be remembered that it is the young men of the tribe that are making progress, and very little, if any, credit is due to the old men.

SAVING OF SUPPLIES.

There was saved at this agency for the years 1880–1881, in supplies, $50,000. During the past year a proportionate amount has been saved, but the exact figures are difficult to make out, owing to the increase of Indians to be fed by the transfer here during the year of the Northern Cheyennes and Northern Sioux. It is now the end of October, and none of the new supply of coffee, sugar, hard bread, tobacco, baking powder, soap, flour, or salt has yet been issued, and no new supply of corn or oats will be required, as there is sufficient left over from last year.

CHARACTER OF SUPPLIES.

All of the supplies furnished, both annuity and subsistence, during the past year, have been excellent in quality except the flour. This article has been bad. The quantity of supplies of all kinds has been ample.

THE ISSUE OF ANNUITIES.

In connection with this subject I would invite attention to sec. 2086 and sec. 2090 Rev. U. S. Statutes, which require that these goods or articles shall be turned over to the chiefs by the agent *in bulk*, that is, by the bale, box, &c., to be by the said chiefs distributed as they may see fit. What is the practical result of this system, but the bolstering up and supporting of the chiefs and the tribal system, both of which are strongly antagonistic to civilization and progress? Why should this distinction be made between the issue of subsistence and annuity supplies? Why, if it is proper to issue food to heads of families, would it not be good to do the same with clothing? The Indian Department instructs an agent that he should do all he can to break up the tribal and chief system, yet, if he attempts to do so through the annuity issue, a howl goes up from the Indian sympathizers that he is interfering with "treaty rights." If an individual Indian tries to aid civilization and progress by cutting loose from the tribe, and adopt the white man's ways, he will meet this reception when he attends the annual distribution of annuities under his chief: He will be told by that chief, (who, whether dressed in black broadcloth or bedecked with beads and feathers, is the pride of a Washington reception when visiting his Great Father), "I am the chief; the Great Father told me when I was in Washington he has sent to *me* all these goods. You have worked against the good old Indian ways, you have worked against your chief, you have taken the part of the white man, you can have none of these things; they are for Indians." After such treatment, if that Indian is wise he will put on a blanket, rejoin the tribe, swear allegiance to the chief, and pray to the Great Spirit not to be left out at the next distribution of annuities.

Having experienced the effect of this obstacle to progress, after my first issue of annuities, in 1879, at which issue the annuities were turned out in bulk to seven chiefs,

and all of the Indians who had joined the police force or worked as laborers at the agency were deprived of their share of the same, I determined to make a change in the system. A short time before the issue in 1880, I notified the Indians that the annuities were not the property of the chiefs alone, but were sent for all the Indians, as were the rations, and that the I dians might draw their annuities by families, bands, large or small, or through the chiefs. As a result, there was represented at that issue twenty-five to thirty divisions, and at the issue of 1881 the tribe split into sixty-three divisions. This method is practically and rapidly breaking up the tribal system and the power of the chiefs, and if continued in will do much to finally settle the matter.

Another bad point in the annuity system is the issue of a whole year's supplies at one time. This should be corrected by making the issue at least semi-annually, or quarterly. Indians are notoriously improvident. They have neither the desire, ability, or facility for caring for a year's supply of any article. They cannot see a year ahead, and as a consequence, when there is issued to them more at one time than is required for the present or immediate future they are apt to dispose of or waste the article. Particular attention should be paid to this subject by the department.

EDUCATION.

During the past year six day-schools have been operated successfully in the Indian villages, at points varying from three to forty miles from the agency. An average daily attendance of two hundred scholars. Children are making good progress. The general effect of these schools is good, located as they are in the villages. The teachers having general supervision of the village, with a sergeant and police in maintaining order and discipline, they are having a civilizing effect in more ways than one. The boarding school is nearly completed, and affords accommodations for about 100 children. It is to be hoped it will do much toward civilizing the Indian. Much will depend, however, on the efficiency and experience of whoever may be appointed to take charge of the same. One must have a peculiar fitness for a position of that kind to be successful.

CHURCH AND MISSIONARY WORK.

During the past year the spiritual welfare of the Indians has been attended to under the supervision of the Episcopal Church, through the resident missionary, Rev. John Robinson, assisted in the villages by the Rev. Amos Ross, native missionary. These gentlemen have rendered valuable service, and from a long residence with the Indians are well calculated for the positions they fill.

Rev. Amos Ross has, in addition to his other duties, also conducted one of the government day-schools in an efficient manner.

MEDICINE.

The present physician, Dr. Grinnell, has made good progress in gaining the confidence of the Indians and inducing them to abandon their native medicine men. To efficiently minister to the wants of so many Indians, however, scattered as they are over the reserve, the physician should have at least one assistant to attend to the village practice.

THE POLICE.

The police have rapidly advanced in efficiency under the able management of the present chief of police, Mr. Daniel Brown, who, having served several enlistments as first sergeant Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is eminently well fitted for the position as a drill master and otherwise. The company consists of fifty members, with three commissioned officers, George Sword, captain, and are distributed through the villages, with the exception of a regular agency detail of six, which detail is changed every ten days. They perform regular guard duty at agency day and night, and act as messengers, &c.

Whenever necessary, the whole company can be assembled at the agency on a day's notice. As they are all well mounted, the company is put through the regular cavalry drill, in which they have become very proficient. Their services have become simply invaluable, and I should regard it as almost impossible to maintain peace and order here without them, surrounded as we are by settlers and located sixty miles from military aid. The chiefs and many of the Indians who have since the introduction of the police been so bitterly antagonistic to the same have now ceased their opposition, and fully recognize their power, authority, and usefulness. I need hardly urge that an increase of pay would be acceptable to the police, and nothing more than justice.

NATIVE CUSTOMS.

The Indians generally are rapidly abandoning their peculiar customs. Dancing is diminishing, and the heathenish annual ceremony, termed the "sun dance," will, I trust, from the way it is losing ground, be soon a thing of the past. The increase in the number wearing civilized costumes is marked. Every hope is entertained that unless some unforeseen influence swerve the Ogalallas from their present course they will steadily improve, but much is to be feared from the encroachment of the white man in the future, and it would not be remarkable if, in the course of time, the Modoc, Nez Percé, and Ute affairs were to be repeated on a larger scale with the Sioux. These people will require careful, just, and experienced management in the future.

In closing, I have to acknowledge and thank the employés for the faithful performance of their duty, realizing, as I do, that an Indian agency is a long way from Paradise.

Sincerely thanking you for your kind and firm support afforded me on all occasions,

I am, very respectfully,

V. T. McGILLYCUDDY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 12, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with request contained in circular from your office, dated July 15, 1882, I make this my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency, and for the year ending August 31, 1882.

The Lake Traverse Reservation, on which this agency is located, contains 918,780 acres of land, making a per capita allowance to every man, woman, and child entitled to a part thereof of 615 acres. There are but 450 heads of families on the reserve, and alloting to these the treaty allowance of 160 acres, there remains unallotted 846,780 acres of the finest agricultural and pasture land in Dakota.

The reservation is triangular in shape, with its northeast corner at the outlet of Lake Traverse, which lake is on the boundary between the State of Minnesota and Territory of Dakota, and about midway between their northern and southern boundaries; thence in a southwesterly course along the shore of that beautiful lake it continues about 45 miles beyond its head to Lake Kampeska for its southern point; thence in a straight northwesterly course to a place on the "Coteaus" for its northwest point about 10 miles north and 40 miles west of the original starting point; thence in a slightly southeasterly course straight to the outlet of Lake Traverse. Three-fourths of its area can be plowed, and is land of the finest quality for agricultural purposes, while the balance is well adapted to grazing purposes. The reservation embraces many of the wooded ravines of the "coteaus," which supply the Indians with wood in plenty and much to spare. It is well supplied with spring water, and is dotted with innumerable lakes of small size. I do not think that Dakota presents a finer location or better land for all purposes than this reservation.

EDUCATION,

upon which I expend my greatest effort, in order to advance as far as possible its practical use, is steadily advancing, and the desire for its acquirement rapidly so. Without it practically the Indian question cannot be solved, nor yet can barbarians become civilized. The armor of pure knowledge and true information must be presented—nay, must be buckled firmly upon this people, if they are to become good citizens of our great Republic. The time for halting is not now. Greater school privileges must be provided them, unless it is the desire to let them slide backward, instead of going forward, from the civilization to which they have at present arrived. In their present condition they have greater need of practical manual-school education than ever before in their history, or probably ever will have again, unless they are suffered to retrograde and the work to be gone over again.

I have been obliged during the past year to refuse admittance to our schools to Indian children of the proper scholar age whose parents were anxious that they should be educated, and this simply because our school accommodations were not sufficient. In my report of a year ago I stated that our schools could accommodate but 75 scholars, and then believed this to be the utmost limit of accommodation, but after the schools were full, upon continued application, I added one and one more until our greatest number reached 90. This for the manual-labor and Goodwill Mission boarding schools; while through the zeal and kindness of Rev. John B. Renville, wife, and

daughter, a day school was kept in operation in their own house by which 10 or 12 children were schooled during the winter; and yet there was not room enough. The school accommodations at this agency should be nearly if not quite doubled.

The manual-labor boarding-school, supported by government and under my supervision, with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Young as principal and matron, the Misses Dittes and Hadannuck in the school-room, the Misses Grant and Howell in the kitchen and dining-room and looking after the house-work generally, has been successful in all its branches. In May the school lost the efficient services of Miss Dittes, through failing health, whose position has for four months been supplied by Miss Huntley. On the 1st of August Mr. and Mrs. Young left the school to engage in other work, and I only hope that the present incumbents, Prof. B. S. Haskell and Miss Lawrence, may do as good work as did they; and, without boasting, I venture to say that this is as good an Indian school as there is in the country; and I have visited several.

The Goodwill Mission boarding-school, a government contract school, under the supervision of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has done thoroughly good and efficient work under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Morris, with Mr. Morris and Miss Thompson in the school-room. In order that this school might accommodate more children Mrs. Morris has taken into her own family to live, and has taken care of, beside her other duties, without any compensation whatever except the knowledge of the good she did, four or five Indian girls through the whole season, and yet there was not nearly room enough for all. Therefore I have agitated continually, beginning a year ago, the question of building another school at this point, but have only but very recently received any really definite approach to action in the matter, which approach I sincerely hope may be continued into action evident and sure.

AGRICULTURE,

upon which I expend my next greatest effort, inasmuch as it constitutes the real foundation of independence and eventual self-support of this people. In this direction there is steady advance, more land being now under cultivation than ever before, and more land has been broken this year than in any year heretofore in the history of the reserve. Nearly 5,000 acres have been plowed and 1,500 acres broken during the year, and this with a population a little less than 1,500 of men, women, and children, which I think a very fair showing; and yet there is question as to whether the issue of 115 cross-plows and 65 breaking-plows for the accomplishment of this work was judicious. The general manner in which this people take hold of farming is certainly very encouraging, and bids fair soon to place them on a par with the average farming community; at all events, it will shortly make them entirely self-supporting.

The strong desire among this people to succeed in and make the most of agriculture is evidenced by the fact that they themselves, with money earned by them, have purchased during the past five years agricultural implements as herein below set forth, viz:

Names.	Mowing-machines.	Mowers and reapers combined.	Reapers and harvesters.	Self-binding reapers.	Horse-rakes.	Fanning-mills.	Sulky-plows.
John Langie	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
Louis La Belle	......	1	......	......	*1	......	......
Baptiste La Belle	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
Louis La Croix	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
P. La Belle	......	1	......	......	......	1	1
Maepiyahotanka	......	......	......	1	1	1	......
Joe Demarrais, sr	......	1	......	......	1	......	......
Joe Demarrais, jr	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
G. Le Framboise	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
Itewayaka	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Joe Muller	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Magaiyahe	1	1	......	......	......	1	......
A. Redday	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
A. Frenier	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
P. Frenier	1	......	......	......	1	1	......
Wasin	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Angus Robertson	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Wacehingi	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Joe La Framboise	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Kimiska	......	......	......	......	......	1	......

Names.	Mowing-machines.	Mowers and reapers combined.	Reapers and harvesters.	Self-binding reapers.	Horse-rakes.	Fanning-mills.	Sulky-plows.
Iyasamani	1						
Wm. Tahe		1			1	1	
Wakauhdiduta		1				1	
Dawauku		1					
E. Ortley		1			1	1	
S. Ezekiel		1			1	1	
Tacaurpikeyemani		1					
E. Phelps	1		1		1		1
E. Gilbert	1		1				
Moses DeCoteau		1					
Joe Bird					1		
Louis DeCoteau						1	
Sam O. Kira				1			
H. Greeley		1			1		
A. Stafford		1			1		
Shunkamaza	1						
S. Hopkins	1						
D. Faribault, sr	1						
Tamniyage		1					
Wacaka					1		
Tiomanipi		1			1		
Haksidanwaste		1				1	
Zitkadausa		1					
Zitkadauto					1		
Kampeska	1		1				
Wakudkiyapi	1						
V. Renville	1						
G. Renville	2		1		1		1
Wm. Quinn	1						
Haksidanwayakapi		1					
Sutahedan		1			1	1	
Wicampimaza		1					
F. Randell		1					
Cauka		1					
J. Shepherd		1					
John Buffalo	1						
Thos. Crawford		1					
Chas. R. Crawford			1				
Unjinca		1					
Tateyuskanskan		1					
Haksidaumaza, Wm		1					
Wakinyadcinzadan		1					
Isakuje		1					
T. Laurence	1						
G. A. Robertson	1				1		
Borpa	1						
Tunwaumaza	1						
Heduta		1					
Dawanyanke		1					
Itojanjan	1						
Shkecakoyakena		1					
Kiyatangmani	1						
Supangi		1					
H. Rai		1					
Taniyawaste		1					
Tawasu		1					
Waurdicluta	1						
Maepiyahatanka, Louis LaBelle							1
F. Le Croix, J. Muller							1

* Two-horse.

In addition to the above, many implements of less import have been purchased by them. They take pride in their crops, and in many instances the yield of grain to the acre is very large. All the grain is now cut and stacked ready for thrashing, and all have plenty and are well satisfied and content with the produce of their year's work.

STOCK.

Four hundred cows with calves by their sides have been issued to the Indians of this reserve during the year, and the natural increase from these and the cattle they

had before has been quite large, and has nearly all been raised, and while about 25 of the most improvident Indians have either killed or disposed of the cattle issued to them, the other 375 have kept and well cared for theirs, which, it seems to me, is a very good showing.

I do not encourage stock-raising among these Indians as much as I do agriculture, except as it may be a part of successful farming, and I think that they can support themselves better by grain-raising.

BUILDING.

A warehouse has been built during the year, owing to the burning of the old one, built upon the old foundation and one story less in height, with offices in same building. There is now in process of erection a tailor's and shoemaker's shop, with living room for both above-named tradesmen and also six apprentices under one roof; size of the building 32 x 44, one and a half stories high.

Several Indian houses have been finished during the year, and two or three are now in an uncompleted condition waiting for lumber to continue the work. There are about 40 Indians who have already procured a part of the lumber necessary to build themselves a house, and are waiting for the balance from the agency. I hoped to get the necessary lumber in time to have these houses erected before the winter set in, but now it will, I fear, be too late to do all I intended in this direction.

SANITARY.

The health of this people is in better condition than last year, partly owing to the fact that a greater number have more commodious abodes, and, in consequence, more healthful. All the children at the schools, since the first few weeks after opening, have been remarkably healthy.

Now that all issue of rations has been stopped it would be advisable to have a poor farm (with a small hospital attached to the house thereon) where the old, the sick, and the infirm could be kept and cared for, if necessary, and also be made to work a part of the time, so that with a little assistance from the agency employés the farm could be made to pay all its own expenses.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

The Presbyterian mission has five churches on the reserve, with a membership of 410, presided over by native pastors, as follows, viz, Ascension, at Iyakaptapi, J. B. Renville; Goodwill, at agency, C. R. Crawford; Mayasan, David Greycloud; Long Hollow, Joseph Irondoor; Buffalo Lake, Louis Mazawakinganna, all under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Morris, with Rev. Dr. Riggs to make a few weeks' visit twice a year, and all by their earnest, zealous efforts continue to be a great power for doing much good. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have also in charge the Goodwill mission boarding-school, of which mention has before been made.

The Episcopal Church organized a mission at this point a year ago, and has since built a pretty little church adjacent to the agency, and near by this a parsonage, which materially adds to the appearance of the agency, as does the advent of the mission, under the rectorship of Rev. Edw. Ashley, add to the influence and power for good. This mission is working among the more uncivilized members of this people, and with marked success, six full-blood Indians having been confirmed by Bishop Hare during the year, and many more baptized.

POLICE,

of whom there are 15 on the reserve, are orderly and ready for duty at any time, though their services have been in but little demand, few arrests having been made, and only one man, and he a white man from Fort Sisseton, imprisoned, and that for drunkenness. He was kept over night until sober, and then escorted off the reserve.

No rations are issued to the police except while on actual service; and as the pay is but five dollars per month, only one is detailed for service all the time at the agency, which they perform by turn, while the rest remain at their homes ready to be called upon for duty at any time. I would report, as I have before, that a less number with increased pay would be more efficient to the service.

CIVILIZATION.

Steady advance has been made in this direction during the year in many ways; but, first and chiefly, that the Indians did, of their own free will and accord, request that no more money due them should be expended in the purchase of subsistence supplies, but that all investments on their account should be made in a little clothing, but chiefly in wagons, harness, and agricultural implements, and in the purchase of lumber for building them decent houses. This evidences a feeling among them never before patent, and in accordance with the above request no subsistence supplies have been received at the agency since June 30, 1882, except for school children, apprentices, and police. The intention was not to issue any subsistence supplies whatever after June 30, 1882; but this intention was anticipated by the burning of the warehouse with contents on the 1st of April, 1882, so that no issue of subsistence was made after that date, excepting an issue of 10 pounds of flour per capita for month of June, and 8 pounds of flour per capita for month of July. This on the whole, I think, was better for the Indians, inasmuch as it made some of the more improvident ones, feeling the pangs of need early in the spring season, go to work and cultivate a little land for their support during the coming winter season ere it was too late. In the minds of some people this was deemed cause for danger, and there was talk among the outside people of outbreak, &c., but danger existed only in mind and never in fact. This people laughed at the fear of their white neighbors, while they were justly angry at the false reports circulated about them from military headquarters.

After five months trial of a lesson, which, probably, is as hard a one as this people has ever been called upon to learn, and harder than any they will ever be obliged to learn in the future, I can safely say that the question of the self-support of this people is forever settled. They can, and have this year, raised sufficient produce to keep them well for a whole year. The character of the people in general is of a higher standing than a year ago; more manliness and independence is evident, which is, I think, greatly owing to the fact of throwing them, in so great a degree, upon their own resources.

There is less whisky drinking than before, owing, partly, to the fact of my causing to be prosecuted a saloon-keeper at Brown's Valley, Minn., for selling liquor to the Indians, who, upon sufficient evidence, was convicted and fined a merely nominal fine; but he has since closed his saloon, and in consequence less liquor is sold to the Indians. Barbaric dances are a thing of the past.

Morally and intellectually there is improvement, and what this people now need, in order to place them upon a par with the average European emigrant, if not American citizen, is houses, with sure title to the same, American franchise, and thereby American citizenship.

Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES CRISSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING ROCK INDIAN AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 5, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following annual report, showing the status of the Indians and condition of the service at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1882.

LOCATION OF AGENCY.

Standing Rock Agency is located upon the west bank of the Missouri River, in latitude 46 degrees and 10 minutes north. The Indian settlements extend along the Missouri, from the Cannon Ball River on the north to the Grand River on the south, a distance of about sixty miles, whilst the agency buildings are situated nearly midway between these two streams, the Cannon Ball River being the northern boundary of the reservation, and the Missouri River the eastern line. The Indians of this agency therefore occupy the northeastern corner of the reservation, which, for agricultural and grazing purposes combined I believe to be by far the best portion of the "Great Sioux Reservation," so-called.

TRIBES, POPULATION, AND DISPOSITION.

The Indians of this agency are composed of the Upper and Lower Yanktonnais,

Uncapapas, and Blackfeet bands of the Great Sioux or Dakota nation, classed respectively as follows:

Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Upper Yanktonnais	157	213	131	92	593
Lower Yanktonnais	236	311	196	161	904
Uncapapas	387	512	283	281	1,463
Blackfeet	192	227	136	134	689
Mixed blood	27	26	22	31	106
Total	999	1,289	768	699	3,755

In this tabulated list, all males under 16 years old are classed as boys, and all females under 14 years as girls; the census rolls having been carefully revised and corrected up to and including August 31, 1882, can therefore be relied upon as being absolutely correct.

About 1,000 of the above-enumerated Indians are of the late hostile bands who surrendered to the United States authorities during the early part of 1881, among whom are Crow King, Gall, Black Moon, Crawler, Rain-in-the-face, and Circle Bear, six of Sitting Bull's trusted lieutenants, who have all settled down to peaceful avocations, and are engaged in cultivating fields. They are anxious to possess stock and work-cattle, and with a few ox teams to aid them in farm work next spring, I am confident they would augment very materially the area of land cultivated at this agency. These late hostiles possess the elements of a progressive people, and have many commendable qualities. They are truthful, upright, and honorable; appreciate kindness; are amenable to firm and just treatment, and susceptible to civilizing influences to a very marked degree. Having become weary of strife with the United States Government, and recognizing their inability to cope with the dominant white race, they surrendered in good faith, and now express themselves as highly pleased with the change from their past nomadic life to that of their present peace and happiness, and in order to foster this feeling and inspire confidence I endeavor to treat them as men, so that each individual may learn to act for himself independent of chief or band affiliations. Being now in my twelfth year of continuous service in the Indian Department, I have had an opportunity of seeing considerable of Indian life, and observing the peculiarities of Indian character, but in my whole intercourse with this race, I have never met with any Indians who possessed superior qualities to the late followers of "Sitting Bull." They are the ideal "untutored children of nature," honest in their convictions, sincere in their expressions, anxious to learn and do what is expected of them, and afraid lest they might do what would be displeasing; and whilst the old agency Indians, as a rule, are well disposed, yet they are more derelict, in many respects, than these "late hostiles," whose good intentions I have the utmost confidence in, and who are now so anxious to improve their condition, and desirous of taking a firm hold of the white man's civilization, through the present means afforded them, that, unless some unforeseen calamity befalls them, permanent peace with them is assured and their steady advancement undoubted.

FARMING.

Owing to the almost total failure of crops at this agency last year, caused by drought, grasshoppers, and storms, there was but little seed among the Indians for this season's planting. There was also a great scarcity of potatoes, and such varieties of corn as were adapted to this climate, making it impossible to obtain sufficient seed, and being unable to find enough of suitable kinds, I was obliged to return to the United States Treasury $162.80 of money that was transmitted to me for the purpose of purchasing seed. I however procured 464 bushels of potatoes, and 44 bushels of corn, apart from the garden seeds ordered by the department, from D. M. Ferry & Co., which, with what the Indians obtained from other sources, enabled every family to plant a small field or garden-patch, ranging from one quarter of an acre to five acres each in extent, aggregating about 1,250 acres planted by Indians, and which, with an agency field of 90 acres of oats and 50 acres of miscellaneous crops at the Industrial Farm School, will approximate 1,400 acres cultivated and in crops this year.

The first part of the season was cold and backward, but there being an abundance of rain throughout the summer, with very favorable weather after the 1st of July, all crops, where properly cultivated, promise an excellent yield. A large portion of the crops not having yet been harvested, only approximate figures are therefore given in the statistical report herewith transmitted, and notwithstanding that some of the fields have been sadly neglected by their owners the present crop has been such as

greatly encourage the Indians in general, but more particularly the late hostiles, who planted a field of about 200 acres, for which labor they feel well repaid, and it being their first attempt at planting it will stimulate them to greater efforts in coming years. Four mixed-bloods and eleven Indians sowed oats this year, which are a profitable crop, and having yielded well will be an incentive to cultivate them more generally in future. They begin to realize the advantage of having oats to feed their working animals, besides finding a ready sale here with good prices for all surplus oats raised.

Owing to there being no government mill at this agency, and no accessible means of having their wheat converted into flour, there was only a very small quantity of wheat sown this year; but what was sown matured well and the yield was very satisfactory. About 50 families are now engaged in plowing fields, preparatory to sowing wheat next spring, and they will consequently seed about 200 acres, in fields ranging from two to five acres each. Wheat can be successfully raised here by the Indians, but in order to make the growing of wheat profitable a grist-mill is necessary, so that it can be ground into flour for the producers. To the same power that runs the grist-mill a saw could be attached, which would be very useful, and, in fact, is very essential to the successful management of this agency, as a large quantity of much needed building material could then be obtained from the large cottonwood trees that abound on the reservation, but which timber, being large and unwieldy, cannot be utilized by any other means than by sawing.

There are twenty-eight mowing machines in use among the Indians of this agency, but some of them are badly worn and almost useless. They have been kept running, however, as steadily as possible since the middle of July, and a considerable quantity of hay has been secured. The season having been very favorable for haying, the crop is well cured, and a large portion of what was cut has already been hauled and stacked by the farming Indians on their respective claims. We are therefore in a fair way of having an ample supply secured to carry all stock belonging to the agency safely through the coming winter.

EDUCATIONAL.

The industrial farm school is located 15 miles south from the agency, and is beautifully situated on a level plateau adjacent to a large body of excellent cottonwood timber, and occupies a commanding view of the Missouri River for several miles in either direction. This school is under contract with Very Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, director of Catholic Indian Missions, and is under the immediate charge of Rev. C. M. Ebner, O. S. B., who, with five brothers of the same order, in the respective positions of teacher, farmer, carpenter, tailor, and dairyman, fill the requirements of the contract very satisfactorily. There are, in addition to the above instructors, four Benedictine sisters, who do the cooking and laundry work of the school, one of whom also assists in teaching. This school has been carried on throughout the year, with an average attendance for the twelve months of 27 pupils, and a farm of 50 acres has been cultivated in connection with it, the work of which was done exclusively by the teachers and pupils of the school in a very commendable manner, being such as to elicit the admiration of all who saw it, both whites and Indians. We estimate the products of the school-farm as follows, viz: Corn, 100 bushels; oats, 800 bushels; wheat, 60 bushels; beans, 20 bushels; carrots, 20 bushels; beets, 40 bushels; onions, 25 bushels; potatoes, 400 bushels; peas, 10 bushels; cabbage, 200 heads; pumpkins, squash, and melons, 500; and hay, cut, hauled, and stacked, 25 tons.

At the girls' school there was an average attendance for the twelve months of 23 boarding scholars, whose progress has been entirely satisfactory, and the boys' boarding-school, located at the agency, was conducted for ten months of the year, up to June 30th, with an average attendance of 20 scholars for that time, making a total average attendance of 70 scholars for the three schools, and the whole number that attended school during the year was 120.

The boys' school at the agency has been discontinued, the boys having been placed at the industrial farm school, and the old building formerly occupied by them has been enlarged and somewhat improved, and is now used as a girls' boarding-school where there are 35 girls domiciled. The building is very poor and not at all suitable for such a school, but there being (apart from this building) only the industrial farm school buildings, with a capacity of 60 pupils, we are therefore obliged to use this log building as a boarding-school for girls.

The present number of children between the ages of seven and sixteen years at this agency is 763; it will, therefore, readily be seen that facilities for their education here are entirely inadequate. As for sending them to any schools in the East, the Indians, as a rule, are very much opposed to anything of this character; in fact, most of them positively refuse to entertain any such proposition. They cannot, however, offer the same objections to schools carried on at their home agencies, and as free schools

on the reservation are of two-fold benefit—elevating alike both parents and pupils, the parents by coming in contact with their children while attending school—the advantages of such a system are plainly manifest, and I would, therefore, recommend that additional school facilities be afforded the Indians here, by erecting a commodious building at the agency, where girls of all ages and boys up to 12 years can be educated, after which age the boys could be transferred to the industrial farm school, and those so desiring could be sent, from time to time, to some of the Eastern schools, as the scruples of the parent and prejudices of the children would gradually be overcome by civilizing influences. With additional school facilities on the reservation a regular attendance of the children should then be strictly enforced, and their education made compulsory, but without this restraint or stimulation it will require years to break down the indifference so peculiar to the Indian and so natural to the child.

MISSIONARY.

The missionary work of this agency is under the direction of Right Reverend M. Marty, O. S. B., bishop of Dakota, who has three priests stationed here. There are now three fathers, five brothers, and ten sisters of the Benedictine Order connected with the mission and schools. They have built this year, at the farm-school, a new chapel, 25 by 75 feet, which building is substantially constructed, being well sided, lathed and plastered throughout. A belfry, 30 feet high, is attached to the chapel, and a bell, weighing 1,000 pounds, has been purchased, which is now in Bismarck awaiting transportation to the agency. The cost of the chapel when completed will be about $2,200, and the bell will cost $300 additional. They are also building at the agency a pastor's residence, 20 by 30 feet, one and one-half stories in height, which when finished will cost about $1,200, whilst there has been $400 expended in improvements on the agency mission church during the past year, which has added to its appearance and increased its seating capacity very materially. The missionaries are zealous workers, and labor earnestly among the Indians, whose confidence they have to a very marked degree, and both chapels are usually well filled on Sundays with an apparently devout and attentive congregation, many of the Indians being professed Christians; notwithstanding this, they are so wedded to superstition and ignorance that it will require years of instruction and patient teaching to make them a truly Christian people.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this agency is good. No epidemic has prevailed during the past year, yet the mortality has been very great, there having been 151 deaths against 142 births. A large percentage of the deaths occurred among children, who died chiefly from pulmonary diseases, brought on by exposure and want of proper care, while the deaths among adults were principally from consumption and aggravated cases of scrofula. A majority of the Indians of this agency recognize the superiority of the white "medicine man's" remedies, and consult the physician in almost every case of sickness, much suffering thereby being alleviated.

But with all the skill that a physician can command, his efforts are, in a great measure, nullified by the lack of accommodations here for the proper care and treatment of the sick. It is very unsatisfactory to a physician to treat Indians at their homes, as medicines given to them there are rarely if ever taken as prescribed. Indians go upon the presumption that if a little of any given medicine is good or beneficial more of it is better, thereby defeating the desired effect and producing different results from that intended. A hospital is therefore very much needed at this agency, and I would recommend that a suitable building for the purpose be erected at as an early date as practicable. The building should have two wards, one each for males and females, with a capacity of about ten beds to each ward; the sick could then receive proper care, and all diseases could undoubtedly be more successfully and humanely treated than it is possible now to do. It would also inspire the Indians with greater confidence in the white man's remedies, and be another convincing proof of the good intention of the government toward them.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I desire to refer to the treaty as it exists with the Indians of the Great Sioux Reservation, and the non-civilizing effect that the free ration system exerts upon them. This free ration, at regular intervals, is one of the great sources of the careless indifference of the Indians, as they believe that if they become too prosperous they will be considered self-supporting and further aid be refused. In trying to impress upon them the importance of self-improvement, and calling attention to the fact that gratuities eventually will and may very soon cease, they invariably adduce the argument that the authorities in treating with them promised that the Indians should receive the free rations and clothing then agreed upon so long as they were

unable to support themselves, and that such support should continue throughout the lives of the children and the grandchildren of the treaty-makers, if necessary. They are therefore loath to better their condition, especially by agricultural advancement, many of them expressing themselves that they do not wish to cultivate large fields or raise surplus crops, in consequence of which they might be dropped from the ration rolls and be obliged to support themselves thereafter. Notwithstanding that every family belonging to this agency is cultivating fields, this feeling of indifference is manifest and pervades all classes to a greater or less degree.

Recognizing the fact that the Indians holding such a large reservation in common, with liberty to roam and hunt over it, cannot but be detrimental to their best interests, and that the progressive and aggressive white man, with two powerful railroad corporations sitting down at the threshold of the reservation, will not remain quiescent in the matter, it is simply therefore, in my opinion, only a question of time until the Indians are confined within smaller boundaries, and the large surplusage of their present reservation opened for settlement, which fact I am gradually preparing the Indians for, as the inevitable that is sure to come. The question of opening the Sioux Reservation to settlement, or, at least, a contraction of the boundaries thereof, having been long agitated, assumed definite form during the last session of Congress by the introduction of a bill (H. R. 4630) by the Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, Delegate from Dakota, which bill provides for vacating a large portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation and opening it for settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States. In the event of this bill becoming a law, I trust that the interests of the Indians will be carefully guarded and all conditions of the agreement fully explained and clearly made known to them through competent and honest interpreters, which important factor in treaty making has been too much neglected heretofore, resulting, sometimes, disastrously to the Indians and to the discredit of the government.

Whilst I strongly advocate the carrying out to the letter of all treaties with the Indian tribes, yet when the civilization of the Indians depends upon, and their best interests demand a change, I believe a modification is then justifiable, which alteration, in this case, should be made and brought about only through the means provided by the existing treaty, which requires the consent of three-fourths of all adult males residing on the reservation to effect any such change. Questions may arise, from time to time, affecting one of the agencies on the Sioux Reservation, that would not be of the least importance to any of the others, yet under this clause of the treaty nothing can be done affecting any portion, without the consent of the required three-fourths of all. Much distrust and dissatisfaction is therefore occasioned by this, as was evidenced in obtaining the railroad right of way through the Sioux Reservation in 1880 and 1881, which necessitated three separate councils between the railroad officials, the officers of the Indian Department, and the Indians of this agency, and the Indians have not yet gotten through counseling among themselves in regard to the matter. The same can be said with regard to the small piece of land ceded by the Sioux, last year, for use of the Poncas, in which cession the Indians of only two of the agencies were directly interested, yet those of all five agencies were required to ratify the agreement, which was not effected without considerable difficulty and annoyance.

The Indians could undoubtedly be more successfully managed, and much of this annoyance obviated by setting apart a separate and distinct reservation for the Indians of each agency, then make uniform laws for their government so that the Indians of the five agencies would all be treated alike, and make the issue of rations contingent upon industry and good behavior; issue nothing to able-bodied Indians except in payment for labor performed for themselves or for others on the reservation, nor to children of school-going ages unless they were attending school, the attendance of which should be made compulsory. Agency boarding schools would then be undoubtedly well filled, through which schools the Indians can only be permanently benefited, and their ultimate civilization assured.

The statistical reports are herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 6, 1882.

SIR: I herewith submit to you my first annual report. As I have been in charge of the agency but two months (since July 1, 1882), I am unable to make a full and extended report of the work done and advancement made during the past year. I arrived at the agency June 27, 1882; on the morning of the 28th commenced an invoice

of the property, completed the same, and assumed charge of the agency on the morning of July 1, 1882. On the morning of July 3 the chief men of the nation assembled in council and extended to me a hearty welcome.

I found a great amount of interest (much more than I had expected) manifested in agricultural pursuits of all kind. The farming operations of many of the Yankton Indian families will compare very favorably with the operations of like nature of the white farmer in a new country. They appear desirous of learning the best ways and methods; are disposed to labor; are willing, ay, anxious to learn the best methods, or, as they term it, the white man's way of managing affairs. For this desirable state of affairs too much credit cannot be accorded my predecessor, W. D. E. Andrus, for his untiring energy in this and all other directions looking to the improvement and advancement of this people.

There was raised on the agency farm by Indian labor 40 acres of oats, 30 acres of wheat (winter), and 40 acres of corn. The prospect for corn is exceedingly good. There was raised on the school farm 12 acres of wheat (spring), 12 acres of corn, and 3 acres of potatoes. The school-farm garden, containing about 4 acres, has produced vegetables enough to furnish the school for almost the entire year. The work in the garden and on the farm was done by the school boys and industrial teacher, except a few days in harvesting and threshing.

Our Indian farmers have raised crops as follows:

		Bushels.
195	acres of wheat, yielding	3,574
41	acres of oats, yielding	1,120
1,200	acres of corn, yielding, estimated	30,000
8	acres of potatoes, yielding, estimated	800
1,434	Total	35,494

There has been cut and put up 2,500 tons of hay. The hay is in splendid condition. The Indians evince considerable judgment in selecting their hay grasses. The number of acres cultivated in wheat and oats is not as large as it should be, but owing to the comparative failure of the wheat and oats crops last year it was very difficult to get them to try again. They had worked well and faithfully, but received little or no reward in return therefor, their wheat averaging but about five bushels to the acre. This year it will go at least eighteen. They are very much encouraged, and many of those who have not as yet attempted the regular and permanent cultivation of their claims are disposed to do so; and next year I am confident that I will be able to report a much greater number of acres under cultivation. More wheat and oats to harvest and thresh will necessitate more reapers; indeed the number on hand now is not adequate.

The mechanical industry of the agency is one of the most important branches. They consist of the flouring mill, saw mill, carpenter, tinsmith, and blacksmith shops. With the exception of the blacksmith shop they are under the immediate supervision of P. B. Gordon, agency engineer. The labor of the shop is performed by Indian apprentices. There are altogether nine of the young men of the tribe working at the various trades, and they show an aptness in acquiring a knowledge of skilled labor.

The houses built by the Indians for their own occupancy would be comfortable even during the severe cold incident to the winters of this latitude, had they shingles for roofs and lumber suitable for floors. Owing to the great scarcity of timber for making shingles and flooring the Indian is perforce obliged to depend on the department for material for the same. The dirt roofs and floors are damp, unhealthy, and unclean. Many Indians have no place in which to live except the tent or tepee, and while this is the case it is not the fault of the Indians. Many of them have their logs ready in the timber, and nearly, if not all, would go to work to get out logs were there any assurance that they could get teams to haul their logs to the mill and to their claims, and could they get shingles and flooring for the same; but as matters now stand there is little or no inducement for the Indians to try to make improvements. Shingles and flooring would at this time be a very important civilizing agent, would do much to induce Indians to build houses on their claims and go to work to improve the same.

Much trouble is given me; indeed, about all the trouble and dissatisfaction that exists on the reservation arise from the disposition of the Indians to trade cattle that have been issued to them. This is, in my judgment, in part, if not wholly caused by the machinations of the trader and other interested parties. By ways numerous and devious the Indians are led to think that the Great Father gave them these cattle to do with them as they pleased, and that in my efforts to stop their selling of issue cattle and their offspring, I am not carrying out the wishes of the department but am acting the part of a petty tyrant. The trading and disposal of cattle that have been issued to the Indians is a direct violation of the rules and regulations of the department, and these men know it, yet they disregard them constantly, and arrogantly intimate that they can do as they please and they will not be disturbed.

The total number of Indians and mixed bloods on the reservations is as follows:

Full blood males	834
Full blood females	897
Mixed blood males	119
Mixed blood females	127
Total	1,977

Number under 20:

Males	414
Females	392
Total	806

The physician reports the number of cases treated, 610.

Number of deaths from all sources:

Males	50	
Females	43	
Total deaths		93

Number of births:

Males	45	
Females	39	
Total births		84
Decrease during the year		9

The agency boarding-school building was so far completed that the school was opened on the 8th day of February, and was continued until June 30, 1882. There were enrolled during the term 32 boys and 31 girls, making in all 63 children. Owing to the absence of any record I am unable to determine the average attendance. Since my advent, there has been a vacation in the active school work and but few of the children remained at the building. My opinion is that the school will prove a source of great good to this people. For from the rising generation must we look for that improvement in the condition of the "children of the forest" so devoutly prayed and longed for. The seed sown by the school it is hoped will in the near future bring forth fruit in abundance. Besides teaching the rudimentary branches the children are taught to speak English; taught the manners and ways of the whites; in a word, Americanized; the girls are taught sewing, housekeeping, &c.; the boys to work on the farm and in the garden.

I reorganized the Indian police July 1, 1882, and I cannot say too much in praise of their efficiency and faithfulness. The Indian police system is fast becoming a terror to evil-doers, both white and red. The force could be made more effective were there a unity of action among the different police organizations of the agencies. I would respectfully suggest to the department and to the various agencies the advisability of a more thorough organization and united action; also that proper books be furnished in which a record of the transactions of the police shall be recorded. A book of this kind, properly kept, would be very valuable for reference.

I would sing you the same old tune that you have heard so often, and harkened to so little. The agency buildings are in a fearful condition, and new buildings are absolutely necessary; and I would most respectfully but earnestly ask that steps be taken for the erection of an agent's dwelling, and one or two houses for employés, and for the repair of those here.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM M. RIDPATH,
United States Indian Agent

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, September 9, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

The Indians on this reserve have been peaceable and quiet the past year, and not a man has made complaint to me against an Indian here. A large portion of them have been engaged in agriculture, and are now at work finishing up their harvest. There have been about 900 engaged in agriculture, about 400 in hunting and fishing, and

about 300 have led a lazy, vagabond life, begging and complaining, and nothing but plenty of food satisfies them. But few live in houses, and most of those that do are near the agency. Their farms are near Ross Fork, south of the agency, and along that stream for about 12 miles east, and on Bannock Creek, 18 to 24 miles southwest of the agency. Not a thing can be raised without irrigation. It is their custom to move from their farms in the fall to near Snake River, 8 to 10 miles west of the agency, where there is plenty of scrub cedar and cottonwood for fuel, and good pasturage near for their ponies. Those that leave houses for the winter generally find doors and windows gone on their return in the spring.

In agriculture they have made excellent progress the past season, better than was expected early in the spring. The winter had been very severe, the spring cold and late, so they did not commence work till May. I endeavored to encourage all I could to engage in farming and put in all the crop possible. I let as many as I could, that had new land to break, have a yoke of agency oxen to break it with, and as soon as one got his land broken he would let another Indian take the oxen. In this way they kept five yoke at work, and broke over 120 acres of new land. I found there was a scarcity of seed, and many seemed to think the government would furnish seed as it had, unexpectedly to them, two years before, when they changed their seed. I issued all the seed we had at the agency, and still they did not get all they needed; but they have raised about 4,700 bushels of wheat, 4,950 bushels of oats, 2,430 bushels of potatoes, and over 1,000 bushels of turnips, besides cutting and putting up over 900 tons of hay. They have also made over eight miles of new fencing; the stakes and poles for this fence have had to be hauled from three to eight miles.

I found the Indians depended wholly on "Washington," they would say, not only for subsistence but everything needed. When I could not supply their wants I would sometimes tell them how they could buy and pay for the articles wanted. They would reply, "No, Washington give Indian all; you no ask him for it." But after the reduction of rations, June 30, many of them began to realize that they would have to depend more upon their labor, and the result has been they have bought and paid for 3 mowing machines, 6 sulky hay-rakes, and 2 lumber wagons. With the 7 agency mowing machines they have used, they had 10 mowers at work for over three weeks. The Indians who purchased these mowers had a little trouble with others on account of jealousies. The above articles are the first property, except a pony or a gun, they have ever bought for themselves.

GAMBLING.

Gambling is the prevailing vice, and keeps them back in all civilized pursuits. If this vice were broken up their progress would be much easier.

SANITARY CONDITION.

There has been no improvement in their sanitary condition. The great mortality among the young—whole families of children dying off while very young—can undoubtedly be traced, mostly, to hereditary syphilis. Some do not have a child live to be a year old.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police was organized last January, and have done good service. I called their attention to drinking and drunkenness, and but two Indians have been known to be drunk on the reserve since the police were organized, and they were arrested and told where they bought their liquor; but the offender escaped before the officer could get to his residence. They have not only broken up the liquor traffic, but horse-stealing, on the reserve.

SCHOOL.

The boarding-school has been kept up nine months during the past year. It has labored under several disadvantages: a poor school-house, lack of interest by the Indians, and the opposition of many of the Indians.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There has been no regular missionary here. Sabbath-school has been kept up for the benefit of the school and employés. A number of Indians have attended regularly and manifested great interest in Bible history.

CONCLUSION.

Every appliance and means in my power has been used to encourage and interest these Indians in civilized pursuits. I can see there has been progress; it has been

necessarily slow, but it should be encouraged in every direction that promises good results. In agriculture and in securing property they have made good advancement. In my negotiations with them I can see they are gradually dropping some of their old prejudices, and trying to learn what is required of them. Still there is a great field for years of labor and thought to bring them up to the standard needed.

Respectfully, yours,

A. L. COOK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 26, 1882.

SIR: I beg to submit the following as my second annual report of the Lemhi Agency:

This reservation is said to contain about 100 square miles of land, but only a small portion of it, viz, that part through which the Lemhi Valley runs, can ever be made available for farming, and I am thankful to say that, judging from the recent progress and present interest manifested by our Indians in this direction, it will not be many years before they will have all the available land under cultivation. Last year there were 21 families who were engaged in farming; this year the number has increased to 29, and the attention they pay to the instruction we give them as to cultivation, irrigation, &c., is most gratifying.

I estimate the amount of crop raised by our farming Indians this year will be as follows: Wheat, 30 bushels; oats, 2,200 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels. For the use of the agency stock I have 22 acres in oats, which I expect will produce about 1,000 bushels. With the oats there was sown a quantity of timothy, which will come in for our next and succeeding years' supply of hay.

It would be a good thing if a large quantity of wire fencing could be sent out here, as it is next to impossible to keep the squaws from burning the fence-rails during the winter, and even while the grain is ripening the rails will disappear as if by magic, and a band of horses are seen regaling themselves at their leisure.

The number of Indians for irregular work has largely increased. When I came to this agency, in July, 1881, it was difficult to get more than two or three Indians to work for several days in succession, but by dint of encouragement and persuasion (in which I have received valuable assistance from the clerk, Mr. W. F. Boxwell), the number has steadily increased, until we now have about 15 that we can depend upon for any special work that may be required. Still there is one matter that turns up unpleasantly each time there is work to be done, and that is the low wages paid by the Government to the Indians. Fifty cents per day is too little, especially when the farmers in this valley pay the Indians from one dollar to a dollar and a half per day, and plenty of good food besides. During the last year these working Indians have accomplished a large amount of really useful labor in connection with this reservation.

When Mr. John A. Wright was in charge of this agency, about three years ago, he commenced making a road to the mountains, where there is a good supply of timber. Shortly after arriving here I saw the necessity for such a road, in order to get logs, poles, &c., so I got the Indians to work, and the grading, filling, and bridging was very soon done, and now we have a good road completed for a distance of about eight miles into a belt of fine growing timber, of the kind known as red fir. From this source I expect to get an ample supply of saw-logs for cutting into lumber with our agency mill, now in course of construction.

There is another important piece of work that these Indians have been engaged upon, viz, excavating a mill-race or ditch for bringing the water from Haydon Creek to the mill site, a distance of about one mile. About four-fifths of this is done; and when it is considered that the greater part of this work has been done along the side of a mountain, frequently through a mass of hard rock, I think they deserve all the encouragement that can be given them.

The Indians on this reservation are what is known as the mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters. They number 750, viz: Males, 390; females, 360. There have been 60 births during the year and 27 deaths.

On taking charge of this agency I found that there was a great deal of suffering among the Indians, as there was no agency physician to attend to them in case of sickness, accident, &c., and all that the medicine men of the tribe did was to chant or howl or stretch themselves upon the patient, and, by drawing deep breaths, endeavor to get the bad spirit from the place where the pain was. I am thankful to say there is a decided improvement in this direction. A limited knowledge of medicine and surgery, acquired during military life, with the advantage of a fair supply of drugs and appliances, has enabled me, with the Divine blessing, to treat the sick-

nesses and accidents of these people so successfully that their confidence in the "white man's medicine" seems to be fully established. In proof of which I may mention that I vaccinated large numbers of them last spring, and among those vaccinated were all the Indians, young and old, belonging to the principal medicine man of the tribe; and out of seven patients that I attended to one morning recently two of them were medicine men, a circumstance which was noted by an Indian present, who made the remark that if the "white man's medicine" was good for the medicine men it was good for the other Indians too.

The school, which was so much needed, and which most of the Indians seemed anxious to have, was opened last month. There has been considerable difficulty in connection with starting it, in consequence of an element of opposition that I had not anticipated, viz, the unwillingness of the mothers to allow the children to attend school, as they have a fixed belief that the children will die if they go to school; and it was nothing unusual, after we had gathered a few of the children together for some of the mothers or grandmothers to rush into school and take away the children, as if they were removing them from some imminent danger. This superstition is a deep-rooted one, and it will take a long time to remove it; but I have been glad to see that the presence of five of my own children in the school has not been without its effect in this matter, for up to within a few days of the 17th instant, when the school closed for the harvest vacation, there were nine Indian boys in regular attendance. And very often a few of the men from twenty to thirty years of age would come into the school and take part in the exercises, being evidently interested in the object-lessons, which the teaching principally consists of.

I have had some trouble with our Indians on the liquor question, which here, as in civilized life, works evil, and only evil, and that continually. At Salmon City, a town 30 miles from this agency, there is a community of Chinamen, some of whom were making a regular trade of selling liquor to the Indians, but they did it so stealthily that it was almost impossible to catch them. On the 14th instant I had a clear case against the worst of the lot, one named "Ah Pew," and by the night of the 15th he had been tried under the territorial law, found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by Judge Beatty, of the probate court, to a fine of $100 and 30 days imprisonment, and in default of payment, a further imprisonment of one day for every $2 of the fine. Great praise is due to Col. J. S. Fain for the ability and earnestness with which he conducted this prosecution, the successful issue of which will, I believe, stop this vile business for some time, at any rate.

The agency buildings are insufficient in room and totally unfit for the accommodation of those who, giving up the advantages of civilized life, are certainly entitled to a comfortable house to live in. But this state of things, I am happy to say, is not to continue, as the department has met the most pressing necessity of the case by authorizing me to erect a dwelling-house for the agent and a cottage for the clerk. Both of these I expect to have completed before the winter sets in.

In concluding this report I feel bound to say that it is a very great pity that in consequence of the meager appropriation for the current fiscal year, I am compelled to do without an assistant farmer, for it is my firm conviction that the civilization of these people (for whose condition we are morally as well as legally responsible) cannot be hastened by cutting off the necessary employés.

In addition to its being my duty to do my utmost to improve the condition of the Indians under my care, I feel a deep interest in their welfare, and I cannot help expressing my hearty thanks to the department for the ready help afforded me upon all occasions.

I am, sir, yours most respectfully,

JOHN HARRIES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,
September 18, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report. I relieved Ex-Agent Charles D. Warner June 30, 1882, and entered upon the duties of office July 1, 1882. Having assumed charge so late in the year, I am not able to render a correct representation of affairs on this reserve, on account of not having been able, as yet, to make a personal inspection of the various settlements within the bounds of the reservation. As regards statistical reports my information was received from, viz: Dr. W. V. Coffin as to sanitary matters, Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh as to religion, and personal application and ex-agent Warner's report of last year for the balance. Next year I shall depend upon my own efforts, and compile my reports from office records.

AGRICULTURE.

The amount of land upon which wheat, oats, and barley can be raised has heretofore been greatly underrated, and should be changed in the statistical report to at least 300,000 acres. I do not pretend to say that vegetables can be raised on all of said lands, as probably nine-tenths of the same is too high for vegetable growing. From what I can gather, the cultivated acreage is in excess of that of last year, but on account of the severe drought the crops are much lighter, necessitating many to go to the fishing grounds to catch salmon for winter use. The amount of grain reported as raised by the Indians is estimated, but I think the estimate covers the full amount raised.

STOCK.

The sales of horses and horned stock by the Indians about balances the natural increase.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

During the year a fine, large boarding-school building has been erected at this agency, as also a new saw and grist mill. The same were very much needed, and will be of vast benefit to the Indians living in this vicinity.

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE.

Under authority from the department, I have taken the preliminary steps to repair the grist and saw mills at Kamiah sub-agency on this reserve. A new boiler is to be put in place, the engine to be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete repair; the saw-mill is to receive two new saws, the grist-mill a new smutter, and both mills are to be supplied with new belting, new underpinning, bracing, floors, and put in complete repair throughout, as near as possible. This will be one of the most advantageous expenditures that could be made, as the mills as they stood were of but little service to any one. A small hotel-range will be put in place in the boarding-school at Kamiah this fall, to the delight of all concerned.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The boarding and lodging industrial school building at Kamiah needs renovating throughout. Underpinning in that section of the country seems to decay very rapidly, on account of which the floors are sunken and very uneven. A stone foundation all around the building is much needed, as also stone piers at various points under the building. Wooden blocks could be used again, which will have to be the case this season. The dormitories should be supplied with iron bedsteads, same as at Lapwai. Thus vermin are prevented finding lodgment in the beds occupied by the scholars. The number needed is fifteen; the cost would be about ten dollars each if made of one and one half-inch gas pipe, and that is the best material and makes the best bedsteads. The rooms should receive new lining and paper, and the building should be painted inside and out.

The fencing, both the government's and the Indians', is in a dilapidated condition, and will require time, labor, and money to make it appear as it should.

EMPLOYÉS.

I am stripped of employés outside of the schools and mills, and a physician, on account of Congress having made no provision for blacksmiths, carpenters, engineers, and farmers, at least, so far as this agency is concerned. The shops are now closed, which is a sad mistake. Indians would like assistance in building houses, but on account of scarcity of funds they must defer such improvements this year. Young Indians are anxious to enter the shops as apprentices, but there being none to teach they are debarred cultivating that desire. Some means should be devised whereby a blacksmith for both Lapwai and Kamiah can be furnished, to commence work not later than March 1, 1883, that the Indians may have their agricultural implements repaired, to go into the spring work not fettered by a lack of such repairs. Unless such funds are furnished the report from this reserve, under the head of agriculture,

next year will show a decrease, I fear. They now see the necessity of furnishing apprentices, and if only given an opportunity to show their desires in that direction will respond readily. Commencing with October 1, 1882, I will have two apprentices in the mills at Lapwai.

EDUCATION.

I am not prepared to judge, personally, as to the advancement made during the year past in educational matters, but from the reports of the teachers the improvement is marked. The schools were closed for vacation July 1, and will open at such time as the necessary supplies are received from New York and San Francisco; when this will be is hard to tell. The department took from this agency the purchasing power—which has not been the case during the past twelve years—and proposes to furnish all supplies under its own contracts. Supplies coming from New York will probably reach this agency from November 10 to 20.

The school employés are and will continue to be engaged in repairing and manufacturing clothing for the scholars, harvesting the school gardens, cleaning up and getting in readiness for the new term of school, when the time arrives for its convening.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh seems to be devoting his whole energy to the christianization of this people, and God speed him in his noble work. The same can be truly said of Misses Sue and Kate McBeth.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under this head, I believe, suggestions are in order. I think the department made a mistake in purchasing all the supplies in New York and San Francisco. Said action would probably work well as to dry goods, but as to groceries and hardware it will not. I have received invoices from San Francisco covering only the purchase of nails, beans, bacon, and soap. On the four items named I could have saved $330.90 by going into the open market at Lewiston and purchasing the supplies invoiced as above stated. The department pays freight from San Francisco to Lewiston at the rate of four and a half cents per pound. I can purchase beans in Lewiston for less than the freight which the department pays on those purchased in San Francisco. I can get beans in Lewiston for 4 cents, and can purchase bacon at 6 cents per pound less than the department delivers it at Lewiston; soap 4 cents per pound less, and nails at $1.80 per keg less. The department also pays four and one-half cents per pound freight on 827 pounds tare. In other words, I can purchase the supplies above named in Lewiston, and in open market, for 31 per cent. less than the department delivers them at Lewiston. All other supplies under the head of "groceries" and "hardware," will present a similar result; hence I trust that in the future the purchasing power will remain with the agent, so far as this agency is concerned.

Not knowing what supplies have been purchased for this agency, I am not prepared to suggest what implements should be furnished for such Indians as are desirous and anxious to enter upon civilized pursuits. There are about 30 young men, the most of them married, who will need an outfit in the spring, and who, I trust, will be encouraged in their desires.

In conclusion allow me to thank you for the courtesy and kindness I have received at your hands, during my two and a half month's service, and permit me to remain,

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MONTIETH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Idaho, September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my eleventh annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, this report being for the year ending August 31, 1882:

Population.

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cheyennes in camp	895	1,025	2,155	4,075
Arapahoes in camp	564	565	1,138	2,267
Cheyennes in prison at Fort Smith, Ark	1			1
Cheyennes in agency school			110	
Arapahoes in agency school			100	227
Arapahoes in agency school (Mennonite)			17	
Arapahoes in Carlisle school			29	76
Cheyennes in Carlisle school			47	
Cheyennes in Fort Wayne (Ind.) college			2	2
Total attached to agency	1,460	1,590	3,598	6,648

CHEYENNES.

The Cheyennes as a tribe are quite healthy and well-developed physically, and are steadily increasing in numbers. They are naturally industrious, and their power of endurance will equal that of almost any other race of people. They are anxious to be engaged at something that will yield an income or return for the labor expended, and when not employed at something useful and legitimate they are very likely to engage in something not so creditable to them. I think I may safely say that all the able-bodied men and women of the Cheyenne tribe would gladly engage in some kind of labor which gave promise of return, provided such employment could be given them which their limited knowledge would enable them to perform successfully. I have no lack of applications from Cheyenne women to perform laundry and other work of like character in connection with the agency schools, and also as helpers in private families.

ARAPAHOES.

I am sorry to have to record the fact that the Arapahoes as a tribe are physically unsound; to find a strictly healthy or sound individual is the exception, and the most deplorable fact in connection with this statement is that this unsound condition has mainly been communicated by bad whites, and yet a portion of this sad condition is attributable to their own filth and licentious habits. The parents being thus diseased, we find no little trouble in securing sound, healthy children for the schools. In many instances when children have been examined critically and pronounced sound for all that could be detected at the time, they have sooner or later developed symptoms of scrofula or something worse, and in many cases have died after having remained in school one or two years. It seems that this germ of disease for the time lying latent in the system much sooner manifests itself when the child is subjected to the change in life, habits, and diet forced upon it in the school-room, and in many cases where the children thus ailing have been permitted to return to the camp soon enough they have regained former health.

The Arapaho women, unlike the Cheyennes, make very little effort to avail themselves of opportunities to earn money by civilized labor, and it is a fact that none could be induced the past year to engage in laundry work at the Arapaho school. I now have referred specially to *camp women*, as the school-girls perform some of this work daily, by details from the school-room; and Cheyenne women have been employed in the Arapaho school as also in the Cheyenne school.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES

Have as tribes manifested their usual willingness to engage in honest labor during the past year. They have transported all of their own supplies from railroad termini,

and a considerable quantity for the military at Fort Reno and other parties, which is represented as follows, viz:

Their own supplies, 1,942,520 pounds	$23,031 50
Military and other parties, 301,000 pounds	2,709 00
Total for year ending August 31, 1882, 2,243,520 pounds	25,740 50

The two tribes now own 256 wagons, all of which can be placed on the road on a day's notice, and are capable of moving 750,000 pounds of freight at one trip. They have been encouraged and assisted in making exchange of their small and comparatively worthless ponies for mules or larger horses, and they now readily see and appreciate the advantage gained by such exchange, for while their small unbroken ponies would haul 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, their improved mule and well broken horse teams readily move 3,000 to 4,000 pounds, making the receipts about double and with less trouble and labor.

While the transportation enterprise is a good one and furnishes some very excellent employment, the total amount of all obtainable supplies from all sources is not sufficient to keep busy one-half of those who would like to be employed, hence this industry cannot be relied upon as a permanent means of obtaining a livelihood, and if we would have all engaged in an effort to obtain their own support other industries must be introduced and placed within their reach.

FARMING.

During the season the rainfall has been sufficient in this country to produce excellent crops, and the Arapahoes have generally planted about the usual acreage, and a few have increased the size of their fields, and where the proper care and labor has been bestowed in the cultivation of their crops, a good yield will be realized; some of them will have corn to sell, and many have enjoyed an abundance of melons of their own raising, and have had some to sell. The Cheyennes (as also a few Arapahoes) generally had been so unsuccessful during the past two years, owing to dry weather, as to completely discourage them in the effort to till the soil, and consequently very few of them planted fields.

Some of these, however, have manifested a greater interest in their small herds of cattle, and desire to increase the number. The Arapahoes, as a rule, have carefully guarded their cattle herds, and as they witness a steady increase in numbers and value, they are being convinced that the herd of cattle will do to rely upon more than any other enterprise in this country. In my judgment it would be money well expended to purchase for these Indians each year a number of young she cattle to be held and properly improved to be delivered only to those who have proved themselves trustworthy and competent to care for a small herd. This conclusion can be safely arrived at by the success and care manifested by the Indians who have already been trusted with cattle, and the *real progress* made by others.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

On the 6th of October, 1881, Little Chief with his band, in all 235 persons, by authority from the department, left this agency and proceeded to Pine Ridge Agency, in Dakota. On arriving at Pine Ridge it was found that his band enrolled 317 souls, 82 having joined the party secretly and without authority. It was hoped that this exodus would have relieved this agency of the persistent press and annoyance of those desiring to go north; but such was not the case. Basing this conclusion on the statement made to him in writing by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Little Chief had good reason to believe that the rest of the Northern Cheyennes would be permitted to return north during the present season, and by the time he reached this agency he gave it to his people as a positive promise that they would go after spending "one more winter" here. To this the Northern Cheyennes remaining here have clung, and in my judgment will cling until allowed to return to their former home in Dakota. Their dissatisfaction here prevents them from making any progress, and is the constant source of much annoyance and disturbance among the Indians who recognize this agency as their home. I am satisfied these people will do well if allowed to return and remain where they can feel at home.

SCHOOLS.

The two agency schools have been in successful operation during the year, with an average attendance of 227 pupils, including those in attendance at the Mennonite mission, 17 in number. The progress of the pupils has been good, and especially in *speaking the* English language outside of the school-room, now it is not so difficult

This may be accounted for in part by the fact that a *younger* class of children have been admitted who more readily acquire our language and are more communicative, and in part by the apparently slow but steady inroad that is being wrought on the native element and prejudices of the Indian and acceptance of the ways of civilization.

The school-farms at the agency schools have been planted and successfully cultivated during the season by the school boys, under the supervision of the superintendents in charge, and a good crop of vegetables and some forage (corn) has been realized. The vegetables thus obtained furnish a delightful change in table comforts, and the children really enjoy the field work and take an interest in it, from the stand-point of the benefits derived. The boys have also had charge of the school herd, consisting principally of cows and calves, and have furnished the table with milk, the labor being performed by themselves. The girls have also been taught all kinds of housework, sewing, mending, washing, and cooking, and it is noticeable in camp that when school girls have returned to live the lodge is kept in much better condition, many little changes and comforts are introduced, and the cooking is better, all traceable to the knowledge and influence of the school girl.

And in this connection it is proper to state that during the year some of the teachers at the agency have organized a "sewing and cooking circle," for the purpose of instructing Indian women in sewing and cooking and general housework. In this they have generally confined their instruction to the wives of Indian employés. In this work they have received much substantial aid from the good ladies in the East, and have through their generosity been able to purchase some valuable help to women in camp, in making their home more comfortable and their tables more inviting. Every effort put forth to elevate the Indian women and inspire them with confidence in their right and privilege to enjoy a life of freedom will have its influence in saving the race, for without pure mothers we cannot expect progress.

Eighteen children from the Carlisle school were returned during the year, arriving at the agency July 10, 1882, the time for which they were enrolled (three years), having expired on the 23d August, 1882. Twenty-nine other children from this agency, (14 boys and 15 girls) were sent to Carlisle in charge of Professor Lippincott, of Dickenson College, Carlisle, Pa. These last children are sent with the understanding that they are to remain in school for a term of five years. It is believed that during a term of five years' training and association with the whites, and under wholesome influences, the children will have so far advanced in their studies and in formation of character as to be better able to meet and withstand the unwholsome camp influences which are brought to bear upon their return home.

Some of the young men and older girls just returned have been given positions in the shops and in the schools, and show forth by their knowledge of the work assigned them and the promptness by which they execute the same, that the training received at Carlisle has been thorough and well directed.

In connection with industrial training I can report that through the efforts of Rev. S. S. Haury, Mennonite missionary at the agency, 15 boys (Arapahoes) were taken from this agency in June and placed with farmers in the vicinity of Halstead, Kans., where they have been engaged in harvest fields, cultivating corn, seeding, &c., a portion of whom expect to remain with these families for one or more years. In this way they will learn more of home life and home duties than will be possible for them to learn in any of our boarding-schools. They are to be given school privileges the same as other farmers' boys. There should be a fund made available for placing Indian children in suitable families in the States. This would enable the government to place many hundreds of Indian children under good influences and wholesome training. What is wanted most is to bring the Indian youth more in contact with our civilization, in order that they may know better what it is, and adopt it for themselves, so that they may apply it in their every-day lives.

INDIAN POLICE.

A number of important arrests have been made by the Indian police during the year, and many perplexing questions have been settled by and through them; especially is this the case in its application to the many *pony questions*, which arise among the Indians and with the whites. Through faithful police I have been informed of threatened difficulties and trouble in time to prevent advantage being taken, and I may safely say that the knowledge of the existence of such a force has had a wholesome effect on the actions of Indians that otherwise would give trouble, and also over the movements of lawless whites, who are always found on the frontier.

SANITARY.

During July and August of this year malarial fevers have prevailed among the In-

dians and whites, assuming a malignant form in many cases, and the death rate was increased until the Indians became alarmed at the failure of their own "medicine-men," and confided in the success of the agency physcian in giving relief, and in almost every case where the agency physician was called in time their recovery has been sure and speedy. The prevailing malárial affections are attributable to the unusual amount of rainfall, causing stagnant water to stand in the ponds and depressions.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The brick for a commodious line of shops for carpenter, blacksmith, and tinner has been completed. The carpenter work of same is now in progress and they will be ready to occupy during the coming winter. The capacity of this line of shops will enable us to accommodate more apprentices and accomplish more work with less friction. The old shops have been unfit for occupancy for some time, and in them tools and material could not be properly cared for and protected.

RESERVATION.

The question of reservation very naturally concerns the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, as they are not allowed now to settle on their treaty lands, and the one on which they are now located has never been confirmed to them, and consequently are only temporary. The continued incursions of the notorious "Oklahoma Payne" is a source of constant fear and anxiety, and unless the Indians can be assured in some legal form that they will be protected in the possession of their lands and homes they will not likely make any very extensive improvements.

ANNUITIES.

The usual quantity (though entirely inadequate for their necessities) of annuities were received in lots, and when all were in the issue was made, in December, 1881. The quality of the goods furnished was good and well adapted to their needs.

SUBSISTENCE.

The original appropriation as passed by Congress for the subsistence of these Indians was not sufficient to give them full rations, and an order was issued by the department requiring a reduction of about one-third in the beef ration. This was the source of much uneasiness among the Indians, and in the effort to enforce the order the Indians informed me that they could not subsist on the ration as reduced, and threatened to proceed to the herd of the contractor and kill sufficient to make up the deficiency. This emergency was met and the trouble averted by the military supplying the deficiency for *one week*. In the meantime Congress made provision for full rations, and orders were received to continue full rations until further orders.

When it was believed there would be a deficiency in beef for the current fiscal year a council was called to consider the propriety of allowing the department to use their annuity funds in the purchase of beef, and it was unanimously agreed to let those funds be so applied. All said they *could* manage to live without their annuities, but meat they must have. I think I may safely say for these people in future, should there be a deficiency, cut off everything but beef, and perhaps the time is not far distant when such a measure might be resorted to without serious results. As it is the aim of the government, and justly, too, to try to lead these people as soon as possible to a condition in which they may support themselves, all practical means should be resorted to and placed before them to make such a thing possible, and to this end no trinkets or luxuries should be purchased them at government expense, and clothing, sugar, coffee, bacon, soap, beans, and flour should be dropped before beef.

TRESPASSING HERDS.

Much annoyance has been experienced during the past winter from cattle drifting from the Cherokee strip, north of this reservation, and the Indians claim that a number of their cattle have been driven off with drift-cattle; and as an offset to this charge herders on the "strip" claim that numbers of their cattle have been killed by the Indians. Based upon instructions received from the Indian Office, orders were issued from this office requiring that cattle trespassing upon this reservation should be removed, and request was made of the commanding officer at Fort Reno, I. T., to enforce this order should any be found on the reservation on and after August 10, 1882. For the time being the cattle were promptly placed beyond the line, but so long as the only protection between this reservation, the Cherokee strip, and the Pan Handle of Texas, is an *imaginary line*, so long will the grass of this reservation feed many hundreds of cattle on the north and west.

One of the greatest sources of annoyance has been the promiscuous drive of cattle in almost every direction over the reservation by herds passing from Texas to the shipping points at Caldwell and Hunneywell, Kansas. In order to prevent such trouble as this, notice was extensively published informing drovers that the only authorized trails across this reservation are first east of this agency 16 miles, and second west of cantonment 10 miles.

MISSIONARY LABOR.

For information on this subject attention is called to the reports herewith of Rev. S. S. Haury, Mennonite missionary; Rev. J. B. Wicks, Episcopal missionary; Rev E. G. Taber, Friends missionary, all of whom have rendered excellent service during the year and are laying foundations for more extensive work in the future. The sad loss sustained by Rev. S. S. Haury and his excellent wife in the burning of their mission building and the death from suffocation of their own dear babe and three of the small Indian children was certainly a test of their faith in the work, and that they continued steadfast in the work is evidence of their entire consecration to the work. Congress made the quite liberal appropriation of $5,000 to replace the building destroyed by fire, and at present the new building, much enlarged and of brick, is in course of construction, and it is their purpose to be able to reopen their mission school for the Arapahoes early in December of this year.

Rev. J. B. Wicks is building a residence at this agency, and will be joined by his family about the middle of September this year. I may also report that David Pendleton, the Cheyenne Indian educated for the ministry at Paris Hill, N. Y., holds fast the faith, and has done excellent missionary work among his people during the past year.

CONCLUSION.

Taking all things together, the past year has been one of unusual labor and anxiety in the management of the Indians and the various interests connected with the service, and although all has not been accomplished that we desire in the effort to promote the best interests of the Indians and in conformity with the wishes of my superior officers, yet I feel that I may humbly say that I have tried to do my duty according to my best judgment, and must leave the results to Him who knows the end from the beginning. Statistical information and supplemental reports herewith.

Very respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

AUGUST 30, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the third annual report of Cheyenne manual labor and boarding school.

Enrollment for the year:	
Males	66
Females	55
Total	121
Average attendance:	
Males	63
Females	46
Total average attendance	109
Number of deaths:	
Males	4
Females	2
Number released from school on account of sickness:	
Males	3
Females	3
Number transferred to Carlisle:	
Girls	6
Boys	[illegible]

The school started off very pleasantly, the children coming in promptly, seemingly tired of "camp life." Most of the children came in much stronger and healthier looking than when they went out two months before. Several of the larger boys and girls did not come back, some having been married during the vacation and some were employed elsewhere, having a shortage of about 20, which had to be replaced with children from camp.

The children seem to have taken a greater interest in their studies this year than ever before, 47 boys and 28 girls reading and writing English understandingly, and in mental arithmetic, writing, and geography some of them excelling any children I ever saw, one large class getting so they could add a long column of figures with almost lightning rapidity.

The teachers adopted the plan of having one hour every evening for study, all the children coming together in their school rooms, talking over the lessons of the day, the teachers explaining anything not thoroughly understood. The children were allowed to communicate with each other, provided they spoke *only English*. This proved a source of great benefit to all, as is proven by their rapid advancement in speaking English this year.

Several of the children have developed quite a talent for music, both vocal and instrumental, which has been cultivated as much as possible. A few can play several tunes on the organ, and quite a number are very good singers.

Runaways have become very scarce, the cause generally being poor health, either themselves or in the family. Several instances when the children ran away the parents brought them back immediately. The industrial department has not been neglected, the boys having received instructions in farming, teaming, care of stock, cutting wood, building fence, setting out trees and shrubs, milking, sweeping, &c., the girls in cooking, sewing, laundry, and general housework. Their interest in this department has not increased in the same ratio as in the literary, but their advancement has been very marked, doing good work under the instructions of those employed for the purpose. The boys have hauled about 100 cords of wood a distance of 4 to 6 miles and cut the same into stove wood; cultivated 8 acres of corn, 5 acres of millet, 3 acres of oats, 1 acre of potatoes, and about 3 acres of garden, from all of which we received a bountiful return. The children are all very fond of vegetables, and would rather work in the garden than any place else, any of the boys considering it a favor to be detailed from the school-room to spend half a day planting seeds or hoeing. Sewing and washing seem to be the favorite work with the girls; in the sewing-room several girls render very efficient service, one girl (Minnie Little Elk, one of the number transferred to Carlisle) getting to be quite an expert at cutting and fitting.

One continual source of annoyance this year was the dining-room. As there was no dining-room girl allowed, it took almost the entire time of either matron or assistant when their presence was sadly needed in other parts of the house. I wish to call special attention to Mr. Hadley's report for 1881 in regard to "dining-room work."

Last spring we gathered something over 100 of the "mission herd," which has been herded by the boys. The cattle are in fine condition, and with proper care can in the course of a few years aid very materially in purchasing supplies for school.

The health of the school, as shown in the first part of my report, has not been very good. Some of the children have been affected with a kind of malarial fever, but the most common trouble has been with the throat and lungs. Quite a number of the children also have had the whooping cough. I think if we could have *single iron beds* the health of the school would be very much improved, as the present system of sleeping two and three in one bed, and from ten to twenty in one room, is certainly not productive of good health.

One of the most interesting features of the school this year has been the evening collection, when after the day's work is over the children have been gathered together and spend from twenty to thirty minutes in devotional exercises, consisting of singing, reading, and reciting portions of scripture, both in concert and alone. Most all of the children when their names are called can rise and repeat a large number of psalms and verses in a manner very creditable to themselves and their instructors. At first they were very timid about standing up and speaking English before the school and visitors who might happen to be present, but constant drill has overcome their timidity, and they are now equal if not superior to any school of white children of their age.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

FRANK B. HUTCHISON,
Industrial Teacher.

JOHN D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 28, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I cheerfully submit my annual report of the Arapaho manual labor and boarding school for the year ending August 31, 1882.

On the 16th of May, 1882, I took charge of this school, and finding the number of pupils, which at the opening of the school September 1, 1881, was 116, had diminished to 90, I put forth all my efforts to increase the number. I succeeded in bringing in 5, making the number 95. From the beginning of the school year to the time I took charge there had been 26 runaways; but from that time till the end of the year 3 went home on account of sickness, one I expelled on account of constant misbehavior, and 9 of the largest boys were taken to Kansas and placed upon farms by Missionary S. S. Haury. Although we miss them from our school, we can but encourage this method of educating and civilizing our Indian boys and girls.

The advancement of the pupils in a literary way has been very satisfactory; as they get more familiar with their studies their interest increases. The greater part of them can read and write understandingly. Those who came in later in the year are not so far advanced, but are progressing with rapidity. In arithmetic some have thoroughly mastered the first four rules; others are just beginning addition and subtraction. They are very prompt in their recitations, and take great pride in reciting their declamations, scripture passages, psalms, &c., but above all they delight in singing the hymns of Moody and Sanky, and they sing them well. Taking into consideration that they do all this in a strange, difficult language, I can say that they will compare well with white children.

Touching the industrial part, I can speak well of the greater number. They do their work cheerfully, willingly, and well. Every morning all the rooms and halls are swept neatly and well ventilated, the beds made, the front and back yards cleaned and swept. All the wood and water used in the house is carried by the smaller boys; the larger boys cut and split all the wood. The girls do the scrubbing, dishwashing, and mending of the clothing. Our largest boys, who receive but very small pay, have done their work well, above all expectations. The soil was plowed, pulverized, and put in good condition for planting. Ten acres of millet and four acres of oats were sown, but on account of the many rains during June and July the crops were choked down by the weeds. We also planted eight acres of field corn and four acres of sweet corn; the boys did all the cultivating of it. The sweet corn was very nice, and the other is at present very promising. Our garden has been in good condition; the potatoes yielded about two-thirds of a crop, and the early vegetables were very plentiful. During the months of May and June all the wood for fuel was hauled and cut by the boys; during the winter it had been hauled by the agency employés, but cut and split by the boys. Now, taking into consideration that so much work has been done by our boys, that there is very much work to be done on a farm like this, and that the greater part of our children are too small to do very hard work, that our large boys prefer physical to mental labor, and that they intend to start out in life for themselves in a few years, I think it is a mistake not to allow a small salary for them the coming year.

During the months of May and June the old fences were taken down and replaced by new. At present we are at work on a stable and cattle corral; both are intended for the use of the school stock.

Every evening, before retiring, the children are called together for devotional exercises, in which they take part with much pleasure and great enthusiasm. The Sabbath school which we have every Sabbath is promptly attended by every child, and they seem to appreciate the efforts put forth by their teachers to instruct them in the Bible way.

The health of the children has not been what we would wish. I think there are two things which should be changed to add to the healthfulness of the place—the drainage from the kitchen and laundry, and the sleeping apartments. We hope steps will soon be taken to remedy these, so that the coming year we may have a more healthy and comfortable home for our children.

Very respectfully,

D. B. HIRSCHLER,
Superintendent.

JOHN D. MILES, *Indian Agent.*

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Mennonite Mission, August 31, 1882.

DEAR FRIEND: Gladly and cheerfully I comply with your request of the 15th instant, to furnish you "a full and concise report" of our missionary work, its progress and its prospects.

Our mission and boarding school opened in October, 1881, with 13 pupils. The mission building was at that time not yet fully completed. The number of children soon increased to 19; about as many as we could accomodate. In February, 1882, the building was completed. The school and missionary work was in a most hopeful and prosperous condition, when, on the 19th of February, as is well known, the building with nearly all that it contained, was completely destroyed by fire. We lost four children by suffocation, among whom was our only child, nine months old, and three Indian children from four to seven years old. I rescued their bodies from the flames with great risk of my own life. The loss of property is as follows:

The church, building, and furnishing	$5,500 00
Loss of employés	350 00
Our own personal loss	1,500 00
Total loss	7,350 00

In connection with this I beg leave once more to express our heartiest thanks for the deep sympathy and extensive help you, with many other friends of this agency, have extended toward us in behalf of our bereavement. May the God of all good gifts reward you richly. It was a severe trial for our work, which was just begun; yet, as we know, there is no real success without trials, especially in a work like this. The purpose was fixed in our mind at once to go on with the work, if possible, without much interruption. In the month of April we could open our school again in temporary buildings and hospital tents, with 18 children, closing it with the last day of June. The average attendance during the year is about fifteen.

In June I took 14 of our Arapaho boys to Kansas and placed them with respectable, good, Christian farmers, with the understanding that they were to remain there for the time of vacation, and if they should desire to stay longer we would be glad to have them do so. I think it is just as necessary to teach our Indians, girls as well as boys, to work and to encourage them to this effect as it is to teach them to read and to write the English language. Experience has taught me that young Indians who have learned to read and to write and to talk a little English, and have learned nothing else beside this, are much more of a hinderance in Christianizing and civilizing the red race than the blanket Indian himself. Educate a sluggard and you will but increase vice and crime. And the Indians are from childhood up encouraged to "slug in sloth and sensual delight." This is even a part of their religion. The Indian will not be civilized unless he is, by true Christian lives exhibited before him daily and continually, convinced that to "eat his bread in the sweat of his brow" is no curse nor shame, but a blessing and honor for him as well as for the white man.

Referring to the success of our missionary work I can say but very little, as I do not expect that the Indians will be Christianized and civilized in a few years. It may require many years of hard labor and continual patience; and not always that which seems success is such, whilst often that which is real success appears to be the reverse at the time. Yet I can say that our children here, in almost every respect, surpassed our most sanguine expectations. I find it as much of a task to make them understand that it is a privilege for them to enjoy the schools as it is to convince them that it is an honor for man to work. Yet I can say that we have in this respect accomplished something. Our children have learned to consider it as one of the severest punishments to be told that they will be expelled and sent into camp. They are learning to gain confidence.

At one time a number of our children wished to be baptized, and asked how much it would cost to have baptism administered to them. This shows that they are progressing, although they have a wrong understanding of it. And, of course, we could not comply with their wishes, especially as we do not seek to get a large number on our roll as church members, but aim at the real welfare of our Indians, bodily and spiritually. The true change does not lie in the form as much as in the heart. Show me an Indian with a changed heart and I will show you one whose life is changed. The work has to begin in the heart, the seat of all evil, but also the starting-point of all good.

As to the prospects and hopes of our work I can say that we are not in the least discouraged. Though this work is one of very slow progress, we have been privileged to see so much in the past that it is a work which pays richly in the end. We can therefore take courage and go on with it cheerfully and earnestly.

The house which was destroyed by fire is being rebuilt, and we expect to see it completed by the 1st of November, to open school again. It is to be built of stone and brick, and will accommodate about 50 children. At the same time we expect to begin another mission station at Cantonment, with a mission and boarding school for our Indian children, in connection with a farm and garden.

The farm and garden connected with our mission here have mostly been taken care of by our boys until school was closed. There are about 13 acres under cultivation,

and as the season was unusually favorable the yield was one of abundance. We contemplate enlarging our field considerably by next spring.

With a thankful heart for all kindness and sympathy, and for all physical and moral aid you have extended toward us, and the good work of the past year,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

S. S. HAURY,
Missionary.

JOHN D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

AUGUST 12, 1882.

DEAR SIR: It seems scarcely a day since your request reached me to furnish a report of missionary work for the year 1881.

The year has been full of work and has passed very swiftly. We have sought to carry out the plan set forth in our last report. Services have been held quite regularly, and religious instruction given in the Indian camp and elsewhere as opportunity offered. Twenty-one in all have been baptized.

We have built a new mission-house at a cost of more than $1,500, and my family is to occupy it in September as a permanent home.

David Pendleton, the native minister, has proved very faithful, and is steadily increasing his influence with his tribe. Our purpose during the ensuing year is to erect a church edifice near the mission-house, and continue the services as heretofore.

The Cheyennes have received the mission cordially and with apparent sincerity. They assure me that they wish to walk in the right road, and that they desire education for all their children. Greater school privileges would undoubtedly be largely improved, and I trust the time is not far distant when all the children on the reservation shall be receiving instruction.

The work of the year has been replete with pleasant experiences. Every facility has been afforded me on the part of agent, employés, merchants, and officers at the post in carrying on the work. The friendships formed and the relations established during the year are among the pleasantest of my experience. We move forward to the work of the coming year assured of the good will of all, imploring God's blessing upon state and church in their great work of civilizing the Indian.

Very truly yours,

J. B. WICKS.

Agent JNO. D. MILES.

DARLINGTON, INDIAN TERRITORY, *8th month*, 31, 1882.

DEAR FRIEND: In compliance with thy request of the 6th instant, I submit the following report of my missionary labors at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency for the year ending 8th month, 31, 1882.

I. *Work in the Cheyenne school.*—I attended the evening collections at the school two evenings each week most of the year, and gave short familiar talks on moral and religious subjects, drawn mostly from the work and teaching of Christ. I taught a class in the Sabbath-school during the year. I visited the school frequently and endeavored to promote the general interest of the work.

II. *Work in camp.*—I have made frequent visits to Indians in camp with my interpreter. In these visits I have encouraged habits of industry and civilization, and have spoken favorably of the school work, both at the agency and at Carlisle. My principal object has been to impart moral and religious instruction. I have found the Indians very ready to hear, and I believe some of the adults and many of the children are endeavoring to conform to their knowledge of Scripture truth.

III. *Sabbath evening meetings.*—I have held thirty-five public meetings on Sabbath evenings in the Arapaho school building. These meetings have been attended by citizens at the agency and occasionally by officers and soldiers from Fort Reno. There has been a good degree of interest manifested in these meetings.

Though my work has been much interrupted by sickness and otherwise, yet there is cause for encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

ERVIN G. TABER,
Friends' Missionary.

Agent JOHN D. MILES.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Ind. T., September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fifth annual report of the con dition of affairs of the agency under my charge for the year ending August 31, 1882.

The year I think has been a successful one. The Indians have been peaceable, and have made fair progress in learning and adapting themselves to the ways of civilized life, notwithstanding the effects of the drouth of last summer and fall. The following table represents by the tribes the number of Indians attached to the agency:

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	At Carlisle.		Total.
					Boys.	Girls.	
Kiowas	277	381	261	248	4	5	1,176
Comanches	336	555	244	261	11	....	1,407
Apaches	77	90	88	82	2	1	340
Wichitas	59	59	45	43	5	3	214
Wacoes	16	18	9	6	....	....	49
Towaconies	37	55	29	30	....	1	152
Reechies	27	26	15	9	1	....	78
Caddoes	151	151	127	123	1	....	553
Delawares	14	24	16	25	....	1	80
Penetethkas (Com)	45	60	37	23	....	....	165
Seminoles	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Navajos	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total number	1,039	1,419	871	850	24	14	4,217
Absent at Carlisle	....	....	....	....	24	14	38
Total present	1,039	1,419	871	850	....	....	4,179

From this exhibit, and by an examination of the reports of preceding years, it will be seen that the increase in the total population has been only about 1¼ per cent. The past year, as had been the case for several years previous, the health of the Indians has been unusually good, and comparatively few deaths have been reported. Knowing this fact, one would be at a loss for the cause of such slight increase, until he learned of the mortality among the infants. As I have stated in a former report, the constitutions of these Indians have been so much impaired by the ravages for years past of syphilitic complaints that it is a fact that only those children live who are born with the strongest constitutions. Neither the birth or death of these infants is reported, hence the fact does not appear upon the records of this office; but it is known to those who are much about their camps that many infants are born, live a few days, may be a few hours, and are quietly laid in the ground, the fact never being heard of outside of the family.

There are, as will be seen from the above table, nine tribes under my charge, the Penetethkas being one of the branches of the great Comanche tribe of Indians. It must be borne in mind that of these nine tribes all have not advanced alike in the ways of civilized life. The affiliated bands, or the six small tribes that originally formed the Wichita Agency having advanced farther than the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. They have always been friendly to the whites, and for some years before they were brought on to their reservation many of them had been living in houses and cultivating the soil. All of them now live in houses, dress in citizen's dress, and all are engaged in cultivating the soil, or employed at some kind of labor. They are quiet and peaceable, and I believe thoroughly contented, except that some of them complain that they do not hold the lands they occupy by any treaty with the government. From some cause the treaty was never ratified, and it was to obtain a grant of their lands that a delegation visited Washington last spring.

During the past year these Indians have done well. Their crops were planted in good time, were cultivated well, and the yield will be good. Some new farms have been opened and some of the old farmers have enlarged their fields and improved their homes by the addition of new buildings. Indeed they are steadily acquiring the ways of civilized life, and it will be but a few years before they are entirely in a self-supporting condition.

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, who form much the larger portion of my charge, numbering in the aggregate 2,923, have been on their reservation and under the civilizing influences of the white man but a few years. Comparatively few of them have as yet houses to live in and farms to cultivate. Most of the old men, however, and many of the young men with families have their fields of tillable land, and are engaged in cultivating crops. It was feared that the disastrous results of the drouth of last year, the complete failure of their crops, and the loss of their year's

labor, would have seriously affected them, and deterred them from engaging again in farming operations; but, so far from this being the case, early in the spring they were found cleaning up their fields and getting their plows and harness in order and succeeded in planting their crops in good time and cultivating them well.

When I took charge of the agency four years ago very few Indians could be seen in citizen's dress, but the number has been rapidly increasing, and now it is a very common thing. Many have laid aside the blanket and adopted the white man's dress during the year just past. I cannot report as many houses built during the year as I could wish. Very many are heard expressing the wish for a house to live in, but few seem willing to undertake the labor or spend the money necessary in the building of them. Many think the government ought to build them for them or furnish some one to assist and instruct them in the work, and this I have not been able to do.

INDIAN LABOR.

There has been great change during the year in their ideas of labor. Indeed, the old-time prejudice of the Indian against labor is gradually disappearing. A few years ago the young man seen at work was a subject of much ridicule, and few could muster courage sufficient to face the ordeal through which they well knew they must pass. Now, however, no one seems to hesitate, and I have many more applications for positions in my force of Indian laborers than I can grant. Indeed, had I the funds I could employ several hundred constantly.

I have in a former report referred to the great good arising from the expenditure of money for Indian labor, and further experience has confirmed and strengthened this belief. I am satisfied that the changes just alluded to were in a great measure brought about by the continued employment of Indian laborers. A young man once tempted by the wages to hire as a laborer for one month will never again fear the ridicule of his companions, nor of course be disposed to ridicule others. As ordinary farm hands, the Indians do well, and as mechanics, they have given sufficient proof of their capacity in that direction to show that they can become good mechanics if they have a fair opportunity. Andella, a Kiowa boy, has been in the blacksmith shop about 16 months, and can now do almost any repairing needed about a wagon. Can cut, weld, and reset tires, and is quite equal in skill to the average white apprentice. George, a Delaware, has shown great aptness, and is quite an expert in shoeing horses, which work during the past year has generally been assigned to him.

Na-he-mah, a Comanche boy, has been in the shop only a short time, but can do a good deal of light repairing about wagons, and can iron a set of double or single trees, neat and good enough for all practical purposes. The saw and grist mills in charge of miller are operated altogether by Indian labor. The engine is run by a Keechi, and, under the supervision of a miller, he is thoroughly competent and reliable to perform that service. In the carpenter shop the same kind of labor is used.

Having obtained authority from your office, I had built during the summer a truss bridge across the Washita River, at a point convenient for travel between the agency office and commissary and beef corral. Upon this, too, Indian labor has been employed. This bridge has been very much needed, as many of the Indians who live on the north side of the river must cross the stream every week to reach the commissary and beef corral to draw their rations, or whenever they must go to the traders, both of whom are on the south side of the river, and the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches must cross to reach the mill and shops and the office, which are located on the north side of the river. During the summer a foot suspension bridge was erected over the river, having been built by joint subscriptions from the traders and white employés.

FREIGHTING.

This service, performed exclusively by Indians from the railroad to the agency by wagon, has been less satisfactory than the year previous. Their ponies were very much reduced in flesh the greater part of the year. The grass was dried up early in the summer by the drought, and most of it burned before fall, so that when the freighting season commenced their ponies were already poor in flesh, and before the season was far advanced a few only were able to make up teams. Many of them, too, had seen rather trying times the previous season, crossing the large streams between the railroad depot and the agency. The number of pounds freighted by them during the year was 905,288 pounds, and hauled a distance of 175 miles.

As the Fort Worth and Denver Railway is now complete to Henrietta, Tex., the agency is only 100 miles from the railroad depot, which is but 22 miles beyond the line of the reservation, and as Henrietta is the nearest railroad depot, the freight for this agency should go to that point next year.

AGRICULTURE.

The number of acres cultivated the past season was about 3,500, and the yield will average about eleven bushels of corn per acre. The weather was too wet and too cold in the early part of the season, but the season generally was favorable. Corn is the only crop these Indians have as yet learned to grow. Some seed was purchased the previous year, and it was intended to introduce the cultivation of the wheat crop should the soil prove to be adapted to its growth; but in consequence of the drought the experiment failed. The Indian fields are generally well fenced, and a good deal of care is exercised in protecting their growing crops. My plan of requiring all fields to be well fenced before I will allow the sod to be broken for them has worked well.

Under authority from your office I had 212 acres of new ground broken during the past year, divided into about twenty-five fields. Upon this freshly-turned sod is raised a crop of what is called "sod-corn," the seed being dropped on the sod and cultivated with the hoe.

It is but a few years since the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches planted their first crops, and they have learned all they know with very little instruction, for I have been unable to often send employés among them for the purpose of teaching them. I think it a matter of regret that the amount allowed for the pay of employés will not enable me to engage two or three assistant farmers. I am confident that in no part of the service is there so great need of help as in this. I need two or three active, well-mounted men to go from farm to farm encouraging, helping, and instructing the beginner in his work. The Indian likes to have the white man about him at such times, and when the way is pointed he takes hold and moves on with confidence and renewed vigor. There is work enough about the agency for one man, and the one farmer now allowed cannot possibly visit all the farms, situated as they are over a large district of country. It is a difficult matter to make farmers of Indians under the most favorable circumstances, and in this country, where the crops so often fail because of the scarcity of rainfall, it must be much more difficult. Indeed it has been a question with some whether Indians will ever be entirely able to support themselves by the cultivation of the soil in this country, which is not well adapted to agriculture. The only other means by which they can subsist themselves is by the

BREEDING OF CATTLE.

The country is well adapted to this business, but I have no hopes of their reaching a condition of self-support in this way, so long as the present state of things exists. I regret to have to state that the herds belonging to the Indians under my charge are not increasing in size. There is no doubt that there is actual suffering among these Indians, that they are without anything to eat during a part of each week, or during a portion of the time between the days that rations are issued, and it is a fact that during such times, when the pangs of hunger are great and their children are crying for something to eat, they butcher and eat their breeding-cattle.

Up to the time of the disappearance of buffalo their herds were increasing in size; some of them were already quite large, and many of the young men were possessed of a few females, and were just commencing to build up herds for themselves. With the disappearance of buffalo, disappeared a portion of the Indians' ration, probably one-third. The ration then given them by the government had been determined upon at Washington as what was thought to be sufficient to make up any deficiency not obtained by the chase and at that time they went on the hunt twice every year, starting out after their summer hunt, early in the fall, and remaining all winter, drawing nothing while out from the supplies furnished by the government, and bringing back with them a quantity of dried meat. The government ration has not been increased since the disappearance of buffalo, but is the same ration that had been determined upon when the buffalo and other game were in abundance. It has, however, been still further decreased by insufficient appropriations by Congress, for, as is known, the sums appropriated by Congress the last three years were sufficient only to feed the Indians eight months out of the twelve. It is therefore not surprising that the Indians are at times hungry, and that when so, and their families are suffering, they should kill and eat one of their breeding-cattle.

I know that some will say that the reduction of the Indian ration by the disappearance of buffalo and insufficient appropriations should have been met by his improved condition, that he should be by this time in a condition to subsist himself in part by the tilling of the soil or otherwise. Those who say this do not know how tenaciously the Indian holds to his old customs, and how very slowly he moves towards a state of civilization; nor do they take into account all the circumstances under which these Indians are situated and the difficulties they have to contend with, as, for instance, the frequent failure of their crops on account of the scarcity of rainfall. Then, too, it is to be remembered that the Indians are improvident, and that the yield

from their little patches, even during the most productive seasons, goes but a little way towards their subsistence, for they neither know how to husband their supplies nor have they the means of doing so.

I am satisfied it would have been economy had the government increased the Indian ration after the disappearance of buffalo, for they would not only have preserved their breeding-cattle and built up their herds, but they would have improved their condition in every particular much more rapidly than they have done, could they have a ration sufficient to satisfy their appetites. Instead of meeting at every turn, as you do now, a hungry and grumbling Indian, you would find one cheerful and ready to strive to better his condition. My observation and experience have taught me that the starving process advocated by some is wrong. The Indians under my charge have always worked better and labored more earnestly to learn the ways of civilized life when I have been able to give them something like a sufficient ration.

In view of all the difficulties in the way of the Indians under my charge reaching a condition of self-support—some of which I have endeavored to present above—it is certainly highly important that something should be done to hasten the day when the government will be relieved of the burden of their support. A plan has presented itself to my mind which I firmly believe, if carried out, would effect this; that is, would bring the much-wished-for day at the end of ten years from this time, or sooner. The plan I respectfully submit for your consideration. By the treaty which was made with the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians, in 1868, they were to receive annually for the term of thirty years the sum of about $52,700. There remain fifteen years of the term before the treaty will expire and the Indians be thrown on their own resources. Now I suggest that Congress be asked to appropriate, or more properly speaking to advance, with the consent of the Indians, of course, the last five years' annuity fund under the treaty, which will aggregate about $263,500, and that this sum be invested immediately in breeding-cattle, to be held in trust for the Indian, that is, the cattle to remain under the control of the Indian department; some competent man being placed in immediate charge of them, with their increase, until the end of ten years, when, the Indians having consented to their treaty terminating at that time, the cattle, including their produce, can be turned over to them. Thus the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes, having consented that the last five years of their annuity fund be appropriated in this way, and that their treaty be concluded at the end of ten years, instead of fifteen, they would in all probability be placed in possession of four hundred thousand head of cattle, with a range embracing 3,500,000 acres of most excellent grass-land. These cattle, on such a range, and handled as I believe in ten years from this time these Indians will be able to handle them, the natural increase thereafter will not only supply them with a sufficiency of meat, but will amply provide for every other necessity for all time to come.

As I have said, many of these Indians are already engaged in tilling the soil; indeed the larger portion of them are interested, either directly or indirectly, in farming operations. Most of their farms have been opened within the last five years, and it is reasonable to suppose that hereafter their progress in this particular will be much more rapid. There are very few who do not desire homes, and lands to cultivate, and now that they will find among their friends those who are ready and able to aid and instruct them in building houses and opening up their farms, I think it safe to say that in ten years all of them will have houses and cultivated fields, for which they will feel all the attachments of home, and by that time they will have surrounded themselves with many of the comforts of civilized life; and having acquired habits of greater economy and a spirit of accumulation, the importance of which is only beginning to be seen by them, they will then carefully husband their resources.

The foregoing is an outline of the plan as it has been presented to my mind. I will not undertake to lay down the details of the work required in carrying it out. These, of course, can be more fully and judiciously determined upon as the matter is discussed and developed. It occurs to me it would be best to use Indian herders, and these selected from the tribes for whose benefit the cattle are being held, as they would be less likely to depredate upon the herd, and should they do so the offenders would more likely be detected. The question will doubtless be asked, what will the government save by all this? Well, in the first place, Congress appropriates annually, for the subsistence of these three tribes, about $100,000, which is not a treaty stipulation, but is a gratuity upon the part of the government. By the plan proposed, assuming that they will be fed until the treaty expires, the government saves the five years' subsistence, amounting to about $500,000; and even more than that, for at the end of ten years, they will be, beyond all peradventure, in a self-supporting condition, regarded as a rich people, no longer to be a burden and care upon the government; while under the present policy I very much fear that they will not be able to wholly subsist themselves at the end of fifteen years, as their meat supply at that time will fall far short of what will be necessary to support them. Meat will be, for years to come, the main article of food for Indians, and the government can never

drop them until they have some means of support, any more than it can disregard the cry of hunger from any class of people within the limits of its jurisdiction. Should we not prepare for this emergency now, especially if we see there is not imaginary but real economy in it?

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, to whom I would apply this plan, are classed as blanket Indians, and among the wildest of our tribes, and if the plan will work in their case may it not be applied to all the rest of the wild tribes? Is it too much to hope that in ten years, by some such plan as I have proposed, the government will be rid of the further care of the red man? I think not. I am willing to stake my reputation on the assertion that if the plan I suggest is applied alone to the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches that at the end of ten years they will be the richest Indians in the country, and, I may say, the richest people in the world—not in real estate, but cattle. I may add, by way of illustration, that at $20 per head (a very high quotation) the $263,500 will purchase 13,175 cows and bulls. Now, by selling the steer cattle at 3 years of age and reinvesting the money in females, thereby adding to the source of increase, there will have accumulated at the close of the tenth year, after allowing for more than ordinary loss, not less than 400,000 head of cattle. This would give to each person over 135 head of cattle, and, counting three persons to a family, it would give each family a herd of cattle numbering over 400. Suppose, at the end of the tenth year there will be only 200,000 cattle to turn over to the Indians there would still be 70 cattle for each person. Give, if you choose, to any intelligent cattle breeder, who has had experience in handling large herds on the western prairies, the number of cows it is proposed to stock with, and ask him what should be the total number on hand at the end of ten years, by disposing of steers and adding to the females with the money, and I dare say his figures will exceed 400,000.

During the past summer I distributed among the Indians under my charge 340 head of breeding cattle, which were obtained in the following manner: During the spring I was directed to reduce the beef ration one-third for the remainder of the fiscal year, making a deficiency of about 251,000 pounds of beef. I was satisfied this could not be done without serious trouble, and, very likely, bloodshed. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who were neighbors to my Indians, and whose agent had received a similar order, were already much excited and threatening trouble because of the contemplated reduction. I recalled my Indian police, who were driving trespassing herds of cattle off the southern border of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation.

The camps or headquarters of the owners or herders of these cattle were over the line, in Texas, and of course were beyond my reach. I then sent my superintendent, Mr. John Nestell, to Texas to meet the owners of these herds of cattle, and to propose to them that if they would agree to supply the deficiency in beef I would not disturb them or have their cattle driven back before the 1st of July. After having been assured by telegram from Mr. Nestell that these parties would do so, I borrowed from the beef contractor, upon my own responsibility, the weekly deficiency and continued to feed my Indians without any reduction, until I might expect to receive some of the cattle promised by the trespassers. In the mean time, however, I received a telegram from your office, ordering me to resume the full issue of beef, of which I at once availed myself, and wrote a letter to the honorable Commissioner, April 10, stating what I had done in the emergency; and as the cattle promised by the trespassers were not now needed to feed the Indians, I asked that I might get the parties who were to furnish beef cattle to deliver stock cattle instead, and that I be permitted to issue these to the Indians for breeding purposes. This was granted, and the result was that I received and issued to the Indians 340 head of females for breeding. On the 1st day of July the owners of the trespassing cattle were notified in writing to at once move them off the reservation, and subsequently sent a detail of Indian police and a detachment of United States troops to drive all cattle found on the reservation to the south side of the Red River. I informed a number of the head men among the Indians of the reduction of beef ordered, and about the arrangements I was trying to make with the owners of trespassing cattle, and they heartily consented to it.

I am well aware I had no authority to make such an arrangement, but in answer to my second appeal to the Commissioner I received the following telegram: "Congress has failed to appropriate sufficient to issue full rations, and directions in my letter of 15th instant must be obeyed." I saw no way except the one I pursued to prevent serious trouble, and which might have ended in an Indian war. For the grass consumed during three months by an inconsiderable number of cattle, remote from any Indian herd or Indian farm, my Indians received 340 head of breeding cattle.

GAMBLING.

While the Indians under my charge have been progressing steadily in adapting themselves to the ways of civilized life, they have, I regret to say, followed too closely

some of the evil ways of the white man. I had long ago seen that they were not unlike other Indians—fond of horse-racing and games of chance, but it was not until the past year that they had manifested what seemed to be an unconquerable passion for it. The evil grew so rapidly that I became much concerned about it, and endeavored earnestly to discover some remedy. In many of their camps, at almost every hour during the day and often at night, may be seen a crowd of Indians seated on the ground around a common center playing cards and betting money. These playing-cards are procured surreptitiously from the bordering States, as I have strictly prohibited their sale by the Indian traders at the agency. The Indians have sold many of their ponies during the past year, in some instances, doubtless, for the purpose of obtaining money to gamble, and of course the proceeds of the sales, together with the money—no inconsiderable amount—paid them for hauling their own annuities and other supplies, goes into general circulation, and comparatively few therefore are found without the means of indulging their passion.

I had hoped they would, as I tried to have them, use the money obtained by sales of some of their ponies in the purchase of breeding cattle and in the building of houses, and had permitted several parties to go among them and purchase a limited number, with the understanding that each transaction should be recorded at agency office after the same had been approved by me. The suppression of the vice of gambling is one of the many perplexing questions to deal with in the management of the Indian, as, apart from its generally demoralizing influence on the young, its present tendency is to seriously interfere with all the industrial pursuits of these people.

PURCHASE OF WHISKY.

I had lived more than four years with these people before I had heard of a drunken Indian, but reports reached me several times during the past year that the Indians in certain camps had been intoxicated. Upon investigation it was found that the whisky had been obtained at a store across the line, in the State of Texas. There are several of these stores just across the boundary line of the reservation, and less than a day's ride from many of their camps, where, there is very little doubt, the Indians constantly trade, and where they purchase arms and ammunition, and may, if they wish, get whisky. This illicit trading and sale of contraband articles has been increasing during the past two or three years, and unless something is done to put a stop to it will continue to increase as the country bordering the reservation is settled up. I cannot, of course, reach the parties offending, as their stores are on the other side of the line, in the State of Texas, and beyond my jurisdiction. A short time since I wrote to Governor Roberts, of Texas, calling his attention to the trade and the sale of whisky to the Indians, and asked his aid in putting a stop to it. He wrote me a favorable response, promising to take steps at once to have the offenders punished. To Col. Guy V. Henry, commanding Fort Sill, much is due, and I am under many obligations to him for his aid and hearty co-operation in the efforts I have made to put a stop to the growing evil.

In this connection I may refer to an instance of illicit trading in another quarter. The first Indian freight train sent to Caldwell, Kans., after supplies, in the month of July last, returned to the agency with nine improved Springfield rifles and two pistols, which the Indians say they purchased of York, Parker, Draper Mercantile Company, Caldwell, Kans., but they never thought of purchasing guns until these were exhibited to them and they were asked to purchase. To this transaction I called the attention of Governor St. John, and he has kindly promised to do all he can to prevent the further sale of arms to wild Indians. I desire to say that the better class of citizens of Caldwell, as elsewhere, do not approve such sales, and I believe they will see to it that it is not repeated.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force of this agency comprises 2 warranted officers and 35 men, and is commanded by Captain Son-ka-dota, a Kiowa, who renders very efficient service, and is always eager for something to do, and indeed all show a willingness to perform whatever service is required of them. I find them very useful and their efficiency constantly improving as their duties are better understood.

EDUCATIONAL.

Although the number of children attending the schools was not so large as the year previous, a very successful work, I think, was accomplished during the school term. The burning of the Wichita school building on the 15th of December last was very unfortunate, and of course interfered considerably with the work in the school. I was fortunate in being able to make use of an unoccupied trading storehouse, and in

this building the work was resumed a few weeks after the fire, and conducted the remainder of the term.

I do not think that the falling off in the number of children entered in the schools is to be attributed to a want of interest in the schools. When the schools were opened in September the Indians were feeling badly; they had lost their crops and their year's labor; they were passing through one of the severest seasons they had ever experienced, and their families as well as their stock had suffered very much. At the commencement of the school term they were out in the cañons of the Wichita Mountains, many of them from 50 to 75 miles distant from the agency, where they had gone to find grass and water for their stock. It was late in the season before all returned to the vicinity of the agency.

The children in both schools were more regular in their attendance than heretofore, and the discipline decidedly better than at any time in their history. One great difficulty in successfully conducting these schools is to enforce proper discipline, but I have noticed that gradually both parent and child are becoming more submissive to the rules and the restrictions placed upon them. The boys have been worked by detail during the spring and summer months in the fields near each school, in cultivating field and garden crops. The work was cheerfully performed, and much more interest manifested in learning the manner of planting and cultivating the different crops than at any previous time. Habits of industry were inculcated on all occasions, along with practical instruction in the field and garden, and I think much good has resulted from the well-directed efforts of the teachers in charge. There was an excellent crop of corn and some millet and a great variety of vegetables grown the past season.

While a proper use was made of the text-book, and due regard paid to the moral training and discipline of the children, measures were adopted which, it was thought, would aid materially in teaching the scholars the use of the English language, and at the same time remove some of their natural timidity and, if possible, make them feel more at ease in their intercourse with white people. To this end one evening in each week during the winter months was devoted to social gatherings, some of the white people being invited. The evening was spent in dancing and other amusements. This varied the monotony of school life and was a source of much enjoyment to the children, and also was a material help in keeping up the attendance in the schools.

The largest number of children attending school during any one month was 146, and the average attendance during the year was 135. For further information as to the work in the two schools your attention is invited to the respective reports of the superintendents, which are herewith submitted.

I regret that there has been some delay in commencing the work upon a new building for the Wichita school. The architect was unavoidably delayed about making the plans and specifications. A brick building is contemplated, with a capacity to hold 120 boarding scholars.

During the month of July there returned to the agency from the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn., 11 boys and 3 girls; from the Hampton school in Virginia, 1 boy; and from the Home of Dr. Caruthers, New York, 1 boy. The time that their parents had agreed they should remain in the schools referred to had expired, and they return now some to prosecute their studies further in the agency schools, some to work at their trades, and all, I hope, to assist in leading their people to the right road. There has certainly been a very great change in these young people—a great improvement, and it speaks well for Captain Pratt and those who are laboring with him in the education and elevation of the Indian. When they returned to the agency my wish was, of course, that they should not go to the camps and live with their people, that they should be advised, and kept as far as possible from any of the influences that a constant association with their people would subject them to. I therefore placed them in the school, suggesting only a short visit to their camps to see their families. I have been much pleased, however, at seeing that they have very little, if any, inclination to go back and remain in camp among their people. Indeed I am sure that some of them have a decided repugnance to such a life, as has been manifested on different occasions since their return.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to a matter to which I have given much thought. It has been but a few years since many of the Indians over whom I have charge were decidedly averse to an education for their children. This is no longer so, as none are now directly or positively opposed to it, and are not openly hostile to any effort that may be made to lead them to the white man's way. Yet it is a fact that too few of them really desire it, or too many are entirely indifferent about it. Many of them have not yet seen the benefits resulting from an education. The matter has not been brought home to them by any of their own family or relatives realizing any good from an education, from an attendance for years at the schools, either at the agency or elsewhere.

Now I think it highly important, in view of these facts, that some of the young

men who have returned from school should be established in positions where they would be realizing some material benefits from their schooling—those of them, especially who have learned trades, and there are several such just returned from Carlisle, among whom are a harness-maker, a shoemaker, and a tailor. These should be set to work in shops near the agency; and besides doing government work, for which they should be paid so much per month, they might realize what they could from work brought them by whites and Indians. I am satisfied that a few examples of this kind would do more good, and have more effect in bringing the Indians to a proper appreciation of an education, than all the talk that can be given them.

Now, I have no shops nor any building I can use for that purpose, or where the young men could be lodged. Would it not be a wise expenditure of money, of time and labor, to build a house sufficiently large and suitable for the shops, sleeping apartments, and a mess-room? Here could be placed the young men as they returned from Carlisle, and those who have learned trades under the agency carpenter and blacksmith. They could all be put to work at their respective trades, finding comfortable quarters and remunerative employment at the agency. They would be less inclined to return to the camps, and while in the pursuit of their respective callings would be exerting a beneficial influence upon their people, both old and young. Such an arrangement, properly carried out, would exert an influence second only to a well ordered agency school; indeed I am not sure if it would not do more good.

During the month of August Professor Lippincott, of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Caruthers, of New York, visited the agency for the purpose of obtaining another installment of Indian children for the Carlisle school. They remained several days and returned with 23 children selected from the several tribes, three of whom had just returned to the agency in July from Carlisle; they go back to continue their studies a few years longer. The parents agreed that the children might remain at the school for five years. I hope that the return of the Carlisle children will have a favorable impression upon their people, and I believe these young people will assist me in filling the agency schools.

E-tah-dle-ah Doanmoe, a Kiowa, one of the Florida prisoners, who remained behind in the East to be educated, and who has been an assistant the past two years in the Carlisle school, has returned to assist in the work in the Kiowa and Comanche school. He is a noble young man, deeply interested in the welfare of his people, particularly in education, and from him I expect much valuable help.

RELIGIOUS.

The Wichita Indians have kept up their church organization. Their pastor, Tulsey Micco, a Seminole, died during the past year, and they have not just now a regular minister; yet they meet regularly every week for worship, sometimes twice, when some one of the number leads in the service. Few people are more earnest in their devotions than these people are, and their church organization is effecting much good.

During the past year services were held every Sabbath in one or the other of the two school-houses, but generally in the Kiowa and Comanche. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wicks until he left for the East, and since that time by the superintendent of the school. The scholars were always present at these afternoon services, and in the forenoon a Sabbath-school was held in each of the schools.

The Rev. Mr. Wicks, of the Episcopal Church, has been laboring during the entire year among the Indians of this and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, dividing his time between the two. Much good has already been done, and the outlook is thought to be very encouraging, indeed so promising is the field that the church represented by Mr. Wicks, has, I understand, determined to open a regular mission, and Mr. Wicks has been for several months past in the East, perfecting his plans and preparing to enter actively into building up a permanent Christian work among these people. It is intended to place others in the field to assist Mr. Wicks, and he will have besides the assistance of several young Indian men who have been educated in the East, some of them by himself, especially for this work. The church of Central New York has become much interested in the mission, and it is hoped and believed that the efforts put forth, under the immediate direction of Mr. Wicks, who seems so eminently adapted to the work, will result in great good.

Bishop Pearce, of Arkansas, feels greatly interested in the work, and promises to visit the agency next winter, and if possible add to the force now at work.

I invite your attention to the accompanying reports of the agency physician, school superintendents, and other employés for more special details concerning their respective departments.

Very respectfully,

P. B. HUNT,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.
September 12, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of this agency, composed of Osages, Kaws, and a part of the Quapaws.

The reservation is situated south of and adjoining the State of Kansas; bounded on the east by the 96th principal meridian, and on the west and south by the Arkansas River. The land is hilly, almost mountainous in places, with numerous croppings of stone, with an occasional fertile valley along the streams. Good timber is found in limited quantities near the larger streams, and quite an amount of scrub oak on the hills.

The reservation was purchased by the Osages of the Cherokees, through the officers of the government, as their agents, at a cost of about one million dollars, some ten or twelve years ago, and although the money has long since been paid, and the Osages have often and persistently asked for some show of title to their lands, yet, up to the present, their requests have not been complied with. The lands now occupied by the Kaws was purchased from the Osages, subject to their purchase of the Cherokees, and the title is in the same condition.

The Osages number 1,950, and most of them are making an effort to secure for themselves a home in some good locality on their reservation. Near three-fourths of them are living in homes, and many of them have fenced and whitewashed their houses, built for themselves cribs, and other little outhouses, and are very comfortably situated. Quite a number of them take pride in caring for cattle that have been issued to them, while some do not seem to appreciate their value, and some manage to appropriate them to present necessities.

The Kaws number 285, and are rapidly decreasing, there being but little reproduction, owing to their habits of early marriage and disease. To beg is a faculty that they have largely developed, and they look to those that have charge of them to supply their wants as an indulged child looks to its parents, expecting to have their wants supplied by frequent asking.

The Quapaws still remain on the Osage reservation; many of them have built for themselves log huts and made small fields. They have thoroughly appreciated the implements and other articles of husbandry furnished them by the government. Many of them work for the Osages for small wages or articles of clothing. Their tribal relations with the Osages should be settled if possible, and if they are to remain on this reservation they should be encouraged to make for themselves permanent homes.

Sanitary.—Early in the spring measles made its appearance in the Osage camps on Salt Creek, supposed to have been brought by a returning prisoner from Detroit, Mich. It soon scattered through the camps in that vicinity and was carried to the school, where it spread rapidly. For several weeks the school was turned into a hospital, and all employés were taxed to their uttermost to care for the sick. It seemed more severe than it is ordinarily with white children, and, notwithstanding our care, five children died at the school-house out of about sixty cases. It was much more fatal in the camps, as their means of treatment were very poor. The disease has gone from camp to camp all summer, and cases of it still exist in the tribe with about the same result. It is impossible to state the exact number that have died from measles alone, but it is safe to say from 50 to 70.

About July 8 we were startled by the announcement that small-pox existed in Black Dog's and other camps on the Arkansas River. Death followed quickly in a number of cases, and it was soon found to be rapidly spreading. The Indians became much alarmed, and scattered, some of them crossing the Arkansas, and others camping on creeks and in secluded places. We at once made an effort to protect the Indians and employés by vaccination, but succeeded poorly from want of good virus. At the present writing from 20 to 25 have died, and a number of others are down with the disease. We have made considerable inquiry, but are unable to ascertain how it was brought to the agency. Besides these two epidemics, the health at both agencies has been about the same as previous years, the Osages suffering with pneumonia and other kindred diseases, from exposure and want of proper care of themselves, and the Kaws with disease and injudicious care of themselves. They all need to be taught cleanliness and a regard for general rules of health.

The crops at both agencies have been about equal to that usually raised, and much better than those raised last year. This is especially so of the Kaws, as they have good corn and quite an amount of vegetables. The Osages have lost considerable corn by their hogs, owing to poor fences, but most of them have prepared a good quantity of dried corn for winter use. They feel confident that, with their annuities, they can subsist themselves.

No regular rations have been issued them the past year, except about one-third rations of beef, and since July 1 that has been suspended. While I fully believe that the issuing of regular rations is detrimental to civilization, yet I have not urged the matter faster than the Indians were fully willing to accept it.

The schools have been kept up at both agencies during the entire year. At Kaw about all of the children of school age have been in the school the greater part of the time. The average at Osage has not been quite equal to that of previous years, but the progress of the scholars has been very commendable, and were it not for the existence of small-pox in the tribe think that the school would soon fill up. It is a fact, however, that the Osages, as a nation, have but little interest in the education of their children, and rather think they are doing the whites a great favor by giving up their children to the school, and especially is this so in regard to the girls.

We have sent, during the year, 20 Osages and 4 Kaws to Carlisle training-school, and 6 Osages to Osage mission, Kansas. Of these, 2 were returned from Carlisle on account of their health, 1 died at Osage mission, and 1 returned to the agency of his own accord; so we have now away at school, including the 16 previously sent to Carlisle, 38 at Carlisle and 4 at Osage mission, Kansas.

The Indian police still remain a prominent factor to the general peace of the agency, and are required to meet regularly once a month and report anything that they may have seen out of the way, and a failure to report at the time lays them liable to a fine, imposed by fellow-members of the force, which is used for the benefit of the entire company. This has greatly stimulated them to promptness.

In this connection I will speak of the agency government that was instituted during the winter and spring. At a general council a large committee was appointed to draft a constitution and some simple laws for the governing of the nation, they generally taking the Cherokee law as a guide, which was formally submitted and adopted by the tribe by ballot, and under its provision they elected a council composed of members from five districts, a principal and second chief, four sheriffs, three judges, and other officers were appointed by the chief and approved by the council. The council has, since its election, been recognized by the tribe as having authority to act for the tribe as far as their laws provide. There has been one session of the court. It has proven very satisfactory in settling difficulties between members of the tribe. Some of the cases would have been considered good in an ordinary county court. One Indian was sentenced to twenty lashes for stealing, which penalty was duly executed. I believe the move a good one, and think they should be encouraged, as it will gradually but surely destroy the old chieftainship and Indian forms of government.

The general work in the various shops of the agencies has progressed steadily. The wants of the Indians increase as they receive wagons to break, harness to mend, and plows to sharpen, and I believe that they would be more careful of them if they could realize personally the required expense to keep them in repairs.

I have endeavored to push the work of building Indian houses, and had prepared to have them nearly all housed by January 1, 1883, and would have succeeded but for the prevalence of small-pox, which has entirely stopped the work, as the disease exists in the locality where most of the work is to be done and the material is obtained. Should we be permitted soon to resume work, we hope to accomplish most of the building in that locality this winter. There will remain twenty to thirty families on the reservation that have either made no effort to obtain houses or have lived remote from the mills, that will have to be provided afterwards. Some of the Indians, by paying a pony or money, personally, have had a much better house built than those prescribed.

Missionary work has been performed by Jonathan Osburn and wife, members of the Society of Friends, meetings being held regularly at the agency, and during the summer a Sabbath-school has been kept up on Bird Creek, 25 miles south of the agency. Much more ought to be done to instruct these Indians in the right way, and induce them to give up their superstitions, to which they cling tenaciously.

In conclusion, while looking over the past year, with days of gloom and nights of weary watching, and visions of suffering in camps, where there is but little comfort or cheer, while there has been no great stride towards a better or higher life, yet I can discern a steady growth in self-reliance, respect for law, and rights of individual property on the part of these Indians, and trust that a kind Heavenly Father will so direct them and their instructors that there may at last be a rich harvest for them.

With thanks to all the officers of the Indian Department, who have always promptly assisted me in all measures pertaining to the affairs of this agency

I am yours, respectfully,

L. J. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA AGENCY, *August* 12, 1882.

SIR: I respectfully present this my annual report to June 30, 1882.

PONCAS.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report great progress in the prosperity of this tribe. One year ago, upon taking possession of this agency, I found (as I then reported) the crops of corn that had been planted (too late to mature) in a condition to preclude a hope of anything but a failure. I found the Indians living, two and sometimes four families, on the land assigned to a single individual, and that they had to a great extent been encouraged in thus congregating together rather than separated by compelling them to take their families upon and making their homes within the bounds of the land assigned them. I also found many of the Indians who had not selected quarter-sections upon which to make improvements and future homes. There were also a large number living in the neighborhood of the agency, in their tee-pees, doing nothing toward self-support, but living upon the rations that were issued to them weekly, and thus ekeing out a scanty subsistence in idleness and to a great extent in filth. At a council that I at once convened I notified all that were thus living to at once remove from the reserved grounds of the agency, and to all the others who had not selected claims to do so as soon as possible, as I would not issue provisions to any but those who did sufficient work to entitle them to the bounty of the government. This had the desired effect, and every head of a family has now a settled home, and nearly all have broken land and are to-day engaged in raising a crop of corn.

To stimulate them in this I borrowed a surveyor's compass and laid off for each individual at least ten acres for breaking purposes, and, in addition, instructed them in their rights to the property within the lines of their respective claims, which lines I marked off to them by establishing proper corners, and in their presence putting good stakes and mounds upon them, so as to permanently mark their boundaries. This was no little labor, and it gives me pleasure to note the fact that I was most ably and efficiently assisted by two of my employés, Kendall F. Smith, the engineer and blacksmith, and Geo. L. Beard, the farmer, who, during the burning heats of last summer, with the thermometer at 108 in the shade, day after day accompanied me in this work, and by their intelligence and untiring zeal enabled me to perform the duty. And in this connection I would feel that I was doing injustice to the other employés did I fail to say that they all have not only performed the duties assigned them, but that they have done it with cheerfulness and with an eye single to the good of the service and the prosperity of the Indians who were under my charge.

The failure of the crop of last year's planting had a most desponding effect upon the Indians of this tribe. They thought that the climate and the land was not suited for farming purposes, not recognizing the fact that time in which planting should be done was a most important factor, and that in its violation consisted the chief cause of failure. After much trouble, and by using all the persuasion that lay in my power, I succeeded in getting a few Indians to plant wheat, and nine Poncas responded to my appeals, planting 110 acres; but to do this I was compelled to be with them with my farmer constantly, and by the latter part of September all was in the ground and the sprouting process in progress. All the fields were carefully attended, and the stock kept from such as were without fences, except one field, which was entirely eaten up during the winter and spring and had to be plowed up, and has now a remarkably fine stand of corn upon it, which will probably produce as large a yield in money to the farmer as could have been expected from the crop of wheat had it been properly attended.

This venture in wheat raising has been an entire success, and all have had a most liberal return for the labor and attention expended. The field that had to be plowed up contained 20 acres, thus reducing the crop to 90 acres, from which we harvested and threshed 1,964 bushels, as measured from the separator. This wheat was as full and plump as I ever saw, and each measured bushel weighed 64½ pounds, making an increase of 130 bushels, which swells the crop to 2,094 bushels. And this is not all; the wheat was of such superior quality that the millers at Arkansas City, who purchased what was sold by the Indians, paid them five cents per bushel more than they were at the same time paying to Kansas farmers. A more gratifying exhibit of the capacity of this reservation for farming purposes (when the labor is properly directed) could not and should not be required. I may also add that 32 acres of this wheat produced a little more than 28 bushels to the acre by actual measurement, and had the stand of wheat on the remainder of the ground been as good, the yield would have exceeded 2,500 bushels. The reason why the whole of the planting on equally good land should have differed so much in yield arises from the fact that this agency has but one drill for planting, and a large part of the wheat had to be scattered broadcast from the hand, and too little to properly seed the ground was sown. All the

drilled wheat was equally good. The Indians now require, and were most anxiously looking for (till the reception at this office of department letter refusing the same), a large supply of seed wheat for planting in the coming fall, and if the department should adhere to the decision a much smaller amount of wheat will be sown than would have been had the seed been furnished to those who have land broken, but who have no means of providing seed. Those who have raised wheat the present season have all, under my direction, preserved all that they will require for seeding the land that they desire to plant.

During the last year the Indians have broken, under the direction of the agency farmer, 155 acres of prairie, and 150 has been broken by white men. All this breaking should be planted in wheat, if possible, this fall, as newly broken land generally produces largely, and wheat, when well set, keeps down the weeds and puts the land in good condition for future tillage. Almost every Ponca has planted a garden spot in potatoes, watermelons, beans, and general garden stuff, and to-day is enjoying the luxury of good vegetables.

One year ago the industrial school, now capable of boarding and educating 200 scholars, was only about one-fourth completed so far as brick-work was concerned. To-day the building stands complete and ready for occupancy. All the labor except that which was purely mechanical was performed by the Indians.

I found the agency employés supplied with water by the labor of two mules and one Indian with a sled and barrel. The spring was a great mass of black mud and weeds. The spring is now 9 feet deep, with a strong wall inclosing the same, 25 feet in diameter, making a reservoir which can be always drawn upon to the extent of several thousand barrels. A wind-mill, with a capacity of 500 gallons per hour, has also been erected, which pumps the water from the spring to a height of 84 feet, discharging the same into a tank containing 295 barrels, which stands upon a brick foundation (a circular tower) 20 feet above the general level, from which the water is distributed to the houses of the employés and the industrial school through about 2,000 feet of iron pipe, laid in a most substantial manner. There will be no question hereafter as to the supply of good water for the agency purposes. All the labor in these water improvements was performed by the Indians.

I also had the saw-mill completely overhauled and repaired; a new saw, with patent adjustable teeth, placed in the same, with attachments for a shingle-machine, with two good railroad tracks, with cars, one to deliver the logs and the other to carry out to the piling grounds the sawed lumber, without one cent expense to the department other than the cost of the saw and one track for moving the logs. I also built a house for the use of the teacher, and one from which to make the weekly issues of beef to the Indians. I had, in addition to other repairs on the houses of employés, four porches erected, under which washing could be done while the persons performing the labor could be shielded both from the sun and rain, thus making the cottages much more comfortable for the families occupying them. The Indian houses have in all cases been repaired and all needed comforts extended to them. Thus my carpenter and his assistants have been constantly employed, and have done good service to the Indian cause at a very trifling expense to the department.

The engineer and blacksmith have been kept busy in making the various repairs incident to so extensive a shop, and in taking charge of and running the saw-mill. The duties of Kendall F. Smith, who holds the position, have been so various that I am tempted to enumerate them. Besides doing the ordinary work of his trade as blacksmith, he has overhauled and completely repaired the engine, casting new boxes for all the journals, both upon it and the various parts of machinery of the saw-mill. He has mended all the pots, kettles, and stoves of the Indians. He assisted the farmer in feeding the thrashing-machine for two weeks. He did a large part of the surveying, using the compass and chain in a most intelligent manner. He laid all the water-pipe, constructed out of the raw material all the hydrants, and made all the attachments to the wind-mill.

The farmer, George L. Beard, has attended most faithfully to all his duties, and I cannot too highly commend him for the labor he has performed. Intelligent, ready, full of expedients, he has worked with an energy and will, and a large meed of praise is due to his untiring aid.

The Indians now have 1,138 head of cattle, 357 hogs, and not less than 2,500 chickens, turkeys, and ducks. Their stock is in superb order, and during last winter were well provided with hay. They have all erected corrals for their cattle and small stables for their American horses, and, as a rule, keep a watchful eye on all their stock, which they feel will be a source of large profit and in the end constitute their principal wealth.

The agency buildings are in good condition, and consist of the same as last year, with the exception of the industrial school teacher's house and an issue house for beef, which have been added.

The day school, under the charge of Miss Fannie Skinner, the teacher, has been kept open for the scholastic year, and I am glad to say that more interest has been

taken by the parents, and with a consequently larger attendance of scholars; but, like all day-schools on Indian reservations, it falls short of the full number that could be accommodated.

The condition of the Poncas as to health has been very good, and, with the exception of measles, there has been no contagion, and few deaths have occurred except from ordinary diseases.

The saw-mill has produced 57,230 feet of lumber from logs cut upon the reservation, and has averaged over two thousand feet for each day's running.

The police are as good as can be expected, and have been, as a rule, attentive to their business and faithful.

In my opinion the time has arrived at which chieftainship should be abolished, as I am satisfied chiefs, in general, do more harm than good to the tribes under their control. They are constantly scheming to preserve their ancient privileges, and thus impeding the forward movement of their people. But education will in the end root out this evil by teaching the young the value of self-dependence. So long as the chiefs are allowed a voice in the distribution of anything intended for their tribe so long will the poor people of their bands be compelled to pay the chiefs for their influence in getting them proper recognition. I have on every occasion ignored their claims, and in making all issues looked only to the good of the service, placing the horses, wagons, and implements of husbandry in the hands of such Indians who were most likely to make proper use of them. Thus I have often brought down on myself the wrath of the chiefs; but I am consoled by the knowledge that a popular agent can only be the tool of the royal savage.

The Indians have not yet completed putting up their hay, but they have to-day not less than 1,200 tons in stack, and by the end of the season will have between 1,400 and 1,600. This shows a marked improvement over last year, and argues stronger than words could by any possibility do the care they are bestowing upon their stock. They are fast approaching the time when self-support will be reached, and great care should be taken by their agents and the employés under them to keep them up to the forward movement.

With the assistance of my employés we have kept open a Sabbath school, which has been well attended by the Indians, in which the plain, practical truths of the Bible have been taught. The seed thus sown has to a great extent (with the example set them) taught them a decent and respectable observance of the Lord's Day, and it is seldom indeed that I have to reprove them on that score.

Their polygamous marriages are a source of trouble, but just how to break them up I am unable to suggest. But some method should be adopted soon of a compulsory nature which would deter the young men from following so bad an example.

There has not been a single crime, that I am aware of, committed by the Poncas during the last year, and I can safely say that in an equal number of whites no such record could be made. They are easily influenced for good, but with bad examples the influence to wrong would be equally potent. Kindness, good nature, and love for their children and for one another is a striking characteristic of this people, and they are generous to a fault to all poor Indians of neighboring tribes. Their personal cleanliness and that of their homes have been much improved, and a table neatly spread is an ordinary sight in their dwellings.

THE NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS

of Joseph's band, also under my charge, are situated at Oakland Agency, 15 miles in a northwesterly direction from this agency. They exhibit by far the most mind of any Indians with whom I have come in contact. They are brave, energetic, exemplary, and faithful. Their history, from the earliest times of which we have any record, is one of wonderful interest. Never large in numbers, the natural enemy of the Sioux, the Blackfeet, the Flatheads, and the Crows, they maintained their position amidst a host of surrounding enemies, and drove from their soil all intruders. Filled with a love of country—almost worshipping the high mountains, bright flashing streams, and rich fertile valleys of Idaho—they have inherited and transmitted to their children a name for bravery, for truthfulness, and honor of which they may indeed be proud. The unfortunate war into which they were driven in 1877 with the United States is far from being a blot on their escutcheon, and all brave, high-minded people the world over will honor them for their gallant defense of their homes, their families, and their hunting-ground. When they surrendered to superior force they did it in the most solemn manner and under the most solemn promises of protection and a return to their own country. That that promise has not been kept is an historical fact, and never has been explained. Might never made right, and the power to punish can never excuse its exercise wrongfully. As the years go by the eyes of this people are turned to the northwest, and their yearning hearts pulsate naught but Idaho. Like Inspector Pollock, I can exclaim, "Of all men in the world, is it possible *that we two* only can see this wrong." But God works wonders in His own wondrous

way, and without His direction it could never have been consummated. Through battles and blood, through long marches and weary camp fires, through the booming of cannon and the rattling of small-arms, they have been led to the foot of the Cross, and to-day they worship the God of the Bible with an unction and zeal the counterpart of their unflinching courage in battle.

They labor with a will to make themselves self-supporting, and have harvested and threshed over 800 bushels of wheat the present season. Though without the necessary horses to pull their plows, they have broken more than 150 acres of prairie, and have a good stand of corn upon every acre broken in time for planting. Could they procure a proper amount of wheat for seed, they would plant the present fall more than 100 acres. Their gardens present all the vegetables of the season, and their melons are as fine as I ever saw, and in great abundance.

During last fall and winter I had nineteen new houses erected for them, each upon his own claim, which they at once occupied, and the sickness consequent on tent life has greatly decreased. Had the department been able to furnish the funds required every Nez Percé would now be enjoying the comforts of a good house. I am much indebted to the superintendent, D. W. Jordan, who worked with commendable energy, and to Mr. Nelson, the carpenter, who gave his whole time and attention to this good work. They both had higher aims than merely to earn their salaries, and by a consistent walk and strict adherence to duty won the respect and esteem of all the Indians, whose esteem was worth anything. The matron, Mrs. Nelson, has always done her whole duty, and I cannot too highly commend her efforts in behalf of the Indians. The Indians have now in stock about 600 tons of hay for winter use, and their stock of all kinds will be well provided with provender.

The school under the charge of James Reubens has flourished in an uncommon manner, and every seat has been filled during the past year. The new school-house has progressed only so far as building the foundation, and the purchasing and delivery upon the ground of the lumber necessary for completion.

The Presbyterian Church, organized by the presbytery of Kansas, and under charge of Rev. Archie Lawyer, has also had a large increase of membership and the services are well attended by a large part of the tribe.

A field of 30 acres of corn was broken and planted for agency use, which will yield a large crop, which will be all that will be required to keep the agency horses during the coming year.

During the year the saw-mill has been roofed with shingles made on the agency, the barn, and a large shed at its side completed and covered, a small house erected as an office for the physician, together with a carpenter and blacksmith's shop, all from native lumber; and also, a house from which the beef is issued to the Indians. All the agency houses are in good repair, and will need little or no appropriations for the coming year.

I neglected to state in my report of the Ponca Agency the fact that we have a field of 80 acres in corn for the use of the agency, which will produce at least 50 bushels to the acre. A statistical table will accompany this report.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. J. JORDAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PAWNEE AGENCY, IND. T.,
October 13, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs at this agency. Having but recently assumed charge, I must necessarily derive my information from office records and from the various employés.

During the past year nothing of a serious nature has transpired to disturb the tranquillity of the agency; however, the usual difficulties and discouragements encountered by all whose lot is cast in this service have presented themselves here, but it is hoped that even these in their adjustment may possibly be productive of some good in creating and illustrating new ideas and inducements for the exercise of more energetic and decisive measures in the way of advancement in the future.

POPULATION.

The number of Indians belonging to this agency, as shown by the last census (September, 1881) is 1,251, divided into four bands, as follows:

Skee-dee band	416
Pe-tah-how-erat band	251
Chow-wee band	271
Kit-ka-hock band	307

Each of these bands have two accredited chiefs, who labor hard to retain their position as leaders in their respective bands, but are slowly but surely losing their power, and will eventually be chiefs only in name.

RESERVATION.

The land occupied by these Indians is well adapted to their wants, containing, as it does, a great diversity of soil with an abundant supply of timber and a fair supply of water. The fertile bottoms along the numerous streams are well adapted to agricultural purposes, and when cultivated are reasonably certain to produce a good yield of wheat, corn, and vegetables. The table lands produce an abundance of nutritious grass, which, if utilized, would in a few years place this people in a condition above want. But, as has been illustrated, these Indians are not successful cattle raisers, their appetite for beef being too strong for them to resist making frequent requisitions upon their herds, until the last one is slaughtered. There are, however, a few head of cattle remaining in the tribe, of those issued to them in 1880, but as no subsistence stores are being furnished them this fiscal year, these will quite likely disappear soon.

AGRICULTURE.

The pursuit of this occupation seems to claim the most attention, being apparently better suited to their nature. In this the Indians have made fair progress during the past year, and no doubt, with a reasonably favorable season, will present a better showing the current year. Not being furnished seed wheat by the department last fall, two of the Indian farmers bought and sowed a few bushels each, which brought them a handsome return. This served as an inducement to others, consequently there will be a considerable amount sown this fall, and if seed could have been obtained, a large area would have been sown. The fact of the seed not being furnished them may be beneficial, as it will call for greater exertions on their part to obtain it, and, if successful, their feeling of self reliance and independence be cultivated thereby. They are successful this year in obtaining a good crop of corn of the large and small varieties; many of the fields were well cultivated, and would do credit to any one. Of melons, pumpkins, and squashes the crop was simply enormous; particularly of the former article. I think, probably for the first time for years, if ever before, these Indians are realizing the benefit of their labor and are more nearly able to place an estimate upon the value of it.

ALLOTMENTS.

Quite a number of allotments have been made to the more enterprising ones, and several new locations are being chosen by other parties. Upon these allotments several houses have been erected, and there is a prospect of more building being done. In most cases the Indians do a greater portion of the labor in the construction of their buildings under the direction of the agency carpenter.

VILLAGE SYSTEM.

There is a disposition existing among a great many of the tribe to break up the village system, though it meets with stubborn opposition on the part of the chiefs, realizing, as they do, that a discontinuance of that old established custom lessens, to a great extent, their power over the young men. Believing that a complete disruption of the village system, and the locating of families upon lands suitable for agricultural purposes will do more probably to cultivate self-reliance and individuality among these people, as well as to eventually break up the power of the chiefs, placing every one upon his own merits, I shall exert all possible influence in this direction.

FREIGHTING.

Nearly all the subsistence stores and annuity goods for this agency have been transported from Arkansas City, Kans., a distance of 70 miles, by Indian teams; the proceeds for which was generally credited in payment for wagons and harness issued them in the fall of 1880, but few receiving cash for their services.

EDUCATION.

The industrial boarding school at this agency has been reasonably well attended, there being an average attendance of 63$\frac{1}{3}$. The school building is totally inade-

quate to accommodate the children of school-going age in the tribe. There are about 384 children of suitable school age in the tribe, of which 100 can be comfortably provided for in the building now occupied. A majority of the children are apt scholars; the greatest difficulty being experienced in inducing them to adopt the English language. By far the larger portion of the children in attendance are boys, the parents generally preferring to keep the girls at home under their own care. I believe this difficulty could be obviated by the maintenance of a separate school for girls. A school farm of about 80 acres is conducted in the interest of this institution, from which corn, sorghum, and vegetables are obtained in considerable quantities, the labor being performed by school boys under the supervision of an industrial teacher.

There being no church at this agency, service is held in the school-building, and is conducted under the care of the Presbyterian denomination.

POLICE.

The services of the Indian police have, I believe, given reasonable satisfaction; but few occasions to call upon the aid of this body having occurred. No doubt the presence of a well-organized police force has a beneficial influence upon these people, serving to discourage misbehavior, which without the proper force to bear upon it would ultimately result in discord.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the tribe during the past year has considerably improved, owing in part to their removal from the villages, where many families would be crowded together in one lodge. More Indians now resort to the agency physician for medical advice, and consequently there is a falling off in the business of native medicine men. There is still much room for improvement in this respect; and it is to be hoped that the death-rate will be decreased by an improved mode of living, diet, dress, &c.

Very respectfully,

LEWELLYN E. WOODIN,
United States Indian Agent.

OTOE AGENCY, *Red Rock, Ind. T., August* 20, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ending August 20, 1882.

Soon after forwarding my last annual report, dated at Otoe Agency, Nebraska, I received orders to remove the Indians under my charge from that agency to their new location in the Indian Territory. Agreeably to said order, I began the work of removal at once. On the 22d of September, 1881, I started the cattle herd, numbering 224 head, in charge of competent herders, for the Territory. On the 5th of October following, having completed my arrangements, I pulled out of the agency with the train, which consisted of 70 wagons and about 200 ponies. We arrived at Red Rock on the 23d of same month, nineteen days out, traveling nearly 300 miles, without sustaining any loss or mishaps by the way. The herd arrived on the 16th in good condition and without loss.

I erected temporary barns for the stock and sheds to protect agency goods from the weather. We also inclosed about 30 acres for a corral. The Indians camped near the agency tents until spring, when they moved out to the lands selected by them for opening up their farms.

THE RESERVATION.

The new location of the Otoes and Missourias lies directly west, and bordering on the Arkansas River, and west of the Pawnee reserve, and consists of about 130,000 acres of land, a very small proportion of which is suitable for agricultural purposes. The most serious drawback in this connection is the lack of running streams, which renders irrigation impracticable. Stock-raising can be carried on with success. Grass is abundant, and water can be obtained sufficient for stock in the holes along the beds of the creeks.

Timber is scarce, being thinly scattered along the banks of the water-courses, though enough can be found for building and fencing purposes for years to come if proper care is taken.

FARMING.

Nearly all those Indians to whom horses and wagons were issued have broken large patches of ground, which they have planted to corn, potatoes, beans, and melons. The crops are as good as could be expected from first breaking, but will not go far towards their maintenance this year. The Indians have now 700 acres under good fence, 250 being under cultivation.

FREIGHTING AND LABOR.

Over 275,000 pounds of agency goods and supplies have been transported by Indian wagons from Arkansas City to the agency, a distance of 45 miles, for which they received 35 cents per hundred. They are without exception very anxious to haul freight, and up to date all goods have been delivered promptly and without damage. They also transported 25,000 pounds of building material, &c., for which they received above-named rates. They have supplied the agency with 54½ cords of wood, 1,000 posts, and cut and hauled 40 good sized logs to mill for agency purposes.

EDUCATIONAL.

Through unavoidable delays I was unable to open the industrial school until May 1st, and though the session was short, the result was highly satisfactory. School closed with the fiscal year June 30. The average daily attendance for the nine weeks was 43½, the number of children in the tribe of school age being 53.

POLICE.

The force, consisting of 9 men, have given good satisfaction during the year. They rendered excellent service during the removal last October in policing the camp at night, keeping the wagon train in line on the march, and reporting Indians who straggled off in search of fire water, &c.

I regret that their pay has not been increased to a sum sufficient to prevent them from being obliged to labor at other pursuits in order to support their families.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the tribe for the past year has been comparatively good. The power of the Indian medicine men is waning fast, and there are but few who will submit themselves to their treatment, the calls upon the agency physician being more frequent in consequence. Two hundred and ninety-two cases were treated during the year; 13 deaths and 15 births reported.

AGENCY BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The buildings at this agency comprise agent's residence, school-house, dormitory, offices, and commissary building, carpenter and blacksmith shops combined, 3 employé cottages, agency barn, implement house and buggy barn, all completed since March of current year. Also a bridge 160 feet in length over Red Rock, the longest span being 55 feet, 20 feet above low water.

I have inclosed 80 acres as a pasture lot for agency horses, and one of 40 acres for barn lot. Our new saw-mill is temporarily located on Red Rock near the agency. It has turned out 60,000 feet of dimension lumber for bridge, cottages, &c., since it went into commission last January.

After repeated trials to obtain good water for agency use, having sunk one shaft to a depth of 143½ feet and another 30 feet without striking a vein, I at last succeeded in finding an abundant supply at a depth of 26 feet.

CONCLUSION.

I am happy to be able to say that since my arrival in the Territory there has not been a single case of drunkenness reported. The laws of Kansas prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor is a boon that no one can appreciate more than an Indian agent, who has had the experience of dealing with those under his charge, when under the influence of the infernal stuff. The law aforesaid has certainly relieved me of a large amount of responsibility and trouble.

Very respectfully,

LEWELLYN E. WOODIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August* 26, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in yours of the 15th ultimo, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report.

Under this agency we have the remnants of eight tribes, viz, Quapaws, Confederated Peorias and Miamis, Ottawas, Shawnees, Senecas, Wyandottes, and Modocs, who preserve their tribal relations, besides two small bands of 27 Pottawattomies and 22 Cherokee-Shawnees, whose homes are temporarily here, making a total of 1,093 souls, who own reservations amounting in the aggregate to 202,298 acres, situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, adjoining the State of Missouri on the east and Kansas on the north, with the Neosho and Grand Rivers on the west, which separate this agency from the Cherokee country, and a geographical line extended from the south boundary of Newton County, Missouri, west to Grand River, forms our southern boundary. Like the State of Kansas, our average elevation above tidal wave is about 2,375 feet. In the main the land is gently rolling, but broken here and there, more especially in the eastern and southeastern part, by high stony ridges and bluffs, the foot hills of the Ozark range of mountains of Missouri. A skirting of timber is found along all the rivers and numerous creeks, which flow mainly in a southerly direction. The Neosho, Spring, and Cow-skin Rivers are the principal water courses, all of which drain wide valleys by many small tributaries. The surface soil is very rich and fertile, and averages from two to five feet in depth. It is practically inexhaustible, and consists of a black loam resting on a clay formation. I am safe in saying that one-half of this large area is agricultural, while it is all fine grazing land. Probably one-half is covered with timber, principally oak on the uplands, while the bottoms abound in walnut, hickory, pecan, &c. In short, the physical features of this country are a rich and fertile soil, productive of all the fruits, cereals, and grasses of the temperate zone; an undulating surface with prairie and timber enough usefully and harmoniously blended; beautiful clear streams of water, fed from pure, fresh, never-failing springs, and a healthful and salubrious climate, which is neither subject to the rigors of long and protracted winters nor the parching, enervating heats of an exhaustive summer. The winter of 1881-'82 was extremely mild in this locality, followed by a continuously pleasant early spring but with a profusion of rainfall. The mild continued rays of an unclouded sun rendered the valleys luxuriant with herbage and fragrant with brilliant flowers. Owing to the universal drought of the summer of 1881, this mild winter was a godsend, and instead, as we had expected to see starving stock nursed while their owners prayed for a scanty herbage of a tardy spring, we saw sleek, fat cattle all the winter through.

The scenery of the agency on Spring River is becoming noted, and excursions from the East visit Pine Bluff, a perpendicular wall of rock rising 100 feet above the water's edge. This is situated about four miles south of Baxter Springs, Kans., and is so named on account of a cluster of pine trees that cover its summit. Extending back of the cliff for a half a mile is a grove of beautiful oaks, so arranged by nature as to present the appearance of a well-kept park; back of this is the broad prairie. Two miles south of this point we have the Devil's Promenade and Castle Rock, two bold cliffs similar to Pine Bluff, except that the Devil's Promenade has a a shelf several yards in width and 25 feet above the water, extending along the whole face of the rock a distance of 600 feet; above this the rocks project far over the water and then rise 100 feet perpendicularly. The shelf would easily shelter 1,000 men, and is pronounced by all who have seen it a rare object in natural scenery. Castle Rock, as the name indicates, has a striking resemblance to an old Scotch castle

QUAPAWS.

The Quapaws number about 200; only 48 are on the reservation of 56,685 acres. They are the least industrious of any tribe under the agency; still they have made better progress the past year than ever before, which has been greatly aided by a careful collection of a tax for grazing cattle on their lands, which sum has been judiciously expended for their benefit, and has placed them in a position to labor to advantage. They keep their children at school and seem fully alive to the necessities of an education for them; no small improvement. Although the smallest tribe on the agency, they have the largest reservation, which should be reduced by sale of a portion to Kansas, or by removal of other tribes to occupy it, as it is a constant bone of contention, and requires no small amount of labor to protect it from intruders and timber thieves. They farm in a small way, and have broken 14 acres of prairie the past year. The habit of drinking has been abandoned, and I hope for better results in the future.

CONFEDERATED PEORIAS AND MIAMIS.

The confederated Peorias and Miamis have a reservation of 50,301 acres, which they own jointly, although their funds are not in common. They number 203, and have had the past year 2,916 acres under cultivation. They support each a separate school with their own funds, and I am proud to say the schools would do credit to any community in the States. The untutored savage, so far as this agency is concerned, is a thing of the past, and in these tribes we find as smart, intelligent men as you are in the habit of meeting in any agricultural community. Where once stood the rickety shanty now rises the comfortable home, and a drive over their reservation surrounds you with beautiful and well-regulated farms. Christianity and benevolence have gone hand in hand with the advances in civilization, and universal improvement is the order. They take a lively interest in education, and from their own funds support eight of their children in colleges in the State of Indiana, at an annual cost of $250 each. The children selected were bright, and it is needless to say are making most rapid progress, and when their course is completed I am sure will be an honor to their people. Their reservation in extent and richness is about equal to the Quapaws, and their advanced condition makes them desirous of having their lands allotted. In my judgment this should be done. They have made fair progress the past year, but I am sure would succeed much better if their advancement was encouraged by the allotment of their lands.

OTTAWAS.

The Ottawas number 115, and have a reservation of 14,860 acres. They have under cultivation 811 acres this season. Their lands, taken as a whole, are the best under the agency. Instead of a wild, rough farm of stony, stumpy hills, and fields of barren, poverty-stricken soil, such as you find in some of the Eastern States, you find a noble expanse of gently undulating prairie, free from obstructions, and ready to receive the plowshare; yielding enormous crops from year to year without the expensive process of an annual recuperation by dressing and manuring. This tribe contains some men of energy and intelligence, and they have done better the past year than they have before for years, but their progress is not what it should be with the advantages they have had. They claim to be citizens of the United States; many of them should be, and ought never to have been made Indians after having once assumed such responsibilities. Their lands should be surveyed and allotted. They have a high regard for religion and appreciate education. Two of their boys are making good progress at the Carlisle school.

EASTERN SHAWNEES.

The Eastern Shawnees number 72, and hold a reservation of 13,088 acres, two-thirds of which is rough and broken, while all is good grass land, and well adapted for stock-raising. They have done reasonably well; but the death of John Jackson, their chief, was a serious loss. He was the foremost man in the tribe, and had one of the best regulated farms of 225 acres under the agency. There is not a man in the tribe who can take his place, and his loss will prove a great one to these people. The tribe is small, and several of their now leading men set a very bad example, being hard drinkers. I know of no tribe who possess more kindly feelings; as a rule they are honest and industrious, but do not appreciate the school privileges as they should. The $2,000 appropriated by Congress, and paid them in April last, was a great relief to many who lost their crops last year by the drought.

WYANDOTTES.

The Wyandottes are the largest tribe we have, numbering 287. Their reservation of 21,706 acres embraces a great deal of very poor land. Their name is more familiar to the general public than any other tribe, as they have mingled within the bounds of civilization for several generations. Many of them have been citizens, and, for that matter, should be to-day. Smart, energetic, industrious, and educated are the majority, while the tribe still possesses some of the most backward Indians we have. Their progress is marked, and fine farms, comfortable houses, good stock, and an air of prosperity prevails. The $28,109.51 paid them in March and April could not have been placed where it would have done more good. No people could take a more lively interest in the education of their children, and they fully appreciate the generosity of the government in this respect. During the year there has been under cultivation 1,818 acres of land, and like all other crops in the agency the yield will be large.

They still cling to some of their old practices. The custom of celebrating August

15th was observed by them in a most appropriate manner. This practice dates back farther than the memory of the oldest living members of the tribe, but the manner of celebrating has changed from year to year as they have advanced in civilization, and this year witnessed a good old-fashioned basket picnic. Speeches were made, the new-born children were named, a full-fledged brass band, composed of Indians entirely, discoursed sweet music, and all joined in singing. All the tribes of the agency joined with them and perfect order prevailed. Had it not been for the red faces one would have thought they were mingling with the whites of our Western progressive sister States. No one thing that has transpired during the year goes farther to show the real progress these people are making. Instead of the old-fashioned pow-wows and hootings, the green corn, and dog-dances, these people have stepped from superstition to our own degree of civilization.

SENECAS.

The Senecas are the second tribe in numbers, being 222 souls. In some things they are the most backward tribe we have; they cling to many of their old customs, and still dance to drive away sickness, and hold their yearly green-corn feast, but have abolished many of the objectionable features. They own 51,954 acres in the southeast corner of the agency, a large majority of it being only fit for grazing and timber. They are good workers, and have made more grain this year than ever before.

It is difficult to keep pace with the age we live in, even among Indians. If you look back 100 years and see this tribe as they were, knowing their natures as we now do, it is hard to realize the great advancement they have made and the progress they are making now, although apparently slow at times. Ignorant, ill-fed savages, living in huts of bark and wigwams of skins, and for a subsistence hunting their competitors, the wild beasts, or turning up the soil with wooden plows, or following the voice of their chiefs to stand as marks for cross-bows, or in telling tales of bloody wars, or engaged in the dance, dressed in outrageous attire, without the excuse of modern multiplicity. To-day they are an orderly, quiet people, realizing fully the march of civilization and the necessity of being ready to fall into line. Their children are bright, and none in our schools have made better progress, although it is only a few years since they refused to send them at all.

MODOCS.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the Modocs since they removed to the Territory. Nine years ago they were devils incarnate—today they are docile, tractable, law-abiding, and peaceable, have fully adopted civilized dress and customs, till the soil for a living, send their children to school with regularity, and are in fact the best working Indians we have. Although cramped for work animals, they have, without aid from any one, cultivated 409 acres this year, and the crops promise them a bountiful return for their hard labor. Their reservation embraces 4,000 acres, the greater portion of which is very poor land. They take great interest in religion, and a more eager people to learn I never saw. Even old men are learning to read and write. No better progress or results could be hoped for than they have made. They now number 97; they are the only Indians who draw rations, all others being supported by their farms and money annuities. Superstition still prevails to some extent. They no longer burn the bodies of their dead, but some few of the older ones insist in burying the clothing, &c., of the deceased with the body and then go into a sweat house for five days—believing if they do not that they will die soon with the same disease as the deceased had. They are hospitable and kind, and are more happy and contented than in former years, although they often come to me and cry, begging the privilege of a visit to their old mountain home. Drinking and gambling was formerly a common vice but they have "thrown it away."

STOCK-RAISING.

No finer natural range for cattle can be found in the West. Grass is abundant and nutritious, and beautiful creeks fed by clear springs are abundant. Some of our Indians have graded stock, and are quite extensively engaged in stock-raising. In my judgment it is the best and most profitable business they can engage in.

The Texas cattle fever has visited this agency during the past month; it is a very fatal disease and refuses to yield to any treatment which has yet been tried, and the majority of cases have proven fatal. The infection seems to be taken from cattle which appear to be perfectly well, but that have been driven from south of this locality, either from Arkansas or the southern part of the Territory. No Texas cattle have been driven into the agency this year; but the disease has every appearance of the Texas fever. Those who have tried the experiment say that green corn fed to the stock in large quantities when they are first attacked produces good results, and often checks its ravages when not too far advanced. The fear of this terrible disease causes

many Indians to abandon stock-raising who otherwise would have large herds and reap the profits that are sure to follow, as 10 per cent. loss is the greatest estimate I have heard any one place on this destructive agency, and 30 per cent. is not too high to place the average profit.

RENTERS.

The practice of renting farms for a share of the crop or for a stated amount of new improvements has been the custom at this agency for years, and at present it is a subject that is agitating the Indians considerably, owing to a recent order from your department notifying me that the practice must cease. The importance of making these people self-sustaining, and relieving the government so far as possible, has been my greatest desire. To take away renters from some of them will cause a perpetual drain upon the United States Treasury, or the more prosperous members of their tribes, a cardinal feature which has not been overlooked or forgotten.

I am well aware that work is the only key that can open the golden gates of human possibilities, and the individual who possesses not the key becomes hopelessly inferior to those who have it. Character cannot be developed in idleness, but if human wisdom ever extends so far as to subject every individual to the spur of necessity in order that he may get out of his faculties all they are capable of comfortably producing, the world will be immensely the gainer. Many good qualities have undoubtedly been dwarfed by the enervating influence of annuities. True charity consists in enabling the individual to support himself, and the inculcation by stern necessity, if necessary, of the doctrine of equivalents. Those who are not compelled to work are robbed of the best incentive to energy, and their condition calls for charity. They are not so generally worthless because they are naturally deficient; it is because in many cases their faculties have been denied development. I know that the policy of the department is correct in the main, but you must admit that there are cases which should not come under this general rule—widows, orphans, cripples, and old persons who are not able to labor, and are objects of charity.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Some very substantial improvements have been made by the Indians during the year, as the statistics herewith forwarded will show. There has been 532¼ acres of new land broken, 17¼ miles of fencing made, 42 houses built, and in fact it has been a year of steady work and progress. The government has repaired the school buildings, converted the old Ponca warehouse, 30 x 100, into neat school and recitation rooms, and added to the clerk and physician's residences, which give the agency an air of respectability, and relieves the dilapidated appearance the place has had for years. No one thing would do so much good in this direction as a saw-mill to provide us with cheap lumber. We have the timber, but cannot secure a mill without the consent of the department. Can we get it?

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

The subject of educating the Indian children of the country is in the minds of our leading men and best thinkers, and it is to be hoped that the daily press of the country, so powerfully conducted, will assume, as a part of their duty, to keep it before the public and the servants of the public until the remedy is fully applied, and when once applied, as it should be, be perpetuated in application until there are no Indian wards. Let our Representatives in Congress look into the matter of universal education for these people with feelings of serious determination to expend a much larger sum of our tax-millions in giving to them their just dues. The present results of education and enlightenment shows that American enterprise and industry can be infused into these once unhappy people, and make all their vast and varied sources of wealth subservient to the best interests of our common country without any more war or national dishonor, and with the full consent of these people. The past of the Indian has been melancholy, indeed; but our present truly enlightened policy will, if extended, bestow upon them as glorious a future as our own.

The results attained in the agency have been satisfactory. The accommodations for children have been greatly improved the past year, but additional room must be provided if all children of school age are brought into school. The total enumeration of the different schools was as follows:

Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Indian boarding-school	135
Quapaw Indian boarding-school	112
Peoria, &c., day-school	55
Miami, day-school	31
Modoc, day-school	30
Total	363

The schools open September 1, after a vacation of two months. In the Seneca, &c., school the children made their usually good progress, but during April the measles prevailed to such an alarming extent that the school was temporarily suspended. At the Quapaw Indian boarding-school no misfortunes were met with to check the progress, and the children improved steadily through the year. The day-schools were a credit to the agency, many children attending regularly, although residing several miles distant.

BUILDINGS.

At the agency proper, which is situated on the Shawnee reserve, we have the agent's residence, a large two-story building 24 by 53, well built, commodious, and in good repair; two very neat cottages for clerk and physician, 20 by 30, with an L 10 by 12. The old agency log-house 20 by 60, occupied by the blacksmith and his assistant; a commissary, office, and dispensary combined in one building, 20 by 80, much too small for the purpose. A blacksmith shop for Shawnees and Modocs, 16 by 20, with wareroom attached, 16 by 32; a wood shop, 16 by 32; slaughter-house, 16 by 20, and a stable, 18 by 20. Two miles northeast of the agency, on the Modoc reserve, we have the Modoc school-house. Three and one-half miles southwest of the agency, on the Wyandott reserve, are situated the group of Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandott Indian boarding-school buildings; the main buildings 70 by 79, two stories + shaped; school-house, 55 by 40 L-shaped; wash-room, 16 by 36, with necessary stables and out-buildings. Ten miles distant to the northwest, on the Peoria, &c., reserve, we have the Peoria school-house, 26 by 60. Two miles further on, in the same direction, we have the Quapaw mission buildings, on the Quapaw reserve, consisting of the main building, 30 by 80, two stories; two dormitories, 20 by 30; a school-house, 30 by 100, with necessary stables and out-houses. Still further on, and 20 miles distant, is located on the Miami reservation their school-house, which is 24 by 38.

GOVERNMENT, POLICE FORCE, AND CRIMES.

Good order and advanced prosperity depend largely on the existence of a duly authorized government, not such as an agent can make and administer for a short time, but something permanent and made so by Congress. It is a false theory that certain races are born to rule and others to be ruled. The Indian is certainly not inferior to the negro, whom we have made a citizen. The same laws that white men have to abide by should be extended to the Indian country, and vigorously enforced. The whole Indian country should be supplied with United States courts until they have proper governments of their own. Each year brings the Indian Territory more and more under the influence of our institutions and people, and that influence is peacefully and gradually extending itself most rapidly where no perceptible movement is noticeable. We have been fortunate in having Indians who are disposed to do the right thing all the time, and I am happy to report that a more orderly community could not be found in the United States.

But one thing has marred our perfect quiet, and that was a most horrible murder committed by a white man who was being held for trespass. He murdered his guard on the morning of the 7th of this month, and made his escape, but he was speedily captured and is now in prison at Fort Smith, Ark., awaiting a terrible judgment.

Our police force consists of 15 of the best young men of the agency. We are only able to retain them by allowing them the greater portion of their time on their farms, five dollars per month being not a sufficient inducement for a man who wishes to prosper. They are not perfect, but we could not get along without them at all. As it is, the timber thieves and trespassers cause them to be constantly on the alert, and I am safe in saying they are perfect ferrets after criminals.

Our Indians are as temperate as the average white communities in the States, but those who wish to drink are able to get whisky in Seneca, Mo., where ardent spirits seems to be the ruling spirit of the town, and for some time I have not been able to detect the parties who peddle the same. Since the prohibition law went into effect in Kansas I have not heard of any Indian procuring whisky from that State. So much for St. John rule.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Sabbath-schools and meetings have been held at all the school-houses of the agency and the missionaries and workers have been active in preaching and teaching regularly with the different tribes, while the results accomplished the past year must be satisfactory to every one engaged in the work; still there is room for more active workers, and it is hard to tell why so many missionaries are still sent abroad to die without achieving any perceptible good, when, if sent to labor among the poor,

ignorant Indians of the West they might not only enjoy good health and live to a good old age themselves, but reclaim a poor, degraded people and contribute something toward elevating them to the social position enjoyed by our more favored countrymen.

ALLOTMENTS.

The allotment of land in severalty will go a long way, in my judgment, towards making these more advanced tribes still nearer the happy goal. I do not think that the results of labor ought to be evenly distributed irrespective of the merits of individuals, for that would discourage effort; but under the present communistic state of affairs such would appear to be the result of the labor of many.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, let me say that with the new year comes hours of serious reflection upon the past as well as bright hopes for the future. May joy, peace, prosperity, and success come to the hearts and homes of these people is the prayer of

D. B. DYER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IND. TER., *September* 15, 1882.

SIR: Agreeably to request contained in circular letter dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs at this agency, and the condition of the different tribes belonging thereto, as best the limited acquaintance with the agency serves me.

The tribes belonging to this agency embrace the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, the Absentee Shawnees, the Mexican Kickapoos, the Citizen Pottowatomies, and a portion of the tribe of Iowas, from the Great Nemaha Agency, who are at present residing upon the Sac and Fox Reservation. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi number, about 442; Absentee Shawnees, 721; Mexican Kickapoos, 418; Citizen Pottawatomies, 480; Iowas, 86; total, 2,147.

THE SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

These Indians are persistent, with, however, a few exceptions, in the use of the blanket, and hold rigidly to many of the customs and usages of their forefathers; yet, notwithstanding this, a more honorable, upright class of Indians would be difficult to find. Almost all of these Indians have small fields under fence, but they depend largely upon their annuity money, of which the per capita payment is quite liberal. Quite an emulation exists among them as to who shall be the owner of the greatest number of ponies, other live stock being owned by them only in limited numbers.

Their school, situated at the agency, has been kept open during the greater part of the year, with an average attendance of about twenty-three scholars. A good degree of interest in schools is manifested, and the prospect for this winter is rather flattering in this direction.

THE ABSENTEE SHAWNEES,

numbering 721 souls, are occupying the northern portion of the thirty-mile-square tract of land granted them under act of May 23, 1872, and lying west of the Seminole Reservation, in the Indian Territory. These Indians are self-supporting, and, as a tribe, are an honorable, industrious people. Their school, which has a capacity for accommodating about forty scholars, has been filled to its utmost capacity during most part of the past year.

However, the effect of a certain would-be prophetic declaration, known more generally as the "grandmother story," as told by a Shawnee woman, having reference to certain present and eternal judgments that were to be visited upon the unfortunate heads of each and every Indian who laid aside the blanket to adopt the white man's dress and ways, has had some influence upon these people, as well as upon neighboring tribes, yet the effect seems to be gradually wearing away, and the prospect is now that the school will again be liberally patronized, and the former interest in civilized pursuits in general be re-established.

THE MEXICAN KICKAPOOS,

a somewhat haughty, yet upon the main a peaceable class of people, number 418, aside from those residing in Kansas and Mexico. These Indians occupy a well watered, productive tract of land, lying directly north of the 30-mile tract above referred to. A good number of them have small fields of corn this year, which will yield at least 50 bushels per acre, owing to the favorable season just closing. They however mostly depend upon government rations for their subsistence. Efforts have been and are now being made to put a school in operation among this people, but as yet the efforts have been fruitless.

THE CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIES,

like the Shawnees, are self-sustaining, industrious, peaceable people. Nearly all wear citizens' clothes. They reside upon the southern portion of the 30-mile tract allotted them and the Absentee Shawnees, under act above cited. Their crops this year will yield abundantly, but I am sorry to note will be barely sufficient for their support during the coming winter, owing to the lack of properly improving the seed-time last spring.

The day-school which has been in operation during the greater part of the year with marked success, is at present closed. It is hoped that not only this school may again be opened, but that some steps may be taken by the department to comply with these worthy people's entreaties for a boarding-school, and cause the same to be established among them.

That portion of the Iowa tribe of Indians who came here from the Great Nemaha Agency, Neb., are subjects of pity. They are at this writing almost entirely without anything upon which to subsist. Their annuity money has been withheld from them since they came to the Territory, but the prospect is now that they will soon receive some aid from their annuity fund.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been good, up to within the last two months. Since that time chills and fevers have been prevalent, both in the camp and schools. Quite a number of the employés have also been affected.

In conclusion, I would say that, taking everything into consideration, the affairs of this agency and the interests of the different tribes belonging thereto have, under the excellent management and care during the most part of the year past of Special Agent Townsend, been faithfully and honorably executed, and allow your humble servant to say that he has attempted, since relieving Mr. Townsend, upon the 20th of May last, to keep in view the interests of both the government and these somewhat benighted yet deserving aborigines over whom he is placed, and should it be my lot to have the honor to submit an annual report from this agency one year hence, it is hoped that no less flattering results may have been reached than those reached at this agency during the administrations of previous agents.

Very respectfully,

JACOB V. CARTER,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNION AGENCY, INDIAN TER.,
Muskogee, September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1882.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, numbering about 65,000, comprise this agency. There are about 12,000 whites, who are here under permits from the Indian authorities as tenants or farm laborers for Indians; about 2,000 whites lawfully in the country as licensed traders, railroad employés, and employés of the government; several thousand who are temporarily sojourning, as the treaty provides, comprising emigrants, visitors, pleasure-seekers, &c. In addition to these there are several thousand intruders, making in all a population of about 90,000.

The different nations comprising this agency have their legislatures and courts, and all but the Seminoles have their laws and acts of council printed. The Indians are subject to civil and criminal jurisdiction of their own courts. In civil cases between Indians and white men the agency is the only court. In criminal cases where a white

man and an Indian are the parties, or where both parties are white, the case is tried by the United States court at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

About four-fifths of the criminal cases tried at that court come from the Indian Territory. The long distance that criminals and witnesses must be brought to reach that court makes the administration of justice very expensive to the government, and exceedingly annoying to hundreds of witnesses who are compelled to attend. A majority of these people prefer to lose their stock rather than be compelled to appear several times at this court as witnesses to prosecute the thief. The officers of that court are highly respected by the Indians, and they transact business as rapidly as is possible to do, but are compelled to continue cases from term to term, requiring the presence of witnesses every time. The treaty with all these tribes provides for a United States court, to be established at some central point in the Territory. Every government official who has made a report on the subject for years has strongly urged the establishment of such court. It should be done at once for the protection of these people.

INDEPENDENTS.

There are about 1,000 persons within this agency who are subject to neither criminal or civil jurisdiction of any court. I refer to those who claim to be Indians and entitled to citizenship in some of these nations, but whose claim is not allowed by the Indians. If one of these murder an Indian the Indian courts will not try the case, as to do so would be an acknowledgement of their citizenship. The United States court will not try them because they produce evidence that they are Indians and members of one of these civilized tribes, over whom the United States court has no jurisdiction unless a white man is a party; hence these people are living in the Indian country subject to no law. The question whether these Indians have the right to determine who are citizens of these nations and who are not has been before the Interior Department for several years, and until determined this state of things must exist.

There being no law to punish for stealing timber and coal from these reservations, parties have taken advantage of it, and removed valuable timber. When such depredations have been discovered the Indian police have driven the parties out of the country, taken possession of the cut timber, and turned it over to the proper authorities of the nation, by whom it is sold and the proceeds turned into the treasury. As soon as the police are out of that locality the thieves return and renew their depredations.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police is no longer an experiment, and is approved of by the best men of the nations. The thieves, whisky peddlers, desperadoes, and their paid attorneys have used every means to have the police abolished, but their efforts have only made the friends of law and order more determined to keep them on duty. The police are regarded as a contribution on the part of the government, as their portion of the expense of maintaining order among a population one-fourth of which are her citizens. They do not interfere with the affairs of the nations in any way, hence there is no clash of authority with officers of the nations. All work in harmony, the police arresting those only over whom the Indian authorities have no jurisdiction, and delivering them to the United States marshals.

INTRUDERS.

When the number of the intruders in this agency is mentioned the question is asked, "Why does not the Indian Office remove and keep them out, as the treaty provides?" I answer that as long as the statutes on the subject remain as they are the Indian Office, with the assistance of the entire Army, could not comply with the treaty made with these people, "to remove and keep out intruders." These reservations differ from those of the wild tribes in this respect. There all the white men on the reservation are there by permission of the agent only. Here there are 2,000 whites provided for by treaty, and 12,000 by permit issued by Indian authorities, who are farmers and laborers for Indians, and a constant stream of travel in all directions. When intruders are reported to this office by the authorities of the nations, investigation is made, and if the party found to be an intruder he is notified to remove beyond the limits of this agency at once. In most cases he does so without further trouble; but if he shall refuse or neglect to do so, the troops are requested to remove him. If they find him, and remove him across the line to the States, in nine cases out of ten he will return in advance of the troops. They are again called on to take the intruder to Fort Smith, to United States court, where a judgment of $1,000 is entered against him. He informs the court he is unfortunate so far as worldly goods are *concerned,* and regrets his inablity to pay the judgment. He must be released (there

being no statute providing for his imprisonment until the fine is paid), and returns to the nation.

The Indian Office has done all it can do, unless it would be to repeat the farce, at an expense of about $500. This could be done as long as the funds held out, with very little inconvenience to the intruder. Until the law is amended so that intruders that return after having been removed may be imprisoned, the Indian Office should not be held accountable for the failure to keep out intruders as the treaty provides

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

During the year past nearly $100,000 have been paid per capita to the Creek orphans and to the members of the late Delaware tribe (now belonging to the Cherokee Nation). The money paid is the annual interest on funds held by the United States. These payments are made in sums from twenty-four cents to several hundred dollars each. These per capita payments are, in my judgment, bad policy. The parties who receive this money know how to work as well as the ordinary white persons. They can own all the land they will build a fence around, and have the benefit of the finest summer and winter pastures for all the stock they will turn on the range. But the great mass of them will not work as long as they can draw a half-starved living from the government. It would be better for the Indians if every dollar the government owes them was paid at once and no more per capita payments made. In every case where per capita payments have been stopped, either by payment of principal or by converting the funds into national funds for schools, national expenses, &c., the Indians have gone to work, and done better in every way than where they wholly or partially depended on money from the government for bread and meat.

SCHOOLS.

Each of these nations has a system of schools called neighborhood schools, managed by themselves and paid for out of their own funds. The settlements are so far apart that these schools can only be established at those localities where ten or more scholars can be got together. The neighborhood builds the house and the nation furnishes teachers and books. A majority of the teachers are educated Indians, and who teach the English only in the schools.

In addition to the neighborhood schools, each nation has academies and seminaries, all boarding-schools. The Cherokees have two fine seminary buildings that have been in operation for many years, conducted and supported by Cherokees. The Choctaws have two large academies, and are building a third at an expense of about $20,000. The Chickasaws have four academies in operation, the Seminoles two, while the Creeks, who were so unfortunate as to lose two of their four large school buildings by fire, have rebuilt at an expense of $35,000. A portion of these schools are managed by the Indian school board, who employ the teachers. Others are let to the lowest bidder, who use the nation's buildings, and this year furnish board, tuition, books, &c., at about $180 per annum for each scholar; while others adhere to the old plan of permitting religious societies to furnish the teachers, and the nation pays about $80 per pupil for board, books, &c. This latter plan has always been, and is now, the most successful of any plan yet introduced. The schools now under the care of religious denominations are by far the best within the agency.

The United States has nothing to do with any of the schools except those for the freedmen in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. A small sum, $3,500, is paid the American Home Mission Society and the African Methodist Church for the maintenance of thirteen schools among these people. These freedmen, who were the former slaves of Choctaws and Chickasaws, have never been adopted by them, hence they are United States citizens, and have no right to the benefit of the schools belonging to Indians. The societies having the control of these schools spend much more in maintaining them than is paid by the government, and are doing a good work for the freedmen. Several times the amount allowed could be very profitably expended in establishing additional schools.

The freedmen that have been adopted by the several nations, in accordance with the treaty, make good citizens, and are generally a working, thrifty people.

There are a large number of freedmen in the Cherokee nation who, under the treaty of 1866, are entitled to all the rights of native Cherokees, but are denied their rights by Cherokee authorities. These people are enthusiastic believers in "treaty keeping," and have petitioned the Department many times for their rights. They are entitled to protection at the hands of the United States, and should have it.

CROPS.

The crops this year are the finest that have been produced for many years. The suffering caused by the almost total failure of crops last year stimulated the people

to plant more and to attend to the cultivation of the crop better, and the result is plenty of everything. If the abundant crop was produced by Indian labor the showing would be very satisfactory, but unfortunately much the greatest portion is produced by the sweat of the brow of the white men, who rent farms or labor by the month for the Indians. The land along the river bottoms produce fine cotton, corn, oats and fruit, but the upland is good only for grazing.

RAILROADS.

During the meeting of the annual councils last fall some excitement existed in regard to granting right of way to railroads. The interest was greatly augmented by the fact that one large corporation was already in the Territory and desired to keep other companies out, while another large corporation was out and wanted to come in. The Indians between two such large bodies could not help making some noise. The action of Congress, granting the right of way through the Territory to the railroad on the grounds of eminent domain, has settled the question of right of way to railroads through the Territory, and but little trouble will be experienced hereafter. The fights will be before Congress instead of before the Indian councils. During the year the Atlantic and Pacific Railway has been extended 60 miles west from Vinita, Cherokee Nation, and is being rapidly built toward Albuquerque, New Mexico.

CREEK TROUBLES.

In July last a mob of Creeks attempted to rescue a prisoner from an officer of the Creek Nation, and in the mêlée the Creek officials were killed. The chief ordered the murderers arrested. The arrest was resisted by the friends of the criminals, who collected in quite a large body. The chief called out about 1,200 citizens to aid in enforcing the law. Most of the criminals were arrested and the rest left the nation. Nobody was killed during the "war," and but little excitement existed except among newspaper correspondents.

Captain Payne has made several attempts to go to the lands ceded by the Creeks to the United States to settle friendly Indians and freedmen on, but has been removed each time from the Territory. He has been again arrested during the present month, and will be taken to Fort Smith and another judgment for $1,000 entered against him, which he will decline to pay, be released, and again enter the Territory to be again arrested, and so on *ad infinitum*.

All the leading denominations have churches and missionaries within this agency. The number of native preachers is increasing. Education and a little drill will make them very effective missionaries, especially the full bloods. Religious societies report an increasing interest among the people and are much encouraged.

As to the progress of these tribes I have to report that it is not perceptible among those further advanced, but the tribes who are behind are certainly coming up rapidly.

In conclusion, I respectfully recommend that proper steps be taken to secure passage of laws providing for imprisonment and fine for intruders who return after being removed, for punishment for stealing timber and coal from these reservations, establishing a United States court in the Territory, as the treaty provides, for increasing the pay and number of the Indian police, and for payment of the principal to Indians who now receive per capita payments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. Q. TUFTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Tama County, Iowa, September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of the condition and progress of the Indians under my charge at this agency for year ending August 31, 1882.

The Mesquawkees or Fox tribe of Indians have purchased from time to time about 700 acres of land situated in the valley of the Iowa River, in Tama County, and most of this tract is subject to overflow. This land has cost them $14,000, and only averages 2 acres to each person. They number about 350 persons. The value of their personal property amounts to about $20,000, mostly in horses, of which they own about 700 head. In these consists their wealth. They have in cultivation this

year 175 acres, divided into about fifty lots. Their crops have been very good this season; the production of corn will amount to 5,000 bushels, and of beans and potatoes 500 bushels each; of vegetables, squash, melions, &c., about 50 wagon loads. This will give them an ample supply of food until next season. Some few persons will have corn to sell. They hunt, trap, and buy their meat.

These people live on their own land only about 5 months in the year. The remainder of the time they are scattered all over the State, a few families in a place. They generally camp near some small town or village, where they hunt and trap and husk corn for the farmers, so as to get the stalks in the cornfields to feed their horses. The young men loaf about the towns, frequenting the saloons and learning all the vices of the bad white man. Living in this way it costs the Indian nothing for his fuel or feed for his horses, and it does not take much to support his family. While these people wander about in this way it is impossible to make much improvement in their condition, and they can never accumulate any property around them. They are opposed to work like the white man to accumulate riches. All they seek in this life is enough food and clothing to make them comfortable. They have no ambition to accumulate property.

They oppose every effort made to civilize them, and will not permit their children to be taught in school and oppose very decidedly any missionary work among them. They adhere tenaciously to their old customs and religion. They have made considerable progress among themselves to read and write in their own language, and they carry on a large correspondence with other tribes in Indian Territory. They are strict with their children and try to bring them up to be good Indians according to their own views. The women are industrious and do most all of the work; they are well behaved, modest, and virtuous. Nearly all the tribe can speak English; a few can read and write.

For over four years this tribe refused to receive their annuities on account of a change in the form of the pay-rolls. The new form authorized by an act of Congress for all the Indian tribes required them to give their names and ages. This in some way conflicted with their religious opinions; they refused to sign the new rolls, their money accumulating until a large sum was due them. Every argument was used to induce them to take their money and comply with the law, but without avail. They finally concluded that they would go to Washington, and the honorable Commissioner granting their request, a delegation was appointed to represent the tribe who, accompanied by their agent, visited the honorable Secretary of the Interior and honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, where the delegation made known their objections and grievances, and they were informed that nothing could be done to change the form of pay-rolls, and that if they wanted their money they would have to comply with the law. They then very reluctantly consented, and in January last I enrolled them (a few Indians still refusing to give their names) and paid them $20,000, and in May last I made another effort to get them all to enroll, but did not succeed until the end of August when I paid them $20,000. The Indians had in the past four years incurred considerable debts to the merchants in the neighboring towns for food and clothing, which they promptly paid as soon as they received their money, showing that they are very honest and honorable in their dealings with the white people. The most of the Indians contributed a share of their money to the chiefs for public debts and to pay their taxes and other public debts, and the head men have $3,000 left with which they intend to buy land.

The Indians have chosen a poor location upon which to live. Their land is low and overflows in times of high water, and the quantity is insufficient for so many people, only two acres to each person. They ought to have four or five thousand acres of good farming land, well fenced in with good wire fence, and a part of the land allotted to each head of a family, so he could live on it, and control it without interference from other Indians (as is the case with the land that is held in common), and the rest of the land used for hay and for pasturage of horses and cattle. This would give profitable employment to the young men to herd cattle and horses here. There is no chance for the young men to do anything, only to live a life of idleness and dissipation. I have done all in my power to induce the chiefs and head-men of the tribe to buy land in some of the northern counties of this State, where they could buy for six or seven dollars per acre four or five thousand acres, which would make them and their children a good home for all time to come. But they act like children in spending their money; out of the $40,000 paid them they will have very little to show for it in six months hence.

This tribe of Fox Indians say that the Sac and Fox exchanged the land they owned in Kansas for lands in Indian Territory, and that half of this land belongs to them, and that they have no use for it, as they always expect to live in this State, and that they ought to receive some benefit from it by sale or exchange for lands in this State. If their claim is just and if the government would take their part of this for four or five thousand acres here, it would be of very great benefit to this tribe in the present and future time.

The industrial and day school has been in operation for eight months of the past year, and in the industrial department a great deal of work has been done; the teacher has assisted the women and girls in making 950 garments of different descriptions, and some of the girls can operate the sewing-machine very well. But in regard to the day school, it has been out of the power of the teacher to do much on account of the parents of the children refusing to let them attend the school. Every effort has been made to induce them but to no purpose; the children run away as soon as the teacher shows them a book. The Indians scare the children by telling them if they attend school they will be taken from their homes and made soldiers.. The Indians have a prejudice against schools. I have labored hard to do away with it, but it takes a good deal of time to overcome their objection. I speak their language well and have been able to impart to them a great deal of general information. The school building occupied by the agent and employés as the agency is in good repair and condition.

The health of the tribe for the past year has been generally good. I have to report several deaths and six births. Inclosed herewith I respectfully submit the statistical information called for.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY, STATE OF KANSAS,
September 12, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Department under date of July 15, 1882, I submit herewith my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency. The statistics which accompany this report will give an accurate view of the industrial and social condition of the three separate tribes of Indians within the jurisdiction of this agency.

The Pottawatomie Agency embraces all the Indians located in Kansas, consisting of the Kickapoos, Prairie band of Pottawatomies, and Chippewa, and Munsee. The Kickapoos are located in the northern part of the State, in Brown County, on a reserve numbering 20,273 acres, about 5 miles north from Kansas Central Railway, of which about four-tenths is of a superior quality of land for farming purposes and the remainder is unsurpassable for pasturage. The reserve is well watered by springs and running streams, and affords an abundance of timber for the use of that tribe.

The Kickapoo Indians have under cultivation about 1,600 acres, which is well fenced by rail and wire fences. The tribe numbers 228 persons on reserve; thirty persons of this tribe are associated with the Mexican Kickapoos, and will probably never return. The industrious members of this tribe have raised very good crops of every kind planted. From ninety acres of spring wheat sown about 1,600 bushels were yielded, and their corn crop will yield about 8,000 bushels. They are at present industriously employed preparing their hay for winter. Some have theirs already secured. As there is an abundance of very fine grass this season, they contemplate making a larger amount than heretofore; the aggregate will be 1,500 tons.

These Indians can nearly all understand and converse in our language. They have their little homes arranged very neatly; they all live in houses, either log or frame; they all have young orchards; some have orchards that already yield fruit. They mostly all wear citizens' clothing, and seem resigned to the fact that they must adopt the white man's customs. But there are some exceptions. There are a few who speak and understand the English language comparatively well, but who use their intelligence to a disadvantage by infusing their bad motives among the balance of the tribe by opposing the school, their church, agricultural pursuits, encouraging feasting and dances, and occasionally manifesting ill feeling toward their white neighbors.

The Prairie Band of Pottawatomies, from whom this agency is named, are located on a reserve eleven miles square, containing 77,357.57 acres of very fine land. The reserve is situated 12 miles north from the Union Pacific Railway, within the boundaries of Jackson County, and is one of the finest tracts of farming and grazing country west of the Missouri River, which renders agricultural pursuits their most available means of self-support, and which it has been my aim to develop on a substantial basis. The Kickapoo and Pottawatomie reserves are very similar in all respects. There are a few exceptions, but the Pottawatomies as a tribe realize the necessity of getting their living from the soil and are industrious; they seem to take pride in establishing their homes and making them comfortable. All have fields, while some are small a greater portion have large and well-tended fields. Some of the corn planted and tended by these Indians is as fine as I have seen, and will yield as much per acre as any in this section. They will have an aggregate amount of about 12,000,

bushels, and have raised and thrashed 2,000 bushels of oats and 500 bushels of spring wheat. This tribe of Prairie Band of Pottawatomies numbers on reserve 405 persons, and 280 are living with the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin and 40 with the Mexican Kickapoos at the Sac and Fox Agency, in the Indian Territory.

The Confederate Band of Chippewa and Munsee Indians are situated in Franklin County, Kansas, about 7 miles from Ottawa City, on a reserve containing 4,395 acres, held by certificate title. These Indians have their small homes and well-tended fields. They all live in houses, wear citizen's clothing, and nearly all converse in our language. There is on that reserve a small school conducted under the Moravian Missionary Society, which is attended by the children of this small band of Chippewa and Munsee Indians, comprising 65 persons.

Evidences of gradual improvement are discernible each year among the three tribes in this agency. Intelligence is increasing among them in a progressive degree, and many of them are looking forward with interest to their individual improvement and their general advancement toward civilization by the abandonment of their aboriginal customs. The more intelligent Indians foresee the necessity as well as the advantage of such a course, and evince an earnest anxiety for its consummation.

The health of the Indians for the year has been generally good. No epidemics have prevailed; no disease prevailing to any great extent excepting fever and chills. The reservations being situated in rather high localities make the climate very healthy, and there is comparatively little sickness among these Indians, and that which may prevail is attended almost entirely by white physicians.

I am happy to state that a very friendly feeling exists between these Indians and the white settlers adjoining their reservations. There are, of course, isolated cases of differences between the two races, but such cases are neither very frequent nor very grievous and have been easily adjusted; but some trouble was caused by whisky by both the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. It is a very difficult matter to find from what source an Indian gets whisky. I have thoroughly investigated several cases and succeeded in preventing it to some extent, though not entirely.

We have two industrial boarding-schools in this agency, one at the Pottawatomie and one at the Kickapoo Reserve. It is gratifying to be able to report some progress in this, the most important work. The education given has been practical, and with a view to fit the pupils for the duties of life which will devolve upon them as men and women, in which state they will be far in advance of what their fathers were. Aside from knowledge obtained in school the child is taught industrial pursuits with a view to make him a producer and a laborer, without which man becomes abnormal, the great fundamental principle upon which is based progress, science, and learning. The education of an Indian without instilling into him the grand necessity of self-support is violating the great principle upon which the progress of the world is based. The girls are taught all kinds of house-work, such as cooking, washing, and ironing, cutting and making their garments. The boys are taught work pertaining to farming, caring for stock, cutting wood, &c., all of which the pupils are very willing in doing and take great pride in trying to do their work well. The two schools are run precisely alike. Though the attendance was only 51, and does not comprise all the children at proper age to attend school, and is not as large as should be, it is not because their parents oppose the school. With the exception of a few of the older members, there is an increased desire on the part of the Indian parents to send their children to school; a number who were heretofore silent are supporting the school at present; none openly oppose the school, but are silent in sending. The Indian parents visit the school very frequently, and seem proud and much pleased with their children's advancements. I have tried to impress upon their minds the necessity and explained to them their situation here closely connected with white settlers, and the extreme need of their being educated, and have talked very severely about the attendance at the two schools until they seem to comprehend and acknowledge the advantage of education to some extent.

The buildings at the Pottawatomie school are all very good except the boarding-house, which is very old and poorly arranged, and needs a great deal of repairing to be at all comfortable. There is a school-house, laundry, milk-house and barn, all of which are large and commodious. The farm attached to the school contains 63 acres, which is well tended by the farmer and school boys. They have 4 horses, 83 cattle and 15 hogs. The buildings at the Kickapoo school are, as a lot, very poor, having suffered very much the past few years from old age and decay. I intend repairing them before the approaching winter sufficiently to enable the occupants to pass the winter. There is attached to that school 35 acres for farming purposes, 45 cattle, and 8 hogs.

We thus have 1,046 Indians belonging to the three tribes entitled by treaty stipulations to occupy 107,778 acres of land. Of this number, 40 Kickapoos and 41 Chippewa and Munsee Indians occupy allotted lands; the Pottawatomies all hold in common.

In addition to the Indians heretofore named, about 150 Sac and Fox Indians, be-

longing to the Sac and Fox Agency in the Indian Territory, continue to reside in Kansas, near Osage City. Though their absence from their agency deprives them of their tribal rights, they still persist in remaining at their present location.

I think the Indians are making some improvements, both mentally and morally. Many of their old customs and superstitions cling to them, but we are gradually weeding them out and turning their thoughts into other channels. The schools are doing a good work. The work of the elevation of the Indian must be done by this and the future generations.

If I may be permitted to make the suggestion, the Indian should take his lands in severalty inalienable for a number of years, which would stimulate his desire to accumulate, as well as to individualize him, elevate his manhood, and have a tendency to break down chiefdom and destroy that brotherhood which exists in holding their land in common; also his annuities be paid to him at longer intervals, guarded strictly, to be expended judiciously for his agricultural benefit; then, in my mind, will there be open a direct road toward solving the Indian problem.

Very respectfully,

H. C. LINN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, *September* 1, 1882.

SIR: The regularly appointed agent not having assumed charge of the agency, it will devolve upon me to furnish the annual report for the year ending August 31, 1882.

This agency is located in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and the two tribes of Indians (Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri), which comprise it live on lands contiguous to each other, the total area being upward of 22,000 acres of excellent soil for agricultural and grazing purposes. Several streams of water pass through it, and a goodly portion is in timber, rendering the tract more desirable than much of the country that surrounds it.

Where the crops have been properly tilled we will this season have a large yield of grain, much more wheat being raised than will be necessary for our own use. There is also every indication of a good supply of corn, and ample hay has been gathered, it is presumed, to meet our wants, while the Indians have from their farms sold a large amount to the neighboring settlers. Indeed this has been a propitious year, and many of the Indians are making the best of the opportunity.

They have generally lived on amicable terms with the surrounding settlements, and no case has come to our knowledge of any difficulty where the provocation was not on the side of the whites. We have found them to be patient and submissive, until submission ceases to be a virtue, and in many cases where they have been forbearing under trying circumstances a spirited white man would have sought redress.

The baneful effects of intoxicating drinks very frequently make themselves strikingly manifest. There are but few of the Indians who will not drink, and many of them imbibe to excess. There is an element in the lower order of white society that clandestinely furnishes them with drink, for which they receive a recompense, and although the law attaches severe penalties for furnishing an Indian liquor it is rarely we hear of any one being convicted for such an offense, the Indian scarcely ever proving a valuable witness and other evidence being rarely obtainable. In the few cases where there has been conviction the lightest possible sentence was imposed, and the courts have become abettors to the crime rather than endeavoring to properly punish the offenders.

The agitation of the question of moving to the Indian Territory, which a portion of the tribe occasionally stirs up, has had its detrimental effect, many of the energetic ones not being willing to continue the improvement of their farms unless they are satisfied that their labors shall be for the benefit of their posterity, and the government being unwilling to allow funds for permanent improvements until the question of removal is settled has had the effect to still further dampen the ardor of those who are disposed to improve. Some of the Indians have, however, from their private purses furnished means for the building of granaries, &c., and considering the state of affairs our people have done much better than we had anticipated, and some of them deserve praise for the energy they have displayed. The fine crop we have this year raised is furnishing the disaffected ones with an unanswerable argument that this land cannot be excelled in fertility, and if able to judge from the want of enthusiasm just now manifested on the removal question I would say that its advocates are gradually diminishing.

The industrial boarding-school has been in successful operation for 10 months dur-

ing the year, with an average of twenty-four during that period. The advance of the children in the various departments has been marked, and with this training continued these girls will not only possess the rudiments of an education, but will become familiar with the duties of the sewing and cooking room, laundry, and general housekeeping, and we trust these boys when they have arrived at maturer years will be able to fill creditably honorable stations in life. Previous to the past season there have been two schools in operation, one for each tribe, but that for the Sac and Fox Indians being small it was deemed best to consolidate it with the Iowas, and the results attending the change have been gratifying beyond expectation. The farm run in connection with the school furnishes more than enough meats and flour necessary for the scholars. A Sabbath-school has been in operation during the entire year, which is attended by many of the children and some of the parents, but we have not thus far been able to bring the bulk of the tribes within the pale of its influence.

The Iowa Indians number 131, an increase of one since last report. These people are well advanced in the ways of civilized life, and some of them are fully competent to care for themselves. They mostly have farms, with dwellings in good condition, orchards, and some small fruits; they generally conform to the ways and usages of civilized life. Some of their homes show as great a degree of neatness as those of their white neighbors, and they usually appear well dressed, but still there are many of them who work reluctantly and in whom there is room for great improvement in many particulars, but if thrown more on their own resources and not treated so much as children their advance will be more rapid. They mostly evince an interest in having their children educated, and not much difficulty is encountered in securing their attendance at school. Some of the Indian farmers have from 20 to 30 acres of wheat and an equal quantity of corn.

The Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians who occupy the finest portion of the reserve, number 70, an increase of 7 since former report. They are not so far advanced in agricultural pursuits, but generally have fields of corn, and, in two or three instances, will be fully supplied with wheat. Financially they are better off than their neighbors, the Iowas, and, not feeling the necessity for personal exertion, their progress toward civilized life is correspondingly retarded. They have generally opened out farms for themselves, have good houses, and in some cases stabling for their horses. The country they possess is particularly fine, and if there is only the will the way is certainly open for them to possess homes surrounded with all the comforts of civilized life. They have generally been prompt in sending their children to school, and seem to appreciate the labors in their behalf.

Many of the members of these tribes are desirous of having lands given to them in severalty, and it would seem to be to their best interests if such an object could be consummated; with proper restrictions, of course, preventing them from disposing of the same, either through sale or by lease. They will then know that the homes they have and lands they cultivate can be transmitted to their children, and, as personal ownership generally carries with it greater interest and responsibility, they will feel the necessity of depending upon their own exertions after government aid has been withdrawn.

Very respectfully,

AUGUSTUS BROSIUS,
Farmer in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Ypsilanti, Mich., October 12, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report of the Mackinac Agency, for the year ending August 31, 1882. I assumed charge September 1 last, succeeding Col. George W. Lee, deceased. My report will necessarily be brief, because of the short time I have been agent.

The locations where the Indians are living are so widely scattered that it is impossible for the agent to obtain a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the Indian affairs without personally visiting them. This I have so far been unable to do, notwithstanding I have obtained the requisite authority. Some time during the coming month I expect to visit all the principal points where Indians are settled, and inform myself as thoroughly as possible as to all the questions of interest concerning them, their needs, and how they can be met with the most benefit to them and advantage to the service, and how their interests can be best conserved in such a way as most to promote their happiness and comfort and to make them valuable citizens.

The Indians have followed their agricultural pursuits with no special interruptions The season has been an excellent one, though somewhat wet; the wheat and oat crops have been slightly injured by the damp weather, but still the yield is considerably

above the average. The Indians have sustained something of a set-back in the loss of their farmer, who has retired because of a lack of funds to support him in this position. This was very unfortunate, as they need some one upon whom they can lean and follow, not having the genius naturally to make of themselves very independent farmers, as their judgment is not of sufficient reliability.

In the matter of health they have apparently kept at about the normal standard, with the one exception of a scourge of small-pox, which swept over the little village of Hannahville, or Cedar Creek, where out of some two hundred inhabitants as many as twenty died, the mortality being most among the children.

The main source of civilization among the Indians is undoubtedly their education as derived through the schools, and these are progressing with gratifying success. The teachers attend faithfully to their labors, and exert an excellent influence. The attendance during the year has been very good, and has shown a decided tendency to increase this fall. The parents are showing more earnestness in their desire to have their children attend school.

It has been found necessary to abandon for the present the school which was located at Hannahville, the occasion, as stated above, being the descent of small-pox upon the place, which disease attacked with special fatality the scholars attending the schools and decimated their ranks. At the same time the teacher, a native, who had come highly recommended from Canada, succumbed to his passion for liquor, and was so constantly under its influence as to be utterly unfitted for his work. He was therefore immediately discharged. These two causes served to break up the school effectually, and it has not been deemed best as yet to reopen it. The late agent, Colonel Lee, seemed to have entertained the intention of continuing the school.

One of the most encouraging signs of advancement is the increasing appreciation among the older Indians of the great benefit of education to themselves and their children, and their desire to sustain the schools and found new ones wherever practicable. There comes now an urgent request from the Iroquois Indians, at Bay Mills, that a school be located there, and the Indians are so thoroughly in earnest that they pledge themselves to care for a portion of the teacher's salary and to provide necessary fuel. This is a point where once was founded a school, which the Indians allowed to go down because of their indifference and lack of patronage. They have come to realize their short-sightedness, and are determined, if possible, to retrieve their error.

The condition of the agency affairs is, on the whole, satisfactory and conducive to encouragement.

Very respectfully submitted,
Your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINNESOTA,
September 1, 1882.

SIR: The White Earth Agency is a broad field of labor, containing the Red Lake, Leech Lake, and White Earth reservations. In compliance with the established custom of the department, I herewith submit this my first annual report and inclose statistics of these three different reserves under my charge.

Upon assuming control, October 1, 1881, I found affairs in a rather disorganized state. The former agent, desirous of being relieved, had made little or no preparation for the coming winter. Very little hay had been harvested, and not a pound of grain on hand to supply the stock. After taking the necessary steps to secure a late crop, I went to Red Lake Reserve, about 80 miles north of here, where I found affairs in about the same condition. After returning to White Earth, I started for Leech Lake, overland, a distance of about 100 miles, as the road runs, and 65 miles north of Brainard. I was very much discouraged to find matters no better there, the present overseer having been only one month in charge. With the existing discouragements, I was fully impressed that much hard work must be done to accomplish satisfactory results to the department as well as to myself.

It was then time for the regular annuity payment. I was besieged from every quarter by the Indians as to when they would receive the money due them. I could give them no assurance, as my late arrival in the field of labor had delayed the estimate of funds, which should have been sent months before. But, on the last day of November, I was notified that the department had placed to my credit an amount sufficient to meet the obligations, so that during the inclement months of December and January I was actively engaged in payment of annuities, which should have been done in October, the usual time for the Indians to assemble for that purpose;

and, beside, any delay or irregularity in the payments only tend to increase their dissatisfaction towards the agent. It is difficult to make them understand that the man who does them the greatest amount of justice is the one most faithful to the government. This clamor, with the general confusion of affairs, was no small discouragement to a new agent, unfamiliar with the routine; and now, with a little more experience, it is a matter of surprise that these duties were performed with any degree of satisfaction.

The boarding and day school at White Earth is fairly attended, and the scholars evince a general desire to progress and become educated. Changes have been made recently which I am sure will show marked improvements for the coming year. The average attendance during the 9 months it was in session was 45, and the largest attendance during that time was 67. One great drawback to the pupils here is the lack of compulsory education. If the scholar feels aggrieved at any rule enforced by the teacher he leaves the school and returns to his home. The parents, while they appreciate in some degree the importance of education, seem unwilling to have their children under the restraint that is necessary in all well-ordered schools. They are allowed perfect freedom in their sports and amusements after school and work hours, and a growing tendency to refinement is noticeable in their games. We start this year with a corps of teachers competent and desirious to advance them rapidly in their various studies and all useful employments. In the selection of teachers I consider good government and even temper essential qualifications, for, with an Indian's strong aversion to compulsory rules, it requires firmness with the kindest treatment to bring successful results. I believe, from my observations during the past year, it is better for the teacher to be wholly ignorant of the Indian language, as the scholar is then obliged to learn the English to make himself understood.

A strong effort will be made the coming year to teach the older ones the use of tools and industrial pursuits generally. This important feature has been almost entirely neglected.

In morals the Indians are steadily improving and about as law-abiding and conscientious as the same number of white men. As a general thing they recognize the authority of the agent in prohibiting vice and immorality. The police force I consider a most valuable aid in the enforcement of law and order. They have so far been diligent and faithful to execute all orders assigned them. Our temperance laws are rigid, and but few cases of drunkenness, and these offenders have shown no disposition to repeat the offense.

The growing interest for agricultural pursuits is gratifying, and a most distinctive feature in their civilization. During the past year the estimated rods of fencing built is 12,352, and estimated number bushels of wheat raised is 34,919. Great care has been taken to make estimates as correctly as possible, and rose-colored statements have been ignored in making up statistics. The mixed population are much more active in agriculture than the "full bloods." I believe much good to the Indian may be derived from the example of the half-breeds in the way of agriculture.

I would respectfully suggest to the department, the better to encourage agriculture among these Indians, that less expense be incurred in the matter of furnishing provisions, and the money expended in agricultural implements and cattle, and such articles as are now needed to facilitate the raising and harvesting of crops, to be distributed among those most in need of assistance. At the time of this writing I am greatly embarrassed for want of more agricultural implements wherewith to harvest the grain. From the present indications much of the grain of the Indians must be lost, notwithstanding my best efforts to the contrary. The cradles and thrashing-machine estimated for last spring have not yet arrived, leaving me short in time of need. The cause of this pressing need is the sudden ripening of all the grain at about one time, the weather having been very hot and dry for the last ten days.

On this reservation the Indians are building for themselves good houses and I am sorry that I am not able to furnish them as much lumber for that purpose as they wish, and I hope with the sanction of the department to cut this winter a sufficient quantity of logs so that I may better aid them in the future.

I am much encouraged at the close of the year for the future prospects of the Chippewas; I am convinced with patient effort in teaching them, and honest dealing to inspire them with confidence, their civilization will be as far advanced in a few years as the department could expect. I have thrown them upon their own efforts more than has been the custom, and believe the change has proved judicious. Such labor was rather distasteful at first, but now at the close of the season they look with much pride on the results of their own labor.

The earnest missionary labors of the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, of the Episcopal Church, on these reservations are now, as they have ever been, of the most progressive and encouraging character. These people have about completed a handsome and substantial stone church, which will soon be dedicated to the service of the Master by Bishop Whipple, the time-honored, devoted friend of the Indian.

Father Aloysius, of the Catholic Church, although a young man, labors with untiring zeal, and his ministrations have resulted in large accessions to the church. They have completed a new brick church and school-house, which will add much to their credit and the advancement of his people.

Dr. C. P. Allen, our faithful physician, reports the sanitary condition of this reservation generally good. Diphtheria prevailed at Red Lake in the early spring, but disappeared as the weather became warmer. This climate is dry and healthy, and but for the careless exposure of the Indians they would live to a good old age.

The matter of awards for damages on the Winnebagoshish and Leech Lake dams made by the commission sent by the department has been a subject of much agitation and vexation among all the Indians, as they claim that they have not been consulted as they should have been in this matter. I am now making preparations to visit those points to disburse amount of damages assessed by the commission, and the prospects do not look very propitious for a satisfactory settlement.

The agitation of the question in Congress of consolidating all the Chippewa Indians in the State on White Earth Reserve is in my opinion a step in the right direction, as the lands both around Leech and Red lakes are not fitted by nature for farming. I have been importuned at different times by individual Indians who desire to remove to White Earth Reserve if I could promise them sufficient aid. I have always given them encouragement, as I have felt it was the initiatory step in this great movement desired by the department. If these Indians could be settled on these rich prairie lands, it would afford them a permanent home and induce them to become self-supporting in the near future, and inculcate in them a feeling of independence only known to a self-supporting people. I have urged on these people to rely on themselves for support, and that labor is more honorable than to be looking to the Great Father for aid and sustenance.

Very respectfully,

C. P. LUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MINNESOTA,
August 11, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to forward my sixth annual report of the transactions at this agency, and the present condition of the Indians under my charge.

During its progress the year has been marked by several new features. The winter was the first in the history of the agency that the tribes had spent in its vicinity. The winter hunt of 1880 and 1881 having been unsuccessful and the buffalo scarce, information was given of their determination to remain at home the following winter. When it is kept in view that the annual appropriation for their support never was sufficient to furnish them with food for half the year and had to be supplemented by game taken, or such root crops as the severe climate enabled a few to raise, this relying on the agency for the deficiency in the chase became a serious matter, further complicated by a reduction in the appropriation. On the full facts of the case and of their (the Indians) exact condition being brought under the consideration of the department, an addition to the food supplies was made and the winter passed without any actual suffering.

PROGRESS.

In preparation for remaining at home, they were advised to use the summer in building log cabins for occupation in winter, and to select suitable locations for having small farms. They at once entered on the work and, with such aid as the employés gave, cut logs in the mountains. These were hauled some twenty miles on wagons or run down the river to the saw-mill. The work was so industriously pushed on, that in the course of the year, one hundred and thirty additional cabins of solid construction were erected mainly by Indian labor; the agency carpenter in a few instances cutting the door and window openings, and in all cases making the doors and window frames.

Indians display wonderful imitative skill and taste in furnishing their houses. They keep them clean and neat, beds made up, floors swept, and the few articles of furniture they possess are usually in place. In their dress there is an increased approach to a civilized costume.

AGRICULTURE.

As the spring approached the Indians were urged to break up as much ground as possible, and to plant root crops. Plows and harrows were lent them, and the as-

sistance of the farmer with that of the strong agency horses, when their ponies were not equal to the task, was given them. They were also told that seed would be furnished them in sufficient quantities to plant all the ground they would prepare, on condition that they should return the same amount of seed when their crops matured. This work was carried on with commendable energy. Eight tons of potatoes, also some turnip seeds were distributed among one hundred and five Indians who had prepared patches of ground varying in size from one-half to eight acres. The crops now look well and promise an addition, although an extremely small one, to their food supply. From want of cellarage, only what the agency root-house will contain can be preserved for next year's seed.

In all work the agency requires the Indians are an efficient help, such as cutting and hauling firewood, also saw logs, from the mountains and hauling in hay from the nearest hay-field which is some ten miles from the agency. Our hay crop will be abont one hundred tons. The Indians use their own ponies in hauling, and soon become fair teamsters.

The rigor of the winters and the dry atmosphere of the summers present many difficulties in farming not known in more genial climates. This extreme dryness causes irrigation to be indispensible. For stock raising this reservation is well adapted, and that employment is more agreeable to the Indians than any other.

MISSIONARY.

Heathen superstitions and practices, many of them of a cruel description, present difficulties in the way to civilization, but there is no doubt of their giving way under the faithful labors of a Christian teacher who would live among them and acquire their language. The instruction of such a teacher would commend itself to their intelligence. They appreciate the religion that requires them to have clean faces and hands rather than one that does not. The denomination from which these Indians have a right to expect missionary help has, until the present time, failed to meet its responsibilities, and repeated appeals to it have been disregarded.

EDUCATIONAL.

The day-school has been well attended and the pupils make fair progress. Their quickness and intelligence equals that of white children, while they are more tractable and more easily kept in order. Often the daily attendance is from eighty to ninety, and yet two female teachers have no difficulty in keeping order. They enjoy the exercises of the school, and as they advance in knowledge their intelligence increases. Arithmetic is quickly taken up, but in English they are slower; and when that language is understood they are unwilling to use it. An object lesson is to them a season of enjoyment, and they display a natural facility in drawing and copying.

Preparations are nearly complete for opening a boarding-school, and much good is looked for in having even a few pupils constantly separated from the degrading influences of their lodges and houses.

POLICE.

The police are moderately efficient, and improve as they become better acquainted with their duties. Order is kept in their camps, and serious offences are rare. One of the most serious was an assault with a club. At first the victim's skull was supposed to have been fractured, but subsequently the wound was found to be less dangerous. The culprit was arrested and brought to trial. He admitted his guilt, but was very penitent, saying that his heart was good toward the man he had struck.

Three young men returned to the reservation from a raid toward the Bear Paw Mountains, bringing with them three branded horses, two guns, and a field-glass, which they had stolen. Both the men and property were brought in promptly by the police, and, on separate examination, the same story of the theft was told, namely, that the horses and other things had been taken from half-breeds and Indians. The thieves were found to belong across the line, and were immediately sent home. The property is as yet unclaimed.

When horses are stolen from neighboring tribes, as they say in retaliation for thefts committed on these tribes, the police are lukewarm in their efforts to restore the property or to have the thieves punished. This thieving is considered Indian justice; they are willing to make exchanges of stolen property, and promise to stop the evil, but the details are difficult to agree upon. There is a prospect of better means being taken to stop these raids.

Two Indians were killed by a white man named Jackson during the winter, on the Teton River, 38 miles from the reservation, under the following circumstances: The Indians were returning toward their homes, but when passing Jackson's place—he

had some stolen horses in his possession said to belong to Indians—they stopped to talk upon the subject. Jackson had nothing to say, but at once opened fire upon them. They returned the fire, and all three were killed.

GENERAL TOPICS.

The wealth of these Indians lies in their ponies. During the winter they suffered serious loss. A cutaneous disease appeared among the horses for which no remedy could be procured, and because of it about half of the horses these Indians owned died. One chief lost sixty out of a band of eighty. The disease is again making its appearance, and by next spring most of the few horses left will probably succumb to it.

For the past three years there has been a steady decrease in the number of Indians claiming support at this agency. These Indians—Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegans—are consolidated and known as Piegans, and form part of the same family across the line in the Dominion of Canada. There, however, they are in distinct tribes. Until within three years no rations or annuities were given by the Dominion Government, and the attraction of the rations and annuities here naturally enticed their relatives from the north. This immigration greatly increased the length of our roll. Since the giving of rations and money annuities at the north, at Fort McLeod, was commenced, the attractions have been in the other direction. The failure of buffalo on the American side has removed another inducement for the northern Piegans to come here. It would be a fair estimate to place the reduction from the above causes in the number of Indians charged to this agency during the time mentioned as from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

The general health has been good during the year, no contagious diseases having prevailed.

Reviewing the year's operations, while there is yet much to do, enough has been accomplished to afford encouragement for persevering efforts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, *September* 2, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at the Crow Agency, Montana, and of Indians under my charge. I will endeavor to state the exact condition of the Indians belonging to this agency. I receipted to my predecessor and assumed the management of affairs pertaining to the Crows on the first day of the present year.

At the time of my arrival there were very few Indians at or in the vicinity of the agency, they being out hunting buffalo, as has been their custom during the late fall and winter. As soon as the annuity goods had been all received—some three or four weeks after my arrival—I fixed a day to issue the same, and sent out word in every direction for the Crows to come into the agency, but did not succeed in getting them all together until the last week in April, when the issue was made.

The goods were excellent in quality but somewhat less in quantity than the previous year, and there was some complaint from the chiefs, who said that after they had made the division among their respective bands nothing was left for themselves. It being impossible to subdivide the annuity goods received at this agency among the individual members of the nation, or even to the heads of families, they were divided in proportion to the number of persons in each band, and delivered to the acknowledged chief of each band, who then and there distributed the goods to their people in the presence of the military inspector, Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, myself, and many witnesses. I suppose this manner of issuing annuities will have to continue as long as issue is made in goods, although it is contrary to the policy of the Department of the Interior, which is that these bands or tribes shall be broken up as rapidly as possible.

I presume that I come to live with these people with somewhat different feelings than most agents who have been in charge of this agency during the years that have passed. I do not doubt that other agents have been as sincerely desirous of persuading these Indians to settle down to a civilized life as myself, but having been born, and I may say raised among the Indians, I am enabled to think about all matters pertaining to their welfare from an Indian stand-point, always keeping in mind, however, what is justly due to outside parties. An Indian agent to be successful must feel an interest in all the affairs of his Indians, even their small affairs. To do so is to take upon oneself a wearisome task.

The Crow Reservation appears on the map to be of considerable extent, no less than one hundred and fifty miles from east to west, and thirty-five to ninety miles from north to south, but by far the greater portion is comprised of low mountains or high plateau, fit only for grazing. Very much of the low lands along the streams is so rocky as to be worthless for farming purposes. No mines of precious metals are known to exist on the Crow Reservation, but it is expected that they will yet be discovered in the mountains in the western part.

Judging from what everybody says, this agency is located upon that portion of the reservation that is least adapted to settling the Crows down permanently to farming. There cannot be found in the vicinity of this agency a sufficient quantity of arable lands to allot to even the heads of families under the treaty of 1868. Also in respect to climate I am informed that the present location is the most unfavorable. A range of high mountains extending from east to west, from which the snow never disappears, shuts off the southerly winds, and this (together with the greater altitude of the present location) causes the season to be two or three weeks later in the spring, and the snow to come as much earlier in the fall than in the valleys toward the eastern part of the reservation. For these reasons, and other substantial reasons, it is the opinion of every person who is acquainted with the situation that it would be much better for the Crows if their agency was removed to the valley of the Little or Big Horn River.

The agency buildings are ample in dimensions for all our needs, but are in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The outer row of adobe bricks has, in several places, been entirely washed away next to the ground by the dropping of the water from the eaves, and nearly all the buildings will require new roofs during next summer. The home building alone is much too small, but we shall build an addition before the snow falls.

The Indian cabins on my property return are of small value.

The table of statistics accompanying this report is not satisfactory to myself, because the figures in most instances are estimated. I think the estimates are low, excepting, perhaps, the number of Indians. No accurate enumeration of the Crows has been made, nor of their stock. The Crows are supposed to number about 3,500, and to have 12,000 to 14,000 ponies and mules, and it is by these they measure their wealth.

Of the 500 cattle put down in the statistics as belonging to Indians, only a very few actually belong to full-blooded Indians. Nearly all belong to the families of white men who are legally married to Indian women, and who have made homes for their families on the reservation. I can see no good result from issuing cattle to Indians who live in lodges and have no local habitation, although a few head have been issued to such Indians by my predecessor.

In regard to farming, I have had no difficulty in getting a larger number to work than I could manage and direct, or could provide with seed. The agency farm, which is long and rather narrow, was divided into twenty-four "lands," extending entirely across the field, which "lands" were assigned to the Indians in the order in which they came to work. Some of these "lands" were cultivated entirely by the individuals to whom they were assigned, but the most of them had each three or four friends to help them, so that on the twenty-four lands, and on the four small fields separate from the agency farm, and which were cultivated last year, ninety-six Indian men have actually labored. The most of these farmers were men who had grown to be old without having ever done anything that could be called labor, their only occupation up to this time having been hunting and going to war. These men have worked very well, and will be repaid by a bountiful crop of potatoes—which is the principal crop—and they will also have corn and all sorts of vegetables. I have also had two parties of Indians cutting hay on the Yellowstone to sell to the whites, the first time any Crows have attempted to do such work. The indications are that I shall have a much larger number of Indians farming next season than this. Quite a number who have never tried to farm yet, have come to me and asked me to put their names down in my book, and save them a piece of ground in our agency field for next season. Others, like Old Crow, came to me when they went out on their spring hunt and told me they expected that would be their last hunt; that they intended to farm next season. I hope to place every Indian who has a "land" assigned to him in our field this season, upon a ranch of his own, containing not less than ten acres broken to cultivate, in time to plant next season. In order to do this I shall have to build some houses for the Indians. I have already selected locations for thirteen families on separate ranches, and shall have no difficulty in locating quite a number of others. The failure of the contractor to fulfill his contract to break land is likely to interfere very seriously with our plans for next season.

The sanitary condition of the Crows is good. There have been a number of deaths, but it is supposed that the tribe is increasing rather than decreasing. The Crows themselves believe so. There have been no epidemics, although the rumor of small-pox along the Yellowstone, during the early part of summer, almost caused my farmers to stampede.

Our school is small, but it is a good beginning. I have thought it worse than useless to bring scholars into the school from the camp, and so the only Indian scholars we have are those that live with us in our home, which will accommodate but 20. They are good children, and it is my intention to watch over them until they are settled down in homes of their own. I do not expect that they will ever go back to the camp to live. I resolved, in the beginning, that I would discontinue issuing rations to the parents of any child who would take the child away from our home, or who would not return the child if it ran away. I find that it was a good thing to do.

As to the Crow people, it made me sick at heart, for a little while after my arrival, to see how little progress they have made toward civilization. Of the 3,500 Crows there is not one who can read and write understandingly, not more than 20 who can speak the English language at all—none of these very well—and not one of the chiefs or headmen who can speak our language at all. They are divided into two parties: one party is ready and willing to settle down, and live in houses and cultivate the soil and raise cattle, and are very impatient because the government does not build them some houses; the other party will not do this as long as they can live in any other way. For the former party I can say they are a good-hearted people. It is well known that they have always been good friends and allies to the whites, even to the extent of turning against the Nez Percés, with whom they had been, up to that time, very friendly. Of course, there can be not a word said in justification of the life they live; but I do not see how they can be condemned for that life, since it is the life they are created to by the Creator of all things. They have the same natural right to pursue those objects which bring them happiness that is guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution of the United States; but those objects which have always brought them happiness can no more be found, and they must adopt a civilized life or become a very wretched people. I believe I shall have no difficulty in persuading a larger number to adopt this new life, each year, than I can well manage and direct. No doubt they would all prefer to live the life they are created to, but many see that they cannot live that life much longer, and are now ready to give up their wild, roving life, and settle down permanently.

It remains for the government to make a forward movement. The first step is to find out and select and assign to the Crows the best part of their reservation, with the distinct understanding, which ought to be published abroad to their white neighbors, that they will never again be removed. The one great wrong that our government has done to the Indian race has been in forever removing them to the wilderness as civilization advanced, keeping them isolated from civilizing influences, and then condemning them because they do not become civilized. There is a case on record where a tribe of Indians had got fairly started toward civilization, with good houses, orchards, and stock. That tribe was so averse to removing to the west of the Missouri River, which was at that early day the far West, that it required ten commissions to be sent from Washington before they could persuade the Indians to sell their homes, and even then it was wrongfully accomplished. I sincerely hope the Crows may not have to pass through such an experience. In the beginning of our government the white race was the weaker party and could get possession of the lands belonging to the Indians only by making them presents, and in that way persuading them to remove to the West; but for fifty years at least that policy ought to have been discontinued. The government ought to have kept the various Indian tribes wherever found, allotted their lands to them, with the provision that they could not be conveyed or taken by process of court, for a long term of years. If this had been done, and they had been fairly paid for such of their lands as had been taken, and it should then appear that they could not endure civilization and were destined to become extinct, the most scrupulous humanitarian could have found no cause for complaint. Let this be done with the Crows, and if they have the right kind of an agent to manage their affairs they can be made good citizens.

In conclusion, I am glad to state that the spirit of progress seems at last to be dawning upon these people. This year, for the first time, they show a disposition to sell their ponies, to have some knowledge of money, to demand it in return for whatever they have to sell, instead of bartering as formerly, and when they have once got the money in their hands they hoard it more than any Indians I am acquainted with.

Very respectfully,

H. J. ARMSTRONG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, *September 4th*, 1882.

SIR: As directed, I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report from this reservation, which is occupied by the confederated tribes of Flatheads, Kootenays, and

Pend d'Oreilles. The reservation covers a considerable area of arable land, which is capable of yielding large crops of wheat, oats, barley, and corn, as also of vegetables of various kinds, and fruits of the hardier sorts. There are extensive forests of pine, fir, and tamarac, with some other useful timber on the mountain sides, and the valleys are cut by rapid rivers, clear brooks, and beautiful lakes, which lend a peculiar charm to the scenery; the whole furnishing homes for the Indians unsurpassed in all the broad domain of the great Northwest. It cannot therefore be a matter of wonder that this country is now looked upon with covetous eyes by advancing settlers, who are drawn hither by the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which has been located, and is now about to be built through the reservation.

A fierce spirit of opposition still prevails on the part of many of the Indians to the construction; they regarding the road as fatal to their interests, and the sure precursor of the abandonment of their homes and lands to the whites. On the 2d day of Se tember, 1882, Joseph K. McCammon, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, entered into an agreement with the confederated tribes resident on the Jocko or Flathead reservation:

That for the consideration hereinafter mentioned the said confederated tribes of Flatheads, Kootenays, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles do hereby surrender and relinquish to the United States all the right, title, and interest which they now have under and by virtue of the treaty of July 16, 1855, in and to all that part of the Jocko (or Flathead) Reservation situated in the Territory of Montana, and described as follows, namely: A strip of land not exceeding two hundred feet in width, that is to say, one hundred feet on each side of the line laid down on the map of definite location hereinbefore mentioned, wherever said line runs through said reservation, entering the same at or near the summit of Coriaccin Defile, passing by the valley of Finley Creek to the Jocko, along the Jocko to Pend d'Oreille River, down the valley of the Pend d'Oreille, and passing out of the reservation at or near the mouth of the Missoula River; said strip of land being intended to be used by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors, or assigns, as a right-of-way and road-bed, and containing thirteen hundred acres. An official copy of said map of definite location was on the day of the date hereof produced and shown to said Indians, in counsel assembled, was fully explained to them, and is attached to and made part of the agreement. Also the several pieces or parcels of land situated along and adjoining the said strip of land hereinbefore described, as the same are delineated on the five several plats or maps thereof, also produced and shown to said Indians, containing, exclusive of the strip of land hereinbefore mentioned, one hundred and thirty acres, the same being intended to be used by the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the purposes of station-houses, depots, sidings, &c. In consideration of such surrender and relinquishment of lands as aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to fourteen hundred and thirty acres, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the said confederated tribes of Flathead, Kootenay, and Pend d'Oreille Indians the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, being at the rate of eleven and $\frac{18}{100}$ dollars per acre, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the said confederated tribes, upon ratification of this agreement by Congress and necessary appropriations made therefor; the sum aforesaid to be expended for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

And for the considerations aforesaid the United States further stipulates and agrees, upon ratification of this agreement by Congress, and necessary appropriations therefor, to pay to the individual Indians, members of said confederated tribes, whose names appear on the schedule marked with the letter "K," the several sums set opposite their respective names, as full compensation for any damages to improvements or fenced or cultivated fields which they may sustain by reason of the surrender and relinquishment of said lands, or any part thereof, as aforesaid; such compensation to be expended for the benefit of such individual Indians, or paid to them in cash, in the proportions to which they may be severally entitled thereto, appearing by said schedule, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. All provisions of existing treaties with the confederated tribes of Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreille Indians not affected by this agreement to remain in full force and effect, and this agreement to be subject to ratification by Congress.

As the chief incentive to signing the foregoing agreement, the Indians received the promise of the honorable commissioner, Joseph K. McCammon, that he would urge upon the government the propriety of granting a desire, which they entertain very strongly, viz, that they should have ceded back to them that portion of the national domain lying between the present northern boundary of this reservation and the forty-ninth parallel, or what is generally known as the British line. It is a tract of country very mountainous, with numerous streams, having even the narrow valleys so densely timbered that there is very little probability of any desire being exhibited for many years on the part of the whites to occupy it to any appreciable extent. At present, on the whole tract, as far as I can learn, there are not more than eight bona-fide white settlers, perhaps not so many, and they are confined to one spot at the head of Flathead Lake. The Indians mentioned this state of affairs in support of their prayer that the grant should be made, saying, as above stated, that, with the exception of the open country at the head of Flathead Lake (which is a very small portion of the whole), the area asked for is unfit for white settlement, but, being fair trapping and fishing grounds, is well adapted to the wants and for the homes of Indians. Added to this, as there is scarcely any white travel through that portion of the country, they argue that they would be much more liable than now to be allowed to rest in peace.

The year has been a prosperous one for the Indians, as large yields have followed their tillage of the soil, which has been much increased over previous years, the plows and other agricultural implements furnished by the department having been in urgent demand.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is at present good, but during the year there has been some increase in the percentage of deaths. Many consider that their change of modes of living, from lodges to houses, and from their hitherto simple

food to the more complicated cookery of the white man, has an injurious effect on their health. Probably such is the case, as consumption is certainly the only disease with which they are much afflicted; but the decision of this question I am willing to leave to more scientific inquirers. Rumors prevail that small-pox has made its appearance in the town of Missoula, situated on the eastern border of the reservation. Should the disease spread, I fear the Indians here will greatly suffer, especially as the resident physician has intimated an intention of handing in his resignation at the end of the present quarter, on account of the late reduction of salary, which is now inadequate for the support of himself and family, and I very much doubt if I can well replace him for the amount now allowed by the department.

The missionary work on this reservation, as in the past, is conducted by the Jesuit priesthood of St. Ignatius Mission, and their efforts and exertions need no comment from me, as to them, to a very great extent, are due the peacefulness, good conduct, and prosperity of the Indians under my charge. Under the supervision of these fathers and the good Sisters of Providence, the industrial schools for boys and girls in connection with this agency have steadily improved, and for results will, I believe, compare favorably with any other institution of learning of a like kind, more especially if the amount of government assistance furnished is taken into consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
June 30, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report of matters pertaining to this agency.

RESERVATION.

Fort Belknap reservation is a tract of land extending from the 109th parallel westward to the Marias River, bounded on the north by Her Majesty's dominion and by the Missouri River on the south, containing nearly 3,700 square miles, 1,200 of which is appropriated by the Department of War as the site of Fort Assinaboine. This reservation possesses great natural advantages, is well watered, and in many parts well timbered. Naturally a grazing country, it still affords signs of rich mineral deposits, and the basin of the Milk River affords excellent facilities for agricultural pursuits. These facts render the reservation attractive to all who visit it. The Milk River divides it into nearly equal parts from west to east, and Belknap Agency is nearly in the center of the reservation upon its south bank. Here, with slight expense in establishing irrigation, we possess facilities for agriculture and grazing that are unexcelled in the Territory as well as in many of the States. Surrounded by elevated lands, we are favored with mild winters, light falls of snow, and rarely a blizzard. The winter last past was exceedingly mild, no snow whatever, and very little severe weather.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

During the early part of last spring I caused a census to be taken of all Indian families under my supervision, with the following result: Gros Ventres, 950; Assinaboines, 750; total of both tribes, 1,700. Since that time upwards of 100 have come in from Wolf Point, many of whom were formerly upon the rolls of this agency, so the exact number is still uncertain. Owing to their vibrating between this place and Wolf Point and the impossibility of gathering exact statistics of births and deaths, an absolute statement of numbers is rendered impossible. At the present time, considering those who have returned from Wolf Point and the gain in the percentage of births over deaths, I have nearly 1,850 Indians under my care.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings of this agency are composed entirely of logs. The warehouse, stables, carpenter shop, and store-rooms are newly built of hewn logs, and are commodious and comfortable buildings for the purpose for which they were erected. The residences are very poor, being poorly built at first and having stood for many years, they being the original buildings at this place, and it is an impossibility to render them habitable any longer than for the present season, and I most urgently recommend that immediate steps be taken to erect new and suitable buildings at this place.

FOREIGN INDIANS AND HALF-BREEDS.

During the latter part of last fall and all winter the country along the lower portion of Milk River, where the main herd of buffalo wintered, was occupied by large numbers of Crees, other foreign Indians, and half-breeds, to the exclusion and great detriment of our own Indians, who fear them when they are in excess of their own numbers. The military expeditions from Fort Assinaboine into that locality dispersed them several times, and eventually, by means of a permanent camp there, has succeeded in nearly ridding the country of them, and did valuable service in protecting our Indians from foreign depredation and in preventing the destruction of their game, for which the officers of Fort Assinaboine deserve and have our high esteem and our heartfelt thanks.

AGRICULTURE.

In comparison with last year my report in this connection will be unfavorable, owing to an extremely dry season and no means of irrigating. We put 200 acres of land into crops last spring as follows: Oats, 60 acres; potatoes and corn, 50 each; 5 into wheat, and 35 into pumpkins, turnips, and small vegetables. Owing to the season, we will gather only about one-third crop of potatoes and corn, and of the balance, oats are a total failure, but a fair product from the garden.

Although this season has been so unpropitious, I am not shaken in my belief that this country is an excellent one for agricultural purposes, especially for small grains. The adversity of this season could easily, with a certain amount of expense, have been averted by means of irrigation, without which no man depends upon a crop in Montana with absolute certainty, and that these Indians in a few years, with sufficient broken land and irrigating ditches, will produce their own flour. Give them a sufficient number of good heifers and bulls, and they will at the same time produce their own beef. Of course a grist-mill is necessary to convert their wheat into flour, and we have several excellent sites upon Milk River for one. When we provide this people with these advantages we lay a broad basis upon which to build and from which to expect. We take one gigantic stride toward making them self-sustaining.

INDIAN FARMING.

Seventy-five or one hundred families have remained permanently at the agency all summer, while the main body have been away on the chase. These have been very useful and have done much good work in cultivating their small patches of land. I divided the land under cultivation into nearly 300 equal lots, and each lot contains potatoes, corn, and some small vegetables, and have so apportioned them among the Indians that all will receive benefit, and realize the benefit derived therefrom; and by insisting that they shall do a certain amount of work gratuitously in order to possess the crop, I can reconcile the Indian readily to what he formerly looked upon as degradation, and cultivate within him a desire for the proceeds of his labor, which will lead him from his state of originality to an agricultural life.

We prevailed upon them last year to cure and stack a small amount of hay for their horses during the winter, and they were so well pleased with the result that they, of their own volition, left the chase this season, came in, and put up several stacks of hay for the coming winter, both tribes taking much interest in the work.

The Assinaboines show greater adaptability for farming and for work of any kind than the Gros Ventres; they do more farm work, and work more for hire, and undoubtedly will excel the Gros Ventres in becoming an agricultural people, for which vocation they show considerable preference.

It is pleasant to notice that instead of the work being done as heretofore by the women it is almost universally done by the men, relieving their wives and daughters of the burdens they formerly bore, and in this respect, as well as in various others, adopting the ways of the whites.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE WHITES.

As in the past, so are these Indians to-day, distinctly characterized by their friendly and good-natured demeanor toward the whites. It has ever been my aim to impress upon their minds the idea that they were the objects of the best wishes of all white men; that they would in all cases respect and defend their rights, and always be their friends. The past neglect of their reservation, the foreign Indians and half-breeds having been allowed to come here and destroy their game, and remain on their hunting ground unmolested, with the inactivity of the proper military authority, had caused them to be doubtful, but the judicious and active course pursued by the military of Fort Assinaboine during the last ten months against this source of trouble, has served to remove all doubts and has made them, I believe, greater friends to the

white race, and they will remain so under adverse circumstances. The only thing that will ever cause trouble with these people and make them inimical to the whites will be the white man's insidious acts and his violated agreements.

They have for the last twelve months remained strictly upon their own reservation and have encroached upon no one. The stealing of white men's horses has practically ceased, and when a white man's horse is brought into their camp by other Indians or they see them in their possession they universally report the fact to me and assist me in their recovery.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished us last year taken in connection with the products of their farming and the proceeds of the chase were ample to provide for their every want. They seemed pleased with the management of the year, and were happy, peaceable, and contented.

The half-breed, as of old, traded them out of part of their clothing, yet they did not suffer as they had a good supply of robes, and our issue of blankets was generous. I have continually striven as best I could to stop this traffic whereby our Indians exchange their ready-made clothing, issued to them by government with the half-breeds for worthless articles, but with poor success; and not until lately, and that by the assistance of the military, have I become master of the situation. I now belive I can, partially if not fully, eradicate that evil.

POLICE.

Although the police force have done me considerable service in various ways that proved to be of value and have fully earned their pay by settling disputes, suppressing disorderly conduct in camp, recovering stolen or strayed property, and in numberless ways, they are not so effective as I could wish, yet yearly improving. Should they be reorganized, with a good reliable white man as their chief, they would constitute a power upon which an agent could positively rely and a bulwark of defense not easily broken down.

ILLICIT TRADE.

There has been considerable illicit trade carried on on the Missouri River, also, during the winter, on Milk River by half-breeds mostly, partly by white men and woodyard men, whisky being one of their chief stocks in trade. It did not interfere with our Indians, as by following my oft-repeated advice they kept away from it.

CRIMES.

Regarding crime, it is with pleasure unfeigned I can say that among the Indians who are cared for and fed at this agency, who are classified as wild and uncivilized—and justly, too—there has been but little crime of any nature to mar the record of the Gros Ventre and Assinaboine tribes for the fiscal year now closed, and the prospects of the future are as full of hope for a continuation of their good behavior as could be desired.

SCHOOLS.

In reporting the condition and improvement of our school I cannot make the favorable statements I would like, owing to the disadvantages under which we labor. The day-school has been continued as heretofore with an average attendance of twenty, this number being all our scanty room would accommodate. Taking into consideration the irregularity of the attendance and the fact that those who constitute the school for one month move away and new ones take their place the next, and thus continually changing, the result has been fully up to my expectation.

These children learn readily, and those who have attended any length of time show signs of improvement and can articulate quite understandingly in the English tongue, thus becoming desirable pupils in the event of the establishment of a boarding-school at this place, with which I most earnestly hope we shall soon be favored, for I believe it to be our greatest need. There are nearly 300 children of school age among this people, 75 at least of which would become regular and constant attendants of a boarding school where they could be cared for, fed, and clothed. They cannot be gathered into the day-school unless the lodges are near by, and those who under these circumstances attend for a time soon leave from necessity as their camps move away; hence the need of a permanent place of abode for the children who are willing (and

few seem desirous even) to attend, which a boarding-school alone will supply. I have submitted plans that have been approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior for boarding-school buildings, but as yet nothing further has been done.

MORALS.

I wish I could say more flattering things of this people in regard to their moral standing and improvement, viewing it from the stand-point of a civilized community. Although no murder, theft, or drunkenness has occurred during the year, yet they remain far from the white man's idea of true morality, and it will take many years of patient and true Christian labor in connection with schools to elevate them to that extent where they will see and emulate proper examples toward purifying their morals. There are many causes combining to keep down and even to lower the moral status of the Indian, and the greatest of all is their contact with the ranks of the military, transient white men, wood-choppers, &c., whose morals, to say the least, are far from perfect.

How necessary, in this connection, and how useful would be a boarding-school, where, under the careful supervision of faithful workers, the young girls especially could be gathered in and kept until they could be taught and improved to that extent when they could be sent back to their people to exert an influence that would tend to leaven the whole.

SANITARY.

The condition of this people in a sanitary view is excellent. For the last year there have been but a few deaths and no epidemics, which is a great improvement over former years. Confidence in the agency physician has greatly increased, although many, as yet, still adhere to the Hindoo practices of their medicine men. The class of cases met with more often than any other are the venereal diseases in their various forms. The success that has rewarded the physician's efforts in a few cases has been the means of bringing many others to seek similar treatment. The result has been to wean them, to a considerable extent, from the pernicious practices of their medicine men and to look with favor and expectancy to the remedies of the white man.

There is great need of a suitable building here to be used for hospital purposes, and the same reasons offered in behalf of a boarding-school apply here. It is a want often expressed by the Indians themselves.

REMARKS.

There is a common but erroneous belief, based upon the assumption that the Indian nature is not susceptible of change or of improvement, that this race of people will ever continue to be the wards of our government and the recipients of its bounties. This error is an unfortunate one, not only to the Indian and those whose duty it is to care for and improve him, but to all parties who have any interest in settling the Indian question. It is inherited from many years ago, when the line of action pursued by the frontiersman toward the Indian, and participated in by all who dealt with him, was to "get his lands" and drive him beyond the Mississippi River, and whose rapacity, not yet satiated, still continued to push him westward toward the Rocky Mountains. They saw in his nature nothing laudable, no flexibility, nor any basis upon which there could be built the semblance even of a man.

These ideas, formed by prejudice and traditionally transmitted from parent to child for several generations, re-enforced by sensational writers, yellow-covered literature, and by the outrages committed by the Indians themselves in their dark days of despair when driven to desperation by the ever-growing greed of their white oppressors, have placed these people in a false light before the common people who have had no other means of studying the Indian character.

But my own experience, after having spent four years among them, is that the varied aspects of Indian life when closely studied are found to correspond with those of the white race; the only difference is that we find them on an infinitely lower plane, where they have been kept in part by an influence exerted by those unnatural whites whose influence should have been far different and against whom we now are compelled to exercise our most vigilant care. From this plane judicious control, commercial contact with the better classes, good examples, education, and individual responsibility alone can extricate him. Every act whose tendency is to establish his individuality, to cause him to produce from his own resources for his personal wants, to encourage his ambition to make fruitful his industries, to make him responsible for his own acts and to suffer or enjoy their fruit is a step toward an early and honorable adjustment of the "vexed question" and tends toward their early self-support. Until the Indian has a home established for him which will be hereditary and by law

transmissable to his heirs, until he becomes invested with the rights and responsibilities of a citizen, or at least a person, no effort of government or of its agents, no policy, however judicious, honestly and persistently applied, will give durability to his industry or make his individuality anything but a hollow mockery and a criminal pretension.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my statements regarding the status of the Indians under my supervision I wish to say that I have adhered closely to facts and have studiously avoided in all circumstances false colors, believing that the reader will, in every case, prefer the prosy Indian facts to finer phrases that ofttimes prove delusive.

I would express many thanks to my superior officers who have manifested true interest in the work, to the employés who have been true and faithful in their support and labor, and to the military of Fort Assinaboine who have assisted me as previously stated. The relationship between this agency and the military forces, as well as the civil authorities and citizens of Montana, continues to be of the most cordial nature. Thankful for the good results of the year now past, and confidently hoping for another equally as propitious,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. LINCOLN.
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA.
September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of the transactions at this agency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882:

This agency is situated in the northeastern part of Montana Territory, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, where the boundary between Montana and Dakota intersects with the 49th parallel north latitude, running south along said boundary line until said line intersects with the northern boundary of the Fort Buford military reservation; thence west along said northern boundary to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence south to the southwest corner of said reservation; thence west to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence west along said south bank to the 109° west longitude; thence north along said degree to the 49th parallel aforesaid; thence east along said parallel to the place of beginning, the same containing 10,272,000 acres of land, more or less. Much the larger part of the above-described territory lies north of the Missouri River, which extends through it from west to east for a distance of 400 miles. The reservation is watered by the Missouri and its numerous tributaries, among which the largest are Milk, Poplar, and Big Muddy rivers. There are also a large number of ponds and lakes, extending to the Canadian line. I estimate that there is about one-fourth of the entire area suitable for cultivation and grazing purposes.

LOCATION OF AGENCY.

Poplar Creek Agency is located on the north side of the Missouri River, 60 miles west of the mouth of the Yellowstone and 2 miles east of junction of Poplar River with the Missouri, on a high plateau which is 60 feet above high-water mark and 1¼ miles from the Missouri. Wolf Point (the branch) Agency is located 24 miles west of Poplar Creek, on a table land, one-half a mile north of the Missouri, and 12 feet above high-water mark.

TRIBES.

At Poplar Creek Agency and vicinity the Yanktonais, Santee, Teton, and Ogalalla bands of Sioux are located, and at Wolf Point the Assinaboines. The population of the various bands are as folllows:

Yanktonais	3,800
Santees	600
Tetons and Ogalallas	314
Assinaboines	1,300
Making a total of	6,014

This is a decrease of 213 from last year's report. Of this number about 100 have been transferred to other agencies, and the balance have gone where they could get rations and goods without work.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

At Poplar Creek Agency are the agent's house, 38 by 40 feet, two stories, frame; warehouse, 33 by 100, two stories, frame; two cottages, frame, 16 by 30, with an L 14 by 16; school-house, frame, 20 by 40; one log house, 16 by 18, one story, dirt roof; slaughter-house, 20 by 30, shingle roof; one seed and tool house, 28 by 50, two stories, frame; one carpenter shop, 16 by 24, log, dirt roof; one blacksmith shop, 16 by 18, log, dirt roof; one root-house, 20 by 40, frame roof; one root-house for Indian vegetables, 20 by 50; one ice-house, 18 by 20, log, dirt roof; one saw-mill, 36 by 60, capacity 8,000 feet lumber per twelve hours; one scale-house, 20 by 30, with scales of 30,000 pounds capacity; one boarding-school house, 192 by 17, hewn logs, pine finish, one and one-half stories, capacity 50 scholars; one horse-stable for same, 17 by 32, hewn logs, dirt and board roof; one cow-stable, 16 by 20, board and dirt roof, log; one ice-house, 16 by 16, board and dirt roof, log; one frame stable, 32 by 75, two stories. At Grantville (Lower Box Elder) there is one employés' house, 16 by 40, log, board and dirt roof; one log store-house, 16 by 20, board and dirt roof; and one log stable, 16 by 32, dirt roof.

At Wolf Point Agency there are one store-house, 28 by 50, two stories, frame; one cottage, 16 by 30, with L 14 by 16, frame; another cottage, same as above, partially completed; one employés' house, 16 by 38, log, shingle roof; one log school-house, 20 by 20, dirt roof; also one police-room, superintendent's room, dining-room, kitchen, carpenter shop, store and tool room, all 20 by 20, log; all of the last-mentioned buildings are hardly tenantable, but still in use. There is also at Wolf Point one blacksmith shop, 16 by 32, log, dirt roof; one saw-mill, frame, 20 by 30, board roof, mill and building in good repair; one new log stable, 20 by 60, dirt roof; one root-house, 2 by 50, log and dirt roof.

TRADERS.

Charles Aubery has large and commodious stores at both Poplar Creek and Wolf Point, with good and substantial outbuildings and corrals. George H. Fairchild, successor to Leighton and Jordan, has, also, well-arranged establishments at both places. Both traders carry large and well-selected stocks of goods and general merchandise. Their prices are very reasonable for an Indian country, due to proper competition. George S. Doane and H. F. Batchelor have not, as yet, opened stores.

FARMING.

The agency farm consists of 60 acres at Poplar Creek and 50 acres at Wolf Point. Of this amount there were 60 acres of oats, 10 acres of wheat, 24 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of corn, and 6 acres of pumpkins, carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips, beans, and pease. I estimate that there will be a yield of 1,800 bushels of oats, 150 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of corn, 10 bushels of beans, and the vegetables are not worth gathering.

There is under fence at the industrial boarding-school 39 acres, 29 acres of which are planted in corn, potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, squash, pumpkins, cabbage, and melons. I estimate that the school farm will yield 100 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of potatoes, 5 bushels of beans, 2 bushels of pease, 50 bushels of turnips, about two wagon-loads of pumpkins and squash, and cabbage none. There was a garden, containing about 5 acres, planted by employés in corn, potatoes, and vegetables. There was about one-eighth of a crop of corn and potatoes, and no vegetables.

INDIAN FARMING.

There has been planted and cultivated by three hundred families 185 acres at Poplar Creek; at Alkali Creek, 5 miles east of Poplar Creek, twenty-eight families planted 20 acres; at Deer Tail, 6 miles east, two hundred families planted 100 acres; at Grantville, 17 miles east, seventy families planted 60 acres; at Coal Bank, 20 miles east, 10 acres planted by twenty-five families; this colony is on the south side of the Missouri River; at the Two Chimneys, 25 miles east, 15 acres planted by eighteen families; at Upper Box Elder, 4 miles west of Poplar Creek, 130 acres was planted by one hundred and fifty families. This makes the total number of Indian farms at Poplar Creek Agency and vicinity 791, containing 520 acres. At Jack Mitchell's place, 8 miles east of Wolf Point, 10 acres were planted by seven families; at Little

Wolf Creek, 2 miles east, 15 acres farmed by twenty-three families; at Wolf Point, 80 acres farmed by one hundred and thirty families; Jackson's farm, 1 mile west of Wolf Point, 30 acres farmed by sixty families; at Grangerville, 2 miles west, 80 acres farmed by one hundred and seven families, making a total of 215 acres farmed by three hundred and twenty families at Wolf Point Agency and vicinity. This makes a total of 735 acres of land farmed by 1,111 Indian families at this agency.

These Indian farmers, with but a few exceptions, have worked well during the year, and I can say truly that it is not from a lack of thorough cultivation that we have had poor crops. Those that were not willing to work I made willing by giving them no rations until their crops were worked.

INDIAN HOUSES.

At this time there are 100 Indian families living in log houses; some of them are very comfortable houses; and had they made a success of farming this year there would have been greater activity in house-building this fall, as I can now furnish them from the agency saw-mill all the lumber needed. The Indians do all the work with the exception of the doors and windows, which are made by the agency carpenter. The failure of crops, the scanty appropriation made by Congress, and the scarcity of buffalo make a very gloomy outlook for my Indians this winter. They must abandon their homes and take to the prairie, or starve.

HUNTING.

During the past year my Indians have had a great deal of trouble in finding buffalo, on account of the white hunters and foreign Indians trespassing on their hunting grounds. My Indians secured but few robes last winter, and nearly all of the meat they lived on was taken from the carcasses of buffalo killed by white hunters, they wanting the robe only and making very little use of the meat. The traders paid very liberally for robes the entire winter.

In the early part of last June I called the chiefs and head-men together and told them that it was necessary that all should go to hunt buffalo; that our provisions would not reach for all. They went, but many went reluctantly. A large part of the camp remained out during the greater part of the summer, returning in August; they gathered their crops, and are now out again for their fall hunt. Some returning report the buffalo scarce and scattering; that the grass north and west of here, as far as Milk River, is burnt off, and that there is no feed for the buffalo on their reservation; that the white hunters occupy all of the country south of the Missouri River.

INDIAN WORK AND INDUSTRY.

I estimate that the Indians belonging to this agency have sold and marketed during the past year 6,500 buffalo robes, valued at $39,000; 6,000 pounds of parfeches, dry hides, deer and antelope skins, valued at $1,500; 1,000 pelts, consisting of wolf, wild cat, mink, &c., valued at $1,500. They have sold to steamboats 4,000 cords of wood, valued at $12,000; they have chopped for traders and military contractors 3,000 cords, valued at $4,500. They have sold $4,000 worth of corn and vegetables to the traders and the military.

I estimate that they have received for labor done for the traders and contractors, $5,000. They have chopped and hauled all the logs for their own houses; assisted in the hauling of logs and the manufacture of the lumber for their own buildings, cut, hauled, and put in the stack 100 tons of hay for their own use, and have done nearly all of the freighting from the river to the warehouse and from Poplar Creek to Wolf Point.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force is one of the principal supports of an Indian agent. It can and does exert an influence for good government among the Indians that no other organization can. I can cheerfully report my police trustworthy and reliable; always ready to execute orders, and will cheerfully undertake any journey or hardship.

I again urge and recommend an increase of pay to at least $10 per month for self and horse. If this cannot be done I would ask for an increase in the force of no less than ten.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

I have two carpenter apprentices, who show more than an average aptness for mechanical work. Early in July I made arrangements by which they could obtain their

meals at the agency mess-house. I find the plan works well. They learn faster, and seem contented and happy, and do their work cheerfully. The latter part of August I let them go to hunt buffalo, but did not tell them that there was no money to pay them during the present fiscal year. I do not know what to do with them, but trust that some way will be provided by which I can retain them and not allow them to return to the camp.

MISSIONARY WORK, EDUCATION, AND MORALS.

This agency is assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church. This church has no mission here, except such work as is accomplished in the industrial boarding school, which is under the supervision of this church. Reverends S. E. Snider and G. W. Wood hold divine service each alternate Sabbath in the agency school-house. We also have a regular organized Sabbath-school. The missionaries, agent, and employés help to make the lessons instructive, interesting, and profitable. The attendance is good. There is a Dakota Sabbath-school held each Sabbath morning in the Presbyterian mission buildings, which has a good attendance from among the Indians.

The education of the Indians during the past year has been very encouraging, as they have taken more interest in it than in former years, and seem to feel that the government was interested in their welfare. The day-school at Wolf Point has not been as great a success as I should like to have had it, and no school that is merely a day-school can be. The scholars should have a certain amount of outside work in connection with their studies. The boys should spend a few hours each day in being taught the use of mechanical tools, or of agricultural implements, and the girls sewing and housework. It is on a plan similar to this that I propose to conduct the Wolf Point school during the present year, and I have no doubt but that it will be beneficial to the school.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions have now three mission schools at this agency. The one at Poplar Creek was in operation all last winter, and was an instrument of great good among this people. In this school the children are taught their native tongue, and take a great interest in the exercises. This school was conducted by the Misses Dixon and McCreight. The board has also a school at Deer Tail, under the direction of an educated Indian, named Joseph Rogers. The school at Grantville is in charge of Robert Hopkins, an educated Indian. These men are good, conscientious men, and are zealous in their good work in behalf of their fellow men.

The Christianization of an adult male or female Indian is very slow work; still the Reverends Snider and Wood and their assistants are very sanguine of ultimate success. Certainly their work and practice does have its moral influnce on the camp as a whole, by means of which the children can be reached, and what seems futile at present will be an accomplished fact with the next generation.

The industrial boarding school is conducted under a contract with the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, and under the immediate charge of the Rev. S. E. Snider, assisted by four lady teachers, in the capacities of matron, assistant matron, and teacher, seamtress and laundress, and cook. The school is a model of discipline, order, and industry, the manners and deportment of the pupils being the admiration of all who visit the school. The religious training and example shown exerts a wholesome influence for good over this people. This school has been successfully conducted since the forepart of August, 1881; although it labored under a disadvantage for some months, owing to the incompleteness of the buildings. The school has now the largest number of boarding scholars it has had since it opened, and the number is continually increasing. The children have made reasonable progress, and their present advancement is all that could be expected in so short a time. There is still some prejudice among the Indians against the schools, but care, prudence, and patience will soon overcome this relic of heathenism and superstition.

The sun dance, medicine dance, feasting. and grass dance are still continued, but they are not so popular as in years gone by, and do not interfere with my farm work. Polygamy is still practiced to a certain extent, but is gradually dying out. There has been but one case of intoxication among my full-blood Indians during the past year. Their obedience and good behavior is gratifying to the agent and a great change for the better is noticed and spoken of by persons who visit the agency, and have known these Indians for the past ten years.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians at this agency for the past year has been good. Some of them suffer from a disease which renders them less able to withstand the onset of our winter diseases, but the general health of the agency has steadily improved. There were several cases of small-pox left here in the spring, but there was no case among the Indians. Seventeen hundred and fifty of the Indians were vaccinated during the

months of March, April, and May, and it is only four years since a large number had been vaccinated. The Indians are gradually losing faith in their medicine men, while at the same time their confidence in the agency physician increases; but the stations that are to be visited extend 40 miles along the river and large hunting parties are often out, which he cannot accompany, so that the native doctors have the opportunity to retain much of their influence. There is no hospital at the agency, and one of moderate capacity, built of logs and costing a few hundred dollars and conducted by the physician with Indian help, would be a boon to the sick, old, and decrepit.

MILITARY.

Nothing has happened during the past year to bring about any other than a friendly feeling between the military and myself, and it has always been ready and willing to assist me in driving off the reservation the bad class of white men that are about here.

If the military is to remain here during the present year, it is important that some arrangement be made at once with the War Department to prevent the cutting of timber near the agency. If the present waste and use of timber continues one year longer, there will not be any standing timber left within six miles of the agency. I trust that some satisfactory arrangement be made with the department at no distant day.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing the past year, I can see that the most of the Indians belonging to this agency are gradually and surely becoming more interested in agricultural and other industrial pursuits; that many are beginning to appreciate more the benefits of a permanent home and the comforts and conveniences of the same as evinced by several of my first Indian employés who are now living by their own industry, having separated themselves from the camp, built houses and stables, and have horses, pigs, and chickens; and each one is asking for a good title to his land.

I have endeavored to give you a correct idea of the condition of the Indians under my charge, and notwithstanding the discouraging effect of this year's crop, I can but hope that the coming year will be one of prosperity and advancement.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. S. PORTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
September 29, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report.

Of the two tribes of this consolidated agency, I will first speak of the Omahas. The Omahas are a settled people. For the past hundred years or more they have lived in what is now the State of Nebraska. Blackbird, whose name is held sacred by them, was buried on their present reservation, and Lewis and Clarke in 1804 found their village but a few miles north of their present home.

In 1854 by treaty they ceded their lands to the United States, reserving the lands they now occupy. In the fourth section of their treaty of March 6, 1865, they were permitted to take lands in severalty, to hold so long as they would cultivate the same, and their right to said land was to be evidenced by certificates issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Many of the heads of families have availed themselves of this privilege, and are improving their allotments of land to the full extent of their limited means. A number of comfortable farm houses have been put up by the Indians without aid of any kind from the government, and farms have been opened, sometimes to the extent of one hundred acres, with little or no help from any one. This satisfactory state of progress is due greatly to the fact that these people have not become demoralized by frequent removals. Two or three forcible removals will make vagabonds of the best of people, whether they are white, black, or red men. These men have had no experience in that line themselves, but have seen instances of the disastrous effects of it until they are in constant dread of being taken to the Indian Territory or other place against their will. To avoid this they clamor for titles to their lands. The bill passed for their benefit at the last session of Congress provides admirably for this want, but some of the minor conditions are not meeting

their approval, and I fear they will not ratify it when it comes before them. Should the bill fail I hope the next Congress will eliminate the objectionable features, for I am satisfied that this is a move in the right direction.

The Omahas have a splendid reservation. The more broken portion, near the river, affords an abundance of good timber and good grazing land, while the more western part, near the Logan, and other streams, is the finest farming land to be found in any State. As these men advance in a knowledge of agriculture, I find them becoming more willing to take my advice to leave their broken land and locate on the better claims, and in time I hope to locate all of them on good farms.

The Indians had no help in the way of seeds, but they have managed to plant all their ground and cultivate it well. They are rewarded with a bountiful harvest. Their wheat and oats is the best they have had for years, and their corn, potatoes, &c., is a very abundant crop. The schools are in a good condition. The attendance has been greater than any previous year, and the progress gratifying.

The mission school, established in 1865, is doing good work in advancing the Indians. Much of the civilization of these people is due to this school. The Home Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church deserves great credit for keeping up such a school, with such an efficient board of education.

The government industrial boarding school is also doing a good work. The addition to the school building will greatly aid them by the increased facilities. There are still very many children who should attend the schools who are left to roam over the prairies. I am decidedly in favor of compulsory education—on a reservation or any other place.

The agency buildings are in fair condition. The mill is kept running most of the time, and does fair work, but there is need of some new machinery to improve the character of the flour. The shops are in good condition, and the Indian blacksmith and carpenter are giving good satisfaction, and are doing good work.

The police are efficient, and do very much to aid in governing the Indians. The pay is ridiculously small for the great amount of work they are called upon to perform. I would sooner dispense with almost any other branch of the service than the police. I have been particularly fortunate in getting good men.

The sanitary condition of the tribe has been good. There was a run of measles, which went through the whole tribe, but there was but one fatal case. The physician is kept very busy, but that is more because of an increasing faith in the white man's medicine and mode of treatment than increase in disease. When the Indian learns to eat healthy food in proper quantities he will be more healthy, for most of his diseases are from insufficient nourishment.

The general condition of the Omahas I find to be satisfactory. They are advancing in the direction of citizenship; they want to stay at home and cultivate their farms, and learn white men's ways. They are a steady and reliable set of men, who are trying to do about what they think is right.

THE WINNEBAGOES,

when they were removed from Minnesota to Dakota Territory, found themselves unable to live on their reservation at Usher's Landing, and they became dissatisfied and drifted down the river and lodged against the Omahas. By treaty of March 8th, 1865, the United States ceded to them a part of the Omaha Reservation, which they purchased for that purpose. This reservation embraces some very fine land, both timber and prairie, with abundant water and healthy climate. Good houses were built for the Indians, and plenty of land was made ready for their cultivation. Most of the Indians made claim to the eighty acres of land, provision for which was made by act of Congress. All things are favorable for the advancement of these Indians in arts of civilization, but some of them are of a roving disposition. They are prone to leave their comfortable houses and take their tepee and family and go on the railroad in the summer, or to the timber in the winter, and work by the day. The encouragement given by the government to part of this tribe to settle in Wisconsin and Minnesota still further unsettles the minds of these people, and they spend much time and money going to visit their friends and relatives in those States, or to settle there themselves. The result of this is that we fail to have these people under the influence of the agency as much as is desirable. Those who stay on their land are doing well. They have an abundant harvest this season, and are encouraged. They are slowly advancing in the arts of civilized life.

The agency buildings are old, but in a fair state of preservation. The industrial school building is sufficiently large to accommodate many more children than we are able to induce to attend. The roving disposition of a part of the tribe operates seriously against the school. When they go away to work they take their children with them, or in some way induce them to run away from the school and join them; but,

notwithstanding all these unfavorable conditions, these people are advancing. Perhaps the industrial portion of the Winnebagoes, by reason of their roving disposition and desire to work for the whites, will work out for themselves a solution of the problem of self-support. While they are separated in small bands and living among the whites they must of necessity learn the ways of civilization, and while I do not approve of the course they incline to pursue, still I have faith in their ultimate destiny. They are a sharp and energetic people, pretty well able to take care of themselves.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. WILKINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Eighth month, 28, 1882.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions I submit my sixth annual report of affairs at the consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca agency, of Nebraska and Dakota.

The Santees are a part of the great Sioux Nation, a portion of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakuta bands of Sioux of the Mississippi. They formerly, with other members of the same bands, had an extensive and valuable reservation in Minnesota, stretching a width of two miles a long distance on the south side of the Minnesota River, and were comparatively wealthy and prosperous until the Sioux outbreak in 1862, in which, it will be remembered, near 1,000 persons lost their lives, and for which the Indians were severely punished. In 1863 most of the Santee Sioux were removed to the Crow Creek Reservation, and finally, in 1866, to their present location on the southwest bank of the Missouri River, in Knox County, Nebraska.

The Santee Reservation contains 115,000 acres of land, about one-third of which is suitable for agricultural purposes, the country generally being broken with high bluffs and deep ravines. The land has been surveyed and allotted in severalty to a number of families. They had cultivated this year 647 acres to wheat, 82 oats, 1,586 corn, 212 flax, and 78 potatoes. Crops of all kinds have been very good, the best we have ever had, and all feel greatly encouraged. To note improvements we will compare 1872 and 1882:

	1872.	1882.
Acres under cultivation	450	2,605
Wheat raised ... bushels..	1,000	7,000
Corn raised ... do....	3,000	50,000
Potatoes raised ... do....	3,000	6,240
Hay cut ... tons..	400	1,500
Horses	202	322
Cattle	192	633
Swine	25	176
Flax raised ... pounds..	....	1,500
Harness, double sets, made	....	50
Brick manufactured	....	125,000
Lime burnt	....	250

The acreage has been gradually increased and rations withdrawn. The Indians are becoming more self-supporting and of less expense to the government. All wear citizen's dress, understand, and are better calculated to transact business of all kinds with the white man than in former years. The time was when we wished to buy corn it was necessary for us to go among the whites for it, but the time has now arrived that the whites come here and buy corn raised by Indians. They have been well supplied with stock and farming implements of all kinds, and should be a happy and prosperous people. But there is yet room for much improvement in the care of their stock, cultivating their crops, in providing shelter for their farming implements, &c.

The Indians have been instructed and now have full charge of blacksmith-shop, carpenter-shop, mill, and herd; also have Indian clerks in office, and apprentices in harness-shop; and at masonry. They are engaged in the manufacture of brick and lime for agency use. Joseph Kitto and John Jones have been working in the blacksmith shop for a number of years. They are faithful laborers, deserving much credit for their perseverance. Solomon Ross and Pat. Henry have had charge of the beef-cattle for the last three years. They are good, faithful Indians, deserving of much credit for the manner in which they have peformed their duty.

I feel assured that there has been a gradual advancement among the Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca people, but it requires a constant application of the mental and physical faculties of the agent and the full support of the department. The Indians' perceptibilities in noticing a lack of energy on the part of an agent, or in having the support of the powers at Washington, are very keen, and the moment they notice any discord they partake of it, and get into confusion, and the agent, to a certain extent, loses his hold upon their minds, and they will retrograde. In comparing the duties of an agent, as set forth by the department, and the former life and character of the Indian, we find they are so entirely different in many respects that the contrast is very great. The habit of the Indian, for a number of years, was that of idleness or hunting. He had not been required to obey any particular law of civilization. He has been supported by the government for a number of years, hence no special necessity for him to take thought for to-morrow. But to-day the department very justly wishes him to become a self-supporting, law-abiding, good, and useful citizen. To bring about this change the agent's work necessarily comes in direct opposition in confronting the Indians' wishes, especially the old chiefs, and thereby brings reproach or censure upon himself from the Indians; therefore much charity should be extended by those in authority.

In some of my former reports I have said the Indian dance had been abandoned at Santee; but this year I am compelled to note that a portion of them have held several dances of the Indian character without my consent, but when talked to about it I noticed they advanced quite a different excuse to that of former years. Formerly, during the dance, they would make speeches and recite their barbarous deeds; but those held lately were defended upon the ground that a certain Indian was poor and they would have a dance to get presents, making the dance an object of charity and amusement, and not that of inciting feelings of barbarism.

There are two missions at Santee, the Protestant Episcopal and American Board of Foreign Missions. They have five churches and are doing much good in Christianizing the Indians, many of whom are church members and will compare favorably with the white church membership in religious life and character. They have native ministers, are regular in attendance at church, and I believe the religious truth that they have been taught has been the clinching nail for their gradual advancement in civilization. We all need and must have a higher power than that of man to support us in a successful advance through life, and these people have positively hoped against hope that God would ratify to them their homes and establish them on the earth.

We have four boarding-schools at Santee, two for male and female, one for male, and one for female. Also one for male and female at Springfield, Dakota, that draws its supplies from Santee. Rev. Alfred L. Riggs has charge of the mission and school, under the care of the American Board of Foreign Missions. They have a fine location and a number of good buildings for their work. They can accommodate about 100 children. The largest attendance during any one month during the year has been 85; average attendance, 69. The children are taught the English language and industrial arts. They have 13 employés engaged in teaching and other work. They have a good school and deserve much credit for the progress they are making.

Rev. William W. Fowler has charge of the Episcopal mission. He looks after the pastoral part of the mission and a small school for boys. Miss Amelia Ives has charge of the girls' boarding-school of this mission at Santee. The teaching is all done in the English language. The children are taught industry in the house and garden. They number about 36 scholars. The teachers and children deserve much credit for their perseverance and advancement made during the last year. They have a fine garden, also potato and corn patches.

The school at Springfield, Dakota, is a boarding-school, supported by the Episcopal mission, and is in charge of Mrs. E. E. Knapp. She has about 25 children under her care, for whom she draws weekly rations.

There is a government industrial boarding school under the care of the agent. The English language is taught to male and female. The girls are instructed in dormitory, laundry, dairy, and kitchen work, also sewing, patching, and general housework. The boys are taught and perform various kinds of manual labor, according to their size and age, also attend to the cattle and horses. They have about 15 acres under cultivation in corn, sorghum, potatoes, onions, cabbage, and other vegetables. About 40 children have attended school during the year. These schools are doing much good in the way of education and civilization. The Indian children are brought here from the different Sioux and other tribes, educated and sent out as teachers or missionaries among their people.

The Flandreau people are a part of the Santee Indians, who became dissatisfied with their land titles at Santee, and went to Flandeau Moody County, Dakota, to procure homes for themselves, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, which extends the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof to Indians (with restrictions), provided they abandon their tribal relations and leave the home they

have on the reservation among their people. They are 140 miles north from Santee. They have been there some 6 or 8 years, have taken 88 homesteads, 9,020 acres of land, which they hold as their individual property. They have been recognized as citizens of the United States, and are making fair progress in civilization. I am told by their white neighbors that they are looked upon as reliable persons to deal with; that they pay their taxes regularly; that they are opening up their farms, and are good neighbors, but as a rule, do not display as much energy in the work as the whites do. But I know from what I can see and learn that they are advancing, and I think they have advanced rapidly within the last two years. There were some among them who sold out their claims and left. But this has been a small portion. Many of them, as well as white people of that section, have mortgaged their land, but at present I do not think a mortgage on Indian land is worth very much, and I have tried to discourage it all that I could. They will raise about 5,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of corn, 3,500 bushels of potatoes, besides other vegetables.

The government has built twenty houses for them during the past year, at a cost of $5,000, also purchased farming implements of various kinds for them. They have about $23,000 due them from sale of land in Minnesota. I have just completed a contract for furnishing them cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., amounting to about $15,000, which I think will give them a good start, and if taken care of should make them a prosperous people. They number 340 persons at present. The government supports one day school for them; some of their children go to school with the white children.

The Ponca Indians under my care are a part of the Ponca tribe who came here from Indian Territory. They became dissatisfied with their homes in the Territory, and came back here under the leadership of Standing Bear. They are known as the Poncas of Dakota. They number 168 persons, 42 men, 50 women, 42 boys, and 34 girls. They have 74 horses, 4 mules, 10 yoke of oxen, 38 cows, 85 cattle, and 31 hogs. They have under cultivation 15¾ acres to wheat, 9¼ to oats, 147¼ to corn, and 16¼ to potatoes, and 50¼ acres broken this year. I have purchased for them during the year 20 plows, 20 wagons, 25 sets double harness, 55 head of cattle, and wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, &c., for seed. They are making a good start, and if they continue as they have started, they will be successful. They have some very fine gardens. One man has 870 cabbage, with a fine assortment of other vegetables.

Their land has not been surveyed, nor allotments made. But they are locating on the best land in various places on the old Ponca Reservation, which was unintentionally included in the Sioux treaty of 1868, and now belongs to the Sioux. But there has been an agreement made by which it is believed these Poncas will procure a permanent home for themselves on this land. They are located along the Missouri River and Running Water, about 20 miles from Santee Agency, No buildings of any kind have been erected by the government for the Indians or agency purposes. They have no school. Some of the children have attended school at Santee. I have had no employés among them except four Indian police to prevent the stealing of timber and other unlawful acts on the reserve. They receive a small cash annuity payment, and appropriations have been made to assist them in various ways.

They were called the Poncas of Dakota, because they removed to Dakota. The Running Water or Niobrara River, at the point where they located, formed the boundary line between Nebraska and Dakota, but during the last session of Congress that body passed an act transferring the boundary line to the 43d parallel. Hence they are now properly in Nebraska, and should be called the Poncas of Nebraska.

These people, like the Santees, have no permanent title to their homesteads, and in this connection I wish to call your attention to the treaty between the United States of America and different tribes of Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868, made for the great Sioux Reservation in Dakota, a part of which the Poncas now occupy. In making said treaty an effort was made to provide for the permanent settlement of the Indians who should reside thereon, and a clause was inserted by which it was understood that land should be allotted in severalty to those who desired to commence farming; that for each tract of land so selected a certificate containing a description thereof should be given, said certificate to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be known as the Sioux land book. In the latter part of article 6 of said treaty we find special provision was made that any band or tribe that was or should thereafter become a party to said treaty who was or should thereafter become a resident or occupant of any reservation or territory not included in the tract of country designated and described in said treaty for the permanent home of the Indians, which is not mineral land or reserved by the United States for special purposes, other than Indian occupation, and who shall have made improvement thereon of the value of two hundred dollars or more, and continuously occupied the same as a homestead for the term of three years, shall be entitled to receive from the United States a patent for one hundred and sixty acres of land, including his said improvements. Then sets forth the manner in which the application is to be made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, &c., and the article closes thus, viz: "And

any Indian or Indians receiving a patent for land under the foregoing provisions shall thereby and from thenceforth become and be a citizen of the United States, and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of such citizens, and shall at the same time retain all his rights to benefits accruing to Indians under this treaty."

The Santees are a part of the great Sioux Nation, and took part in this treaty. They occupy land that is reserved for their special use. Ten years ago they received certificates for the land they now occupy, as contemplated by this treaty, and a book has been kept and known as the Sioux land book. The agent, in his annual report for 1872, speaks of the event thus, viz: "Over two hundred certificates of allotments have been received and issued to them. This was the greatest event of the season. They have heretofore been laboring under the impression that they held their right to their land by a very uncertain tenure, and were liable to be removed at any time. They believe now that this is to be their permanent home." Since that time a large number of these Indians have continuously occupied their lands. They have made more than two hundred dollars improvement, and to-day are justly entitled to their patents, and to be recognized citizens, as contemplated under the treaty. These Indians have been more or less discouraged on account of the detention of their patents, and in the name of justice why is it that the patents have been withheld from them? By a recent letter from the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office I have been informed that "under act of January 18, 1881, a clause is required to be added in all patents for Indian land setting forth that they are issued upon the express condition that the title thereby conveyed shall not be subject to alienation, incumbrance, or taxation for the period of twenty years," so that I now think, under the treaty of 1868 and this act of January 18, 1881, we have all we want for granting patents to the Santees. I don't wish to be understood to say that I believe all of the Santees are fully prepared for their patents, but I do wish to be understood to say that I believe the majority of them are prepared and have complied with the requirements of article 6 of the treaty, as above quoted, and this $200 clause; and the requirements of continuously occupying the land for three years, I think a very good test, not only here but elsewhere, and I also approve of holding the land for twenty years, as contemplated by act of January 18, 1881. It also looks to me as though the Poncas, under Standing Bear, through the action of the Sioux chiefs while in Washington, August 20, 1881, had been legally incorporated with the Sioux Nation, so far as taking land is concerned, and could therefore have land alloted to them in severalty under the first part of article six of said treaty of 1868.

In conclusion I will say that the year's work, with few exceptions, has been one of satisfaction. We can gradually see a brighter future opening up for the Indians, which I hope will be pushed forward with a determined mind and strong hand, so that the Indian nation may be united with the American nation under one common law of liberty.

I am, thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA,
August 29, 1882.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit annual report for the Nevada Agency, having under its control the Pahutes and Piutes of Nevada. They are peaceable and disposed to work with and for the whites, and have made as rapid progress perhaps in civilization as any of the tribes of Indians. It is scarcely twelve years since they were noted chiefly as lazy, shiftless, and thieving. It is possible that their reputation was even then worse than their character. At all events, at the present they are about as industrious as the average white emigrant that lands at Castle Garden. Further, they have learned to appreciate the benefits derived from raising grain, cattle, &c., and they are willing and do work whenever there is any likelihood of there being any return for their labor. They have adopted the usual white citizen's dress, and are to be distinguished from the white laborers, with whom they may be working, only by their color and blanket. The nights here being uniformly cold, and most of the Indians having no houses, they carry their blanket all day to have it ready at night, hanging it near by on a sage bush or on the ground while they work. Nearly or quite one-half of the males can use English enough to understand directions in regard to work. Several are becoming quite fair workmen in the use of carpenter and blacksmith's tools. During haying and harvest these Indians are sought by the neighboring farmers, and paid good wages, nearly all of the extra farm work near the reservation being done by these hired Indians.

In this way very many of them have learned to be good farmers, and are very anx-

ious to have farms of their own. But in this country crops cannot be depended on without irrigating works, and up to the present there have been no irrigating works for them. The government has repeatedly started the works, and then when half or three-quarters done dropped them; reason assigned, "no funds available;" and then the water would ruin that work already done, and another trial would be made after a few years, to result in the same way. This last year the works progressed a little beyond the ordinary stoppage, and as a result there were six ranches or farms on which were nine families that raised fair crops on the amount of new land that was available. But just before the grain was far enough advanced to make a fair crop the agent was directed to put the Indians at work on a boarding-house; the appropriation was cut down; the employés directed to be discharged. Result, nobody to fix the dam, which cut out; water no longer run in the ditch; crops dried up, and only half a crop was made, when, had the agent been allowed to use his own judgment, a full crop would have been reasonably certain. The Indians were only partially discouraged, however, and are now at work on the irrigating works with a prospect of having plenty of water next season. Certainly they deserve it. There can be no idea to persons not living in an arid land of the amount of labor necessary to raise a crop by irrigation. To give a little idea, a comparison is here made of the Indian's ditch-bridge and flume with corresponding works done by white men, with cost of same affixed, and estimated cost of Indian work at similar rates. This will give an idea of the interest they take.

First, a dam was necessary; this was built of cotton-wood trees, willows, and sawed timber, loaded with stone hauled varying distances, from near by at first till cleared up and then from farther, till some stone and some of the willows were hauled more than a mile. For this dam the government appropriated $1,000, which was expended in rations, and these rations were all the pay they received. In other words, they did this work for themselves, only being supplied with food while doing the same. This was preliminary to the ditch. This ditch goes through every variety of soil, from sand to coarse gravel and large bowlders, and from alluvial to clay and hard-pan, in length about 3¼ miles. Two and one-half miles were dug last summer, but 1¼ miles of this was found impracticable, and a new ditch 1 mile longer had to be constructed, going all the way in solid ground, and through this the water reached the flume and so crossed the bridge and river for the first time in the history of this reservation, although many times it had been attempted and brought part way. This encouraged the Indians greatly. To get at the work done it may be compared with a ditch built through Wadsworth by the whites for their own use, less than two miles long, at a cost of $3,000, or at the rate of $1,500 per mile. It is only one-fourth the size or capacity of the Indians' ditch. But estimating the Indians' ditch at same cost (and no white man would contract to construct it for same), it would stand 3¼ miles available and 1¼ miles built last summer unavailable, making 5 miles of ditch, at $1,500 per mile, $7,500. For this the government appropriated $1,000, leaving as amount of labor donated by the Indians for the sake of having water to irrigate their crops, $6,500. The flume before mentioned was built by Indians and white employés; for this the government appropriated $1,000, expended in lumber and payment for labor, and the Indians did the remainder of the labor. This flume is on trestle work from 8 to 16 feet high, 6 feet wide in clear, and 1 foot 2 inches deep, and 1,400 feet long. The bridge to carry this volume of water across the Truckee was necessarily strong, and for it the government appropriated $1,000. The abutments and pier are made of logs loaded with stone. The bridge is sufficiently strong, and is well protected as to abutments by rock. The pier needs more rock. The hauling of rock, logs, lumber, and material was done by the Indians, under the direction of the white employés, and the Indians did it all for the food to live on while working. This bridge compares favorably with the Wadsworth bridge, which was contracted for at $3,900. In continuing the ditch on this side of the river the first obstacle was a bluff nearly perpendicular most of the way, and at one place overhanging about 40 feet high. This was dug down till the ditch is now made 8 feet wide, with roadway 16 feet wide outside of ditch. The ditch had been dug about one mile farther when the "no funds available" stopped work. With the new year more rations have again started the work farther, and the Indians are now strengthening the ditch where it washed out last year, and intend to make the dam solid and secure. These Indians are ignorant and prejudiced, and their former experience is that the ditch never got built, so the shortening of the number of employés has led them to believe that it will work this time as it has before, namely, that the job will be about three-quarters done and then left to go to ruin. The present agent trusts this will not be the case, but it was certainly rather disheartening to them who had worked so hard in clearing land and fencing new farms to see their crops dry up. There is every reasonable probability that the ditch will be so fixed as that the water will be all right for those farms next season. But the ditch should be made 6 miles longer, and with the shortened funds and employés it seems doubtful.

Besides this work the Indians have raised hay and grain by seepage on the bottom

lands, and have an important fishery, which last season furnished over 70,000 pounds, for which the price was 8 cents per pound, or $5,600. So that last year it would appear that the Indians earned as follows:

Work on 5 miles irrigating ditch, at $1,500	$7,500
Work on flume	1,000
Work on bridge	2,500
70,000 pounds fish	5,600
Hay raised, value	1,600
Grain raised, value	1,850
Total	20,050

As this is in the line of self-supporting to that extent it is gratifying to know that the plan of the government to give rations only to those who work has availed to this extent at this agency, and with fair promise of doing better next year.

As these Indians get more and more into the line of the whites they appreciate more the need of learning. They have taken much more interest in education this year past, as will be seen by reference to school statistics, where it will be observed that for one whole month the average daily attendance was the full number of the capacity of the school. The Indians at Walker River are also much interested in the new school-house built for them by the government, and they seem more inclined than ever before to take hold of the things necessary to bring them on similar footing with the whites, among which may be named of first importance an education. The large boarding-school building in process of construction at Pyramid Lake, and nearly completed, is intended to furnish schooling for all the children of the Pah-ute nation who desire an education, but who may be located so far from the day-schools as to preclude their attending them. It is expected, also, to make this an industrial school, so that the pupils may learn cooking, house work, farming, carpenter work, and blacksmithing, as followed by the whites. The land for cultivation by the school is good, but requires irrigation, and it will be necessary to have a wind-mill for pumping the water from the well to irrigate the ground about the school. A ditch can be run around the main body of school land and give ample opportunity to the scholars to raise their vegetables and some grain, so as to make them practical farmers.

The Indians freighted the lumber and building material, weight 256,000 pounds, from Wadsworth, a distance of 18 miles, as well as their rations and annuity goods, without cost to the government, except for food while doing the work.

The police are yet somewhat raw and undisciplined, but the general effect is excellent, very few instances of wife-beating having occurred since its organization. Stealing blankets and clothing has also stopped, and in fact very many quarrels about matters that formerly led to worse difficulties have been settled by one of the parties merely appealing to the police.

In regard to burying their dead their practice is changing, and in some instances they adhere to their old-time custom; others bury as do the whites. They also give white men's names to their children, and state that they have no Indian name. Thus there is clearly progress from year to year, although it is not so great as might be hoped. Yet it is perhaps as great progress as can well be expected until there is placed before them the prospect of a home to which they can hold title. Then their progress should be more rapid.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH M. MCMASTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEVADA,
September 20, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with custom, and in obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to herewith transmit for your inspection my first annual report of the operations of this agency for the past year. The first six months of the management of its affairs was under the directions of Arden R. Smith, then special United States Indian agent in charge, to wit, from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1882, to the 30th day of June, 1882, inclusive. Since the 1st of July, 1882, I have been in charge as United States Indian agent, and have managed what little that has been left from the general wreck and ruin of this agency for the best interest of the Indians and the government.

In my correspondence heretofore had with your honorable department touching other matters connected with this agency, I have foreshadowed the situation and con-

dition of affairs of this agency as being in a most wretched and broken-up condition. The short period that I have been in office only enables me to give a brief history of its operations, which have not been as satisfactory and as successful as the government had a right to expect from the liberal appropriations made to build it up. If the several amounts allowed this agency during the past three years for improvements had been judiciously and intelligently expended the Western Shoshone Reservation would to-day make a creditable appearance in the way of necessary buildings, farming utensils and machinery, and other appliances for the improvement and civilization of the Indians. The causes that have led to the unfavorable results are not chargeable to the government, nor your honorable department, or the Indians, but have been due partly to mismanagement of its affairs by those in charge, and partly due to the unfavorable situation of the agency.

The selection of Duck Valley was most unfortunate on account of the severity of its climate, and other unfavorable surroundings. Geographically considered, the Western Shoshone Reservation is situated partly in the county of Elko, State of Nevada, and partly in the county of Owyhee, Idaho Territory, the major portion lying and being in the county of Elko, Nevada, and is about one hundred miles nearly due north from the town of Elko, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. Its altitude is given as 5,800 feet above the level of the sea. The main or middle branch of th Owyhee River courses its way through the reservation a little west of due north. Duck Valley proper is situated a little east and west of due north and south, and is from 15 to 16 miles long, and about 1½ to 3 miles wide; that is, that portion fit for cultivation, hay, or pasture purposes. It is bounded on the east by a barren, basaltic mountain, most uninviting in appearance, yet in some portions of it further to the east considerable game is found; on the west by one vast desert, open plain, or low plateau, composed chiefly of lava rock cut up by deep gorges and canons, making portions of that country impassable except by Indians; on the south by mineralized spurs that make down from the main Bull Run of mountains, which affords splendid pasture during the summer and fall; and on the north by a chain of small, unimportant valleys, except for pasture, until you reach Bruneau Valley.

CLIMATE.

The high altitude of this reservation, the open country to the west and north, with prevailing cold winds from those directions during a greater portion of the winter, accompanied often by deep snows, make the winter season of the year exceedingly cold and undesirable for a place of permanent residence. The average winter commences about the 15th of November, and closes about the 15th to the 20th of April, making a period of five months continuous winter.

The late frosts in the spring and the early frosts in the fall make the raising of a kernel crop every year very uncertain. Little or no crops can be raised unless irrigated; even a large portion of what is usually called natural hay land must be irrigated some to secure a good crop. There is some natural hay land lying along the banks of the river and sloughs that does produce a very fair crop of hay.

At or near the south or upper end of the reservation, where the river discharges itself from the mountains, the Indians have constructed a dam and connected with it an irrigating ditch on the west side of the river. This ditch is some 3½ to 4 miles in length, and of a water-carrying capacity of about 500 inches, which will, if properly and economically used, irrigate about 500 acres of land. About 400 yards further down the river the mission-school boys, under the direction of James Willson, erected a rude dam, tapping it with a ditch on the east side of the river, of about 1 mile in length, and has a carrying capacity of about 30 inches. The water from this ditch is used for irrigating the school or reservation garden, which consists of some five acres or thereabouts. Still lower down the river and further northward is situated a dam belonging to Levi Harris, who takes water therefrom on the east side by means of ditch to irrigate his grain and hay crops. The total amount of water afforded by this river during the irrigating season of the year does not in my opinion exceed 1,200 inches (miner's measure), and consequently the amount of land that can be used for agricultural purposes cannot exceed 1,200 acres, as the amount of land cultivated is governed by the amount of water available. Mr. Levi Harris claims that his water-right is superior by reason of prior location and purchase to that now held and claimed by reservation; hence the adjudication of his claim to certain portions of land within the reservation limits should carry with it all his right, title, and interest, in and to all water-rights and water-privileges now held and claimed by him.

HAY AND GRAIN CROP.

The breadth of land or acres planted in wheat and barley the present year does not equal that of 1881, there being only about 40 acres in wheat and about 50 acres in barley.

The yield will not exceed 800 pounds per acre for wheat and about 900 pounds per acre for barley. The chief causes for the meager amount of wheat and barley raised per acre were the lateness of the spring and the cold and unfavorable weather that followed during the month of May and early part of June. The small number of acres planted last spring is chiefly owing to the then unsettled condition of affairs at this agency, in consequence of the suspension of Agent How during the early part of last winter, which led to a general overhauling of affairs of the reservation, and caused to the Indian mind a general uncertainty as to who had authority in the premises, and demoralized them for the time being; consequently they lost general interest in the work of the farm until late in the season. Notwithstanding the short crop of wheat, I am of the opinion that we shall have a sufficient amount of breadstuff to carry us over to the crop of 1883, including seed for next year's crop, having on hand 48,000 pounds surplus of wheat from crop of 1881.

Owing to the fact that there were no seed potatoes preserved from last year's crop, or any purchased last spring, except $15 worth for the school, the crop of this valuable vegetable is very small; some three acres were planted, which will probably yield 6½ to 7 tons. There will also be about from 150 to 160 bushels of turnips, rutabagas, carrots, and beets, inclusive; also some few cabbages. For the preservation of this vegetable crop I have caused to be erected a winter cellar, 14 by 18 feet, 6½ feet high.

The total amount of hay cut, gathered, and stacked is not more than 85 to 90 tons. A much larger amount could have been readily secured if we could have procured a hay-rake in time. The old one was too much broken to be repaired with the appliances on hand at the reservation, hence the most of the hay secured had to be gathered by hand with the old ordinary hand-rake, long ago gone into disuse. This, in connection with the fact that we were necessitated to go some 8 miles from the stable and corrals of the agency to cut and haul what hay we could gather, after the same had been run over and tramped down by cattle running at large, are the reasons why we have to-day but 85 to 90 tons of hay on the reservation.

I may be pardoned if I again urge that some steps be taken to adjust the claims of certain claimants to a portion of the land on this agency, for the reason given in my letter under date of August 12, 1882.

NUMBER OF SHOSHONE INDIANS

on the reservation at present are 250; the total number within the jurisdiction of this reservation or country known as the Western Shoshone Country, is 525, of which number 250 are scattered over northeastern Nevada, as follows (estimated): There are at Tuscarora, 40; at Elko, 20; at Carlin and vicinity, 25; at Palisade and Eureka, about 40; at Battle Mountain and Austin, about 50, and in the valleys and other mining camps, about 100 more, making a total of 525 that will be at the reservation to receive their annuity goods in October. The major portion of the above-mentioned Indians that are scattered among the several valleys and mining camps are engaged during the summer season in some kind of employment, while some few are farming on their own account. The Goshute Indians, which number about 250 to 300, who reside at Deep Creek, Steptoe Valley and vicinity, if added to the Shoshones, will make a grand total of 775 to 825. I do not think there is a single Indian more in the portion of country above mentioned than the last number given, other reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I have traveled all over the country claimed by the western Shoshone and Goshute Indians, and I am satisfied my estimate is correct.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

There are six buildings on this reservation, as follows: School-house, 30 by 20 feet, two-story, built of adobes. The upper story is used as a dormitory and the lower one as a school-room. On the north end of this building is erected a one-story wing, used for dining room for school and sleeping apartment for teacher.

The office and farmer's house is an adobe building of 60 by 16 feet, and 10 feet from floor to ceiling; the same is divided into three rooms. On the west side of the building is a foundation laid 28 by 26. The mill house is 24½ by 35½ feet, and 12 feet from floor to ceiling. It is also built of adobe. At the east end and adjoining the mill building is the engine house 16½, by 24½ feet; average height, 10 feet. It is built of adobe and boards. The store house is 16½ by 31 feet, and 8½ feet high, built of boards and lined with adobes. The stable is built of adobes and stone, and is 29 feet by 30 feet, and 8 feet high, with hayloft overhead, and contains five stalls and one small store-room. The blacksmith shop is built of stones, mud, and willow brush covered with earth. There are also five other old wooden shanties. I am about constructing a cellar of 14 by 18 feet, 6½ feet high. The school-house before mentioned was badly erected, the adobes being unusually large and laid in mud, without lime to harden and cement the wall together, consequently the second story is almost ready to fall down.

During a storm or windy weather (the latter we have a great deal of) no one is willing to sleep in the second story, as it trembles and is considered dangerous.

The Indians have built about 4 miles of brush and pole fence, and nine corrals, some of stone and some of poles.

If it is the purpose of your honorable department to resuscitate, rebuild, and maintain the Western Shoshone Agency for any period of time there should be a change of location for all new buildings that may be erected in the future, and to that end I would most respectfully urge that such buildings be built on the southwest side of the river. This locality is more desirable in consequence of the land being loamy, kind, and productive, and in that vicinity there are several good springs, and the fall of snow during the winter is of less depth than on the northeast side, where the present buildings are now located. The soil here is cold and when irrigated is liable to bake in places. During the early spring, when snow is melting and the soil becomes wet, mud ankle deep is encountered all around the agency buildings. For these reasons no further rebuilding or improvements should be made at the present site. The Indians have all located their lodges, stables, and corrals on the southwest side, and by so doing they have exercised more good judgment than the locators of the reservation did when they selected the worst possible place in the valley, in my judgment.

TIMBER.

There is but little or no timber on the reservation of any value except cottonwood, and it is found in very meager quantities in the deep gorges and cañons, having small streams of water. Outside of the agency limits, upon the high mountain sides, some cedar, mahogany, and a species of pine resembling the tamarack is found. With the greatest economy in the use of timber, the supply on the reservation will not meet our pressing wants for a longer period than four or five years.

SCHOOL.

The Western Shoshone boarding school was opened September 26, 1881; number of months taught during the past year, ten months and fifteen days; total number of pupils enrolled, 33; average attendance for first six months, 27; average attendance for the year, 21. Books used, Sheldon's Primer, Monroe's First Reader, Franklin Primary Arithmetic, Cornell's First Steps in Geography, and the New Testament; also, Spencerian copy-books. Those who attended throughout the year commenced in the charts and read and studied all the books above mentioned.

MANUAL LABOR PERFORMED.

The boys cut 25 cords of wood into stove-wood during the winter; furnished wood from the forest for half the year; made 100 rods of new ditch; cultivated three or more acres of garden. The girls performed washing, sewing, and general housework. At present the school is closed, the late teachers having been transferred by the Presbyterian Missionary Board to Navajo, New Mexico; therefore I am in hopes that it will soon be reopened with a competent teacher and a cleanly and tidy matron, as cleanliness is next to godliness, and order one of Heaven's first laws. The Indians should be taught these lessons by example.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

In consequence of having no resident physician at the reservation, the exceeding cold and long winter has caused the death rate to be unprecedentedly high. No less than 22 deaths have occurred during the past year out of a population of 250, being a fraction over 8¾ per cent. of the total amount; chief diseases being pneumonia and rheumatism. The number of deaths are as follows: 5 men, 4 women, 9 boys, 4 girls; and total number of births during said period are 10. Their burial ground is about 3 miles from camp, in a very pretty location, and they now follow the example of their white brethren by marking the resting places of their dead with a head and foot board.

In conversation with the Indians during the past year, I find there is a general desire among a large portion of the lodges of this reservation to break their tribal relations and to set up for themselves. Many of the heads of the lodges are not only willing but most capable of managing a farm and raising a few cattle. I therefore most earnestly recommend that your honorable department will give, at your earliest convenience, this matter a favorable consideration. The Indians who desire a severalty of homes wish to have a piece of land set apart and its boundaries marked and defined and located in the name of the head of the family or lodge. To this they wish added one wagon, one

plow, one cultivator, one set of harness, one hay-rake, with a small outfit of forks-rakes, shovels, picks, and hoes, &c., with six months' provisions, to last them until their crop comes in. During this transitory condition, and until they are under head, way, they desire to be under the care and supervisional authority of the agent of the reservation.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN S. MAYHUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MESCALERO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
New Mexico, September 1, 1882.

SIR: Conforming to your circular letter of July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending September 1, 1882.

My last annual report contained a description of this reservation. By order of the President dated May 19, the exterior lines have been somewhat changed, the mining portion on the north and a strip six by fifteen miles on the southwest being excluded and restored to the public domain, and a section of country nine miles wide and twenty-one miles long added to the reservation on the east. This reconstruction met the approval of the Indians, and has afforded relief to the miners on the excluded parts of the reservation, and the addition of the strip on the east has not met with any opposition from the citizens of the country, it not embracing any mineral lands and there being no settlers thereon.

One of the early acts of the last session of Congress was to appropriate a sum of money for the removal of the Mescaleros, with their consent, to the Jicarilla Reservation, in the northern part of this Territory. As a result of that action, Inspector Howard visited this agency early in April last. After a careful and exhaustive investigation on his part and personal examination of the different parts of the Reservation, his recommendation that the Mescaleros be allowed to remain here by giving up a portion of their lands as a concession to the mining element of the community, was adopted, and the Executive order referred to above was made in accordance with his recommendation. Before that time the Mescaleros were unsettled, as would be natural to any people; the question of their removal having been agitated for years and not anything definite being resolved upon, they felt loath to work on their farms or make any improvements at all, and in general evinced a disinclination to adopt any pursuits of civilized life, feeling a certain amount of bitterness toward the proposition to remove them from a country that had been their home for generations.

In accordance with this general plan, the Mescalero and Jicarilla agencies were by act of Congress consolidated. The President designated the Mescalero Agency as the headquarters of the consolidated agency, and appointed me as the agent therefor.

In this connection I desire to express my appreciation of the cordial support given me by the Indian Office, and to recognize that all has been done for these Indians that could have been done by the Hon. Commissioner with the means at his command.

INDIAN POLICE.

In February, the necessary authority having been received, I increased the force from fifteen to twenty members. The record of the Indian police at this agency for the past year has been such as to elicit praise from the citizens of Southern New Mexico and from the United States military authorities. Of all the Apaches the Mescaleros have in past years sustained the reputation of being the most savage and brutal, and their actions under this police organization have been so entirely at variance with this past reputation, that it has been a matter of favorable comment and a surprise to the people of New Mexico. Briefly stated, their action in capturing and returning stolen stock to the owners; by their efforts in breaking up the manufacture of "tiswin," and the introduction of liquor on the reservation; and by the aid they have given the military authorities when called upon.

On June 22 a small party of renegades came to the agency, bringing with them some stolen stock; their presence was immediately made known, and in an attempt to secure their arrest three of the party were killed by the Indian police and the balance of them driven from the reservation. In this affair the lives of Dr. Jackson, agency physician, Mr. Easton, the clerk, and of myself were saved by the prompt and vigorous action of the police. I received two shots through the left arm. Col. Crofton, 13th U. S. Infantry, commanding Fort Stanton, came to the agency the next

day to pursue the renegade Indians, and in his report of his operations made to the district commander gave full credit to the police force for their conduct and for the manner in which they aided him in scouting.

On August 12 Ho-nes-co, one of the principal warriors of Victorio's and Wane's band of Ojo Caliente Apaches, came to the reservation to induce some of the young men of this tribe to go on the war path. He was promptly arrested, disarmed, brought to my office, and by me turned over to the military authorities as a prisoner of war. In a letter of General Mackenzie, dated August 18, in referring to this important arrest, the general efficiency of the agency police is officially recognized and commended.

As the ultimate objects of the government to the Indians are to civilize them and to make them self-sustaining, one of the first steps toward that end is to control them and make them remain within the limits of their reservation and yield obedience to some recognized authority. In furthering that end I consider that the Indian policeman, properly handled and well under control, is probably the best auxiliary.

SANITARY.

Dr. Francis H. Atkins, agency physician, submits to me the following report of the sanitary condition of the agency:

My coming here has been so recent that I can only give an approximate view of the matter. The number of cases of illness recorded among these Indians has been about two hundred and forty; doubtless many more occurred, not reported, but on the other hand the great majority were very slight, as many of the cases have been which have come under my observation.

No single disease has prevailed among them, except in the winter, when numerous cases of measles occurred, though not attended by much, if any, mortality. The prevailing diseases seem to be, first, of the digestive organs, perhaps from gross feeding; second, slight pulmonary ailments, from exposure; third, a little fever, due to malaria. The introduction of civilized habits would largely reduce the first two groups and drainage of the tule lands would limit the last. During the winter vaccination was extensively and successfully performed throughout the tribe, five hundred and eighty instances being recorded, but no small-pox was seen. In the surrounding Mexican population diphtheria has raged with great fatality since August, 1881, but happily it attacked none of the Indians nor has it occurred among the employés. The number of births is large for so small a tribe.

In conclusion, my general inference is that the Mescaleros have sustained very little detriment from disease during the past year, their reservation being in an exceedingly healthy locality. The medicine man still seems to wield considerable influence with these people.

EDUCATION.

A day-school has been kept in operation all the past year, has been well attended; met with considerable success; the operation of the school being watched by the Indians, who are now commencing to see the necessity of education. A day-school can only be a primary institution, a stepping-stone to further advancement. With considerable difficulty I induced the principal chiefs to consent to sending children to school at Albuquerque, N. Mex. In June the first Mescalero children ever taken from their tribe were sent to this school. Owing to their peculiar ideas in regard to females, and their custom of having all female children under the exclusive control and management of their mothers or other female relatives—this appears to be a fixed and rigid law among this people, and doubtless arises from their strict customs regarding female chastity—a boarding-school for girls at the agency can be made by proper efforts a success, and I think that by admitting a few of the mothers as servants their presence with the girls will help to remove any feelings of fear existing among themselves.

MISSIONARY WORK.

As stated in my last annual report, no missionary has ever visited this agency. The field is inviting at least. If any advance can be made with this people it would reflect great credit on the one taking the initiative.

The Mescaleros have certain religious rites that they observe with great secrecy, and, from external indications, with great solemnity. They have great aversion to being disturbed in their religious belief, and while under the present state of affairs in this country such an opinion is unwarranted, still from what has been their experience of the people with whom they have formerly come in contact they adhere to their impressions that their religion bears as good fruit as that of others, basing their opinions on the conduct of the American element who formerly made this country witness to scenes of bloodshed and acts of atrocity. It will take many years of patient labor, together with exemplary conduct on the part of the people, before they can be made to believe that their religion is not as good as ours.

AGRICULTURE.

Last year 85 acres of land were under cultivation; about 70 acres of tillable land have been added to this. Following the general instructions to Indian agents, I have completely done away with the system of agency farms and have allotted the lands in small tracts among the Indians whom I considered best worthy. Their corn crops are without any exception the best that have ever been raised on the reservation, and compare favorably with those of the adjoining settlers; the Indians have done the planting and the cultivation of the lands themselves; care has been used to take from them the idea that the government would plant the land and allow them to harvest the crop, as has heretofore been the practice.

HOUSE BUILDING.

An effort has been made to induce the Indians to abandon their mode of living in tents, and has met with considerable success. Two log houses have been completed, the labor being performed by the Indians under my supervision, and if aid will be given them I think they can be made to see the advantage of living in houses. In addition to these two houses Nautzili's band have out some five or six hundred house logs. As a matter of course these houses will require some lumber for doors, windows, shingles for roofs, nails, &c.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies delivered at the agency have been of good quality and in all ways satisfactory, and in price and quality compare favorably with those furnished to the army.

EMPLOYÉS.

Owing to the total lack of agency buildings, and from the fact that those rented as dwellings are a mile distant from those rented as storehouses, &c., loss of time and much useless labor has been entailed on the employés by this walking to and fro. This, however, will soon be remedied in the erection of suitable buildings. In the main the services rendered by the employés have been satisfactory. The salaries paid to the employés as well as the agent are entirely inadequate for the services rendered.

MILITARY.

The peace, security, and welfare of the frontier, especially at agencies like this, depend largely on the co-operation of the agent with the military. It is important that at all times the agent should furnish the military promptly with correct information concerning affairs at his agency; it is as equally important that the military conform to the laws defining their rights and duties on reservations. It is with pleasure that I speak of the cordial co-operation given me by the district commander, General Mackenzie, and his desire as evidenced by his actions, to do whatever was possible for these Indians, consistent with the good of the service. I make free to say, from a knowledge of General Mackenzie's way of conducting affairs, that had he been district commander at the time that the disgraceful scenes of April, 1880, were enacted here, they would not have occurred.

DEPREDATIONS.

The past year has been a satisfactory one to me on account of my ability to fix firmly upon the guilty parties the proof of their depredations. In September of 1881 three Indians from this agency raided the Seven Rivers settlements, on the Rio Pecos, stealing and bringing to this agency seven head of horses. This stock was taken from the thieves by the Indian police and returned to the owners, the guilty Indians fleeing from the reservation to escape arrest and have not since been heard from.

Early in the winter a Mescalero, Give-me-a-horse, escaped from Fort Union, from the military authorities, where he had been as a prisoner of war for over a year, and came back to the agency. He raided the Peñasco settlement, bringing to the agency six stolen horses as the fruits of his expedition; this stock was recovered by the Indian police and the owners notified, who came to the agency and took their stock home. Give-me-a-horse was one of the three renegades who were killed by the po-

lice on June 22. The balance of the renegade band who came on to the reservation on June 22, raided the Ruidoso, Peñasco, Blue Water, and the Pecos settlements after being driven from the agency. This comprises all the depredations that have been brought to my attention as having been committed in this section. In each case it was known who the offenders were. The action of the Mescaleros in each case has been creditable, and shows that they are acting in good faith in recovering the stolen stock and punishing the thieves, and as shown by their heroic action on June 22.

It is proper now to look upon the other side of the picture. The Mescaleros have been robbed of stock time and again. As late as the 15th of June, six head of Indian horses were stolen from the band of Nautzili. For years past local traditions among both whites and Indians furnish numerous instances of the plunder of the latter, at times, by wholesale and openly. The warrants for the arrest of the thieves who made the raid on the Indians spoken of above, are in the hands of the United States marshal. Some of the best citizens of Lincoln County are aiding to bring them to justice. There is a small class of disreputable people in this section, who, were it not for the fact of the Mescaleros being armed, would steal their clothing from off their backs. The public sentiment in the county is now so strong for law and order that, in my opinion, from now on violators of the intercourse acts of Congress will be punished as well as other offenders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. H. LLEWELLYN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

JICARILLA APACHE AGENCY,
Amargo, N. Mex., August 12, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in department circular letter, dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency. This being the first annual report submitted of this agency and tribe of Indians since they have had a reservation and been located thereon, it cannot of course be expected by either the department or an inquirer that the report will be one presenting the Indians in a thriving and well-doing condition.

Our last census, which was taken November 9, 1881, showed the following population of the Jicarillas: Men, 174; women, 203; boys, 82, of school age; girls, 63, of school age; children, 178, of five years and younger; total, 700.

This was thought to be an accurate census, as we had a good place in which to count them, and every effort was used to have all members present and to have none counted more than once. The list of names now shows that the number has increased some during the year, and gives a total at the present time of 717.

There has been but very little sickness and but few deaths reported among them during the year.

When I took the agency as farmer-in-charge, which was on the 1st day of October, 1881, the Indians were located within the boundaries of the Tiera Amarilla grant, and the agency at a Mexican town in this Territory, by the same name, at which place they had been stationed some nine years. While they were in this location there was not the faintest chance to teach or instruct them in the way of industry or knowledge, but on the contrary they were continually thrown in contact with liquor of the vilest kinds and brought under the influence of men of idle, dissipated, and worthless character. Such being the case, of course these Indians would not do otherwise than adopt these habits more strongly each year, and in living this length of time with nothing to do or particularly occupy their minds, they would incline more to roving around in different localities. While some of the more worthless characters of the tribe have formed an idea that the government should and is going to still feed them during their natural lifetime, others, and I am glad to say the greater part, are perfectly willing and anxious to go to work in an earnest, willing manner, to break up new ground, and to plant and cultivate crops for themselves. This willingness, and I may safely say eagerness, on the part of many of the Jicarillas, to plant, work, and raise good crops of their own, is not a mere supposition, but one that has been proven to me by the Indians themselves, which fact will be hereafter mentioned.

In compliance with instructions from the honorable Commissioner, we commenced on the 20th day of December last to move this agency and the Indians from Tierra Amarilla to its present location. We had scarcely gotten located and our new buildings, &c., arranged, in the spring, when I was much gratified by at least 50 of my Indians coming to me to make arrangements to plant and cultivate some crops this season. During the planting the Indians took a good interest in it, and each one helped the employés while engaged at his piece. Since the planting was finished

they have taken far more interest in caring for the crop than could have been expected.

While the season has not been a very favorable one for crops, yet I think I am perfectly safe in estimating that we will raise at least 6,000 pounds from the 900 planted for them. This will enable these twelve families to live much better than those that have not exerted themselves, and I trust it may have a good influence on the more idle members of the tribe. A portion of the tribe planted about 10 acres of corn without any aid from employés, and also some squash and a few other vegetables, all of which look finely and promise a good return. While the Jicarillas are looked upon as being lazy and worthless, it has been my privilege to be among them, and I find, while this is true of many of them, it is also as much of a mistake of a greater part of the tribe. I trust that next spring we may be furnished with the seed and tools for which an estimate was submitted some time ago, and it is hoped that at the time of the next annual report there will be more from which to form a report.

At the present time there are several Mexicans allowed to remain on the reserve, in consideration of some claim they make to the land they are occupying, and this causes a continual trouble between them and the Indians by each claiming a right to the land. They are located in the very best part of the reserve, and where the most farming can be done with the least expense. In my judgment these persons should be immediately removed from the reservation. If they have any just claim for which they can expect pay before they are removed, it should certainly be allowed and get them away. If not, then they should be notified to leave at once. This will be mentioned in another report.

These Indians are entirely without education, and so far have had no opportunity for obtaining one. At times, several of the better members of the tribe have spoken to me in regard to a school, and manifested a desire for having one on the reservation, where their children could be educated without leaving their parents. A school is certainly a very important thing among them, but it would probably be best to defer this until we get them to working and somewhat more quieted down, and to more strongly regard this as their home, at which time it would no doubt meet with better success.

Owing to the limited appropriation made by Congress for these Indians for this fiscal year, it looked at one time that instead of being able to advance them in the way of knowledge and industry we would be compelled to let them come to a standstill, or possibly take a step back instead of toward civilization. In order to teach these Indians industry and to train them in the direction of self-support, it will certainly require, for at least a year or two, that a larger appropriation be made than has been, when nothing could be done through the year but to feed and clothe them.

Looking back over the year and its work, the progress looks somewhat small, but still the result is certainly encouraging, as we have now gotten located on a reservation where most of them call their home, and stand ready, when the necessary aid is given, to take a step forward in civilization and industry. It is true we have not the best reservation by any means, but it is a thousand times better than being in the miserable Mexican town from which we moved.

This is not a bad and dangerous tribe of Indians, as is the case with many that the government is caring for, and with proper encouragement, aid, and instruction, there is no reason why they may not in a few years become, at least partially, if not altogether, self-sustaining and prosperous.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. REED,
Farmer in Charge.

WM. H. H. LLEWELLYN,
United States Indian Agent, Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY, *September* 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report, in compliance with your instructions, dated July 15, 1882:

That this report may convey to the public ear, as well as to your office, "a concise view of my agency, the condition, habits, and disposition of the Indians under my care," I cannot more pertinently depict their present status than by stating the fact that during the two months of this fiscal year just elapsed I have not made any expenditures on the part of government of subsistence to these sixteen thousand Navajoes, except to a few laborers engaged in completing the school building here, and for special service; thus showing that they are providing for themselves wholly. They are drinking less whisky; are entirely peaceable, as usual, and behaving better for the

last two months, especially in not heeding the counsels of intriguing and bad whites, than for any period of time since I took charge of them in April, 1879. But this has been an exceptionally favorable season, with moderate rain, dispensed during June, July, and August, not heretofore occurring within my observation, affording good grass for their flocks and herds, and giving them corn and other products, in reasonable abundance for the present; but, as I write, some of my Indians report this morning that the frost of last night, August 31st, has badly injured their corn and killed most of their vines. Should this calamity prove general, they will soon again have to subsist on mutton straight. They have also this season the additional blessing of "piñon nuts," which occurs once in about seven years only. Thanks to a kind Providence, these Indians are this year of government neglect better able to subsist themselves than for many years past; otherwise, and with their ordinary seasons of drought and desert range, they would not only suffer, but some of their aged, infirm, and pauper class would die from lack of proper sustenance.

And why should Congress give these sixteen thousand (say seventeen thousand now, for they are increasing) deserving Indians but $5,000 appropriation for this fiscal year, including pay of farmer, leaving but about twenty-five cents per capita with which to purchase tools and agricultural implements, to enable them to learn white men's improved ways, whereby they may be able to cope with them for a subsistence, and at the same session our Congress appropriates $275,000 for the 4,578 restless and undeserving San Carlos Apaches, also non-treaty Indians, who occupy as good a country as the Navajoes, with about as much rain and less frost, being over $60 per capita, or two hundred and forty times as much as is received by the Navajoes, signally reversing the encouragement given the whole human race by the Great Teacher in the parable of the talents, thus discouraging the best endeavors, and rewarding the wicked conduct of these wards of government. But in the face of these shameful facts, these Indians still listen to their agent, when I tell them they must *now* behave better than ever before, for evidently the plotters and the large majority of the whites and Mexicans residing in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona desire their 6,000,000 acres of reserved lands, and would be glad to have them give cause sufficient to oust them therefrom. Nothing but moral suasion and two employés, farmer and interpreter, are the resources at my command with which to govern these Indians; not even a little flour, sugar, and coffee, heretofore allowed, is now given me to hospitably entertain my chiefs and their followings with when at this agency over night on their monthly visits of business connected with the government of their respective bands. Hence that means of enabling me to govern and control these Indians through the co-operation of their chiefs is lessened. This sudden transition from a fair supply and provision for the needs of these Indians to nominally nothing is to be regretted, and is there any significance in the fact that recently for the first time since I entered into this service the military proffer your agent the aid of their force to assist me in controlling my Indians, stating "that they may be used in my presence and under my authority, or that of my lawful representative," which matter I duly referred to your office for instructions and aid under date of August 4, 1882, without result at this writing?

The school building is about completed; the main building, 50 by 70 feet, three stories, the third being a mansard roof covered with metalic shingles and tin on top; the addition, 28 by 56, one story, embracing dining-room, kitchen, wash-room, and bakery, all substantially built of stone, two-foot walls, metal roofs, and externally fire-proof; also a good cellar, cement floor, at a cost of only about $5,500, not including the transportation from Chicago of the finishing planed lumber, sash, doors, &c., and a little work bringing the foundation walls to the height of about 1½ feet, done while the military were permitted to assume charge of my agency in 1880; and much of this work I have done with Indian labor, and at about half the cost that such a structure would have cost to erect inside the civilized belt of this country. My lumber was cut and my lime burned on the mountains five miles from this agency. I did not receive funds to construct said building with until October 12 last, and on the following Christmas I opened school in the main building. The attendance averaged 54 scholars in February last, when the superintendent and employés of the mission board, under Dr. Kendall, who were under contract to conduct the tuition of this school, did, on March 1, conclude to take a vacation of two weeks, against the remonstrance of your agent and the conditions of said contract, and protracted said assumed vacation without visible cause until April 17, when they reopened the school with but 20 pupils, and continued it until the close of their contract, ending June 30, 1882, with 41 scholars on the rolls. The Navajo Indian boarding-school has not been in session since then. Therefore, as indicated to your office in my communication dated June 30, 1882, on the subject of this school, I conclude from my continued observation that the best results from such schools can only be had when the employés of the school are under the full control of, and in accord with, the agent, and *all* under the immediate direction of your office.

There has been no missionary work done here since the death of the Rev. A. H. *Donaldson,* in April, 1880.

The Navajos farm this country as much as is possible to be done with their limited appliances and water supply, and as herders they understand their business. Their women weave many blankets to sell, finding an increased demand since the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad passed through their country; and while they do well for Indians, they are in many respects but uncivilized Indians still.

The farming department of this agency, for the first time in its history, is this season a success. With the aid of a small amount of Indian labor my farmer has constructed a dam, affording also a much-needed bridge, with over half a mile of irrigating ditch, and utilized about 100 acres of arable land for the benefit of the Indians, the agency animals, and boarding-school. He has just cut and secured 15 acres of oats, which, with 3 acres of millet now maturing, will afford ample forage for the agency working stock, and the corn fodder and other products from about 20 acres more will winter over the boarding-school cows, and afford some vegetables for the school.

Some excitement has occurred within the past three months, growing out of prospecting and finding of mines in the almost unexplored country lying northwest of this reservation, inhabited by a lawless remnant of the Pah Ute Indians and Navajos affiliating with them. I have succeeded, through the personal effort of my farmer and interpreter, and at some risk to them, in establishing friendly relations with them, and, by making the said affiliating Navajos responsible for their reckless neighbors' good conduct in future, I feel encouraged to hope that murders of prospectors and others in that heretofore land of death will be less frequent hereafter.

I herewith hand you the usual statistical information requested by you in connection with the annual report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GALEN EASTMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA APACHE AGENCIES,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my tenth annual report as United States Indian agent:

My agency consists primarily of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico; but during the last six years there have been one or more subagencies continually under my care in addition to the Pueblos. At present I have charge of the Jicarilla Apache Agency.

The Pueblos are not in any sense described by the word Indian in its ordinary acceptation, because they are not warlike nor nomadic, nor dependent upon the government for subsistence. They number over nine thousand, and live in nineteen pueblos (towns), and support themselves by farming and stock-raising. They could hardly be provoked to go to war, and indeed they are often not sufficiently belligerent for the protection of their commonest rights. The duties of the agent for the Pueblos consist principally in attending to the general business interests of the Indians and providing them as many educational advantages as possible.

Three day-schools have been in successful operation for a number of years, and they were continued during the last year. They are located at the pueblos of Zuñi, Laguna, and Jemes. Mr. S. A. Bentley was in charge of the Zuñi school from June 30, 1881, till August 1, 1882, when Mr. D. D. Graham was put in charge temporarily till a suitable man for the place could be secured. Miss Jennie Hammaker, the valuable assistant teacher who was supported by the Presbyterian Church, died in the Pueblo boarding-school during vacation nearly a year ago. This is the second death that has occurred among the agency workers since I have been in charge.

The Laguna school was continued during the year under Dr. John Menaul as principal, and Miss Mary Perry as assistant teacher. The work at Laguna has been efficient as usual, but the difficulties in the way of success have been unusual. Most of the Indians have been induced to leave the old pueblo and build homes on their farms, some miles distant. Dr. Menaul has continued the school at the pueblo; but in order to have a school within reach of the Indian families who had moved to their farms, Miss Perry taught and lived about six miles from the pueblo in a house built for her by the Indians. The services of an assistant teacher have been disallowed this year by the department, which will be discouraging to the Indians just after they had finished their new school-house. Laguna is most appreciative of all the pueblos of what is done for it by government. A large proportion of the pueblo children in the industrial schools at Carlisle and Albuquerque were sent from that place.

Dr. J. M. Shields and his wife continued at Jemes during the year, and had a very

good school. Mrs. Shields' services were discontinued on June 30, and we have so lost one of our very best teachers.

In addition to the three day-schools we have an industrial boarding-school at Albuquerque, which was opened on January 1, 1881, under contract with Henry Kendall, D. D., secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. It has been conducted under contract with the same person up to the present time. This school was originally intended only for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, but it is now expected that it will be made to include in its benefits all the tribes of New Mexico and Arizona. Six boys have already been admitted from the Mescalero Apache Agency. On account of the continued difficulty in securing land for the school-farm, no buildings have yet been erected for the school, and it has been continued in the temporary quarters in which it was commenced.

In June last the town of Albuquerque purchased 65.82 acres of land, at a cost of $4,500, and donated it to the United States for the purposes of the school. The land is well located near the town of Albuquerque, is all arable, and is rapidly becoming very valuable. It will produce nearly everything, and will be excellent for instructing the Indians in fruit culture, and the best manner of raising all kinds of grain and vegetables, besides yielding much toward the support of the school. The acquisition of this land is the result of several years' effort; and I hope soon to see a good building on it and a school second to none in the country. The school has been creditably managed and has made fine progress during the year, notwithstanding it has been necessarily confined to insufficient and unsuitable quarters. Prof. J. S. Shearer, the superintendent, resigned in July, and was relieved on the 31st of that month by R. W. D. Bryan, of New York. Professor Shearer has been very industrious and successfull in advancing the interests of the school, and I am sorry that a change in the management was made necessary.

There are eighteen Pueblo children in the Carlisle school, Pennsylvania. On January 16, 1882, I started east with six Pueblo men to pay a visit to these children and "The Great Father at Washington." We took with us two little girls from the pueblo of Laguna, and brought home from the school two little girls, one belonging at Zuñi and the other at Acoma. We escorted to Hampton, Va., the old chief Antonio, of the Pima tribe, who also went to visit his children. The Pueblos enjoyed the visit very much indeed, and were highly gratified by the improvement in the appearance of their children. I myself was astonished at the development which had taken place in the case of nearly every one of the children. They went there dull and listless and unaccustomed to thought; I found them sharp, alert, and reasoning on all the subjects about them. The school as a whole aroused my admiration and enthusiasm. The children were orderly, obedient, and attractive, and were clearly in the way of making good men and women.

It will appear from this report that three classes of educational advantages are furnished the Pueblo Indians, viz, day-schools, a boarding and industrial school in their own country and one in Pennsylvania. The day-schools have been longest in operation and are of least value. They are continued in operation as feeders for the industrial schools, and for what they accomplish in the general advancement of both old and young at the pueblos in which they are located. The industrial school located in this Territory, at Albuquerque, is expected to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number, or in other words it is believed to be at the same time the most practicable and the most practical way of educating the Indians. I desire to bestow upon this school most of the resources available for Pueblo education from year to year.

I regard the Carlisle school as the very best place for the education of Indians to the extent practicable at that distance from their homes, and shall endeavor to keep as many Pueblo children there as possible. The education furnished in the school is excellent, and that furnished during vacation is still better.

THE JICARILLA APACHE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency number 717. They live in tents and move camps often, and nearly their entire support is received from government; but, unlike the other Apache tribes, they are not disposed to go to war, and their disposition is very rarely ugly. They are not further advanced in civilization for the reason that they have always been unfortunately situated, and it has been impossible until recently to improve their condition in that respect. They have not had a reservation, and their agency has been in small towns, where it has been impossible to keep whisky from them.

I took charge of the agency in 1878, and seeing at once the hopelessness of improving their condition until they could have a home where the Indians would have rights and the agent authority to enforce them, I began doing all I could to have a reservation set apart. This was finally done, and a tract of land about 30 miles long by 16

miles wide, situated on the Navajo River, in New Mexico, was given them by executive order dated September 21, 1880. It is a fine country in all respects except its altitude, and on that account it is rather cold sometimes for people who do not live in houses, but there is plenty of timber at hand, and this objection can be easily overcome. I could not get any order in regard to removal to this reservation until October 13, 1881, when I was instructed by telegraph to prepare buildings at Amargo and remove the Jicarilla Apache Indians from Tierra Amarilla to that place at once. On December 16 the buildings had been completed, the stores removed to them, and the last issue made to the Indians at Tierra Amarilla.

The Apaches have since confined themselves to the reservation closely enough, with the exception of Chief San Pablo and about 175 followers, who started east in May to enjoy a hunt in their hunting grounds of former years before they were removed to Tierra Amarilla. According to my instructions, Farmer-in-charge Reed went after them to demand their return to their reservation. He found them in the Mora Mountains, and San Pablo promised to return at once. On July 10 I heard they were near Wagon Mound, a station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and at my request General McKenzie sent his adjutant-general with me to that place on the 11th to warn the Indians that if they did not return home at once the soldiers would be sent after them. San Pablo assured us on that occasion that they were simply out enjoying themselves, and were doing no harm to any one, but promised to start home next day. On the last of July I received a dispatch from Springer, in Colfax County, saying the Indians were there; and as Agent Llewellyn, who was expecting soon to take charge of the Jicarillas, was then at Santa Fé, I turned the dispatch over to him for action. He called on General McKenzie for troops to drive the Indians home, and Inspector Howard, then here, directed me to go with the troops, in accordance with the requirements of the district commander. I left Santa Fé on this duty on August 1, and returned on the 9th. The time was spent in the mountains, and 39 Apaches were captured, their arms destroyed, and they lodged at Fort Union as prisoners. The other Indians kept out of our way, but they were driven about 70 miles toward the reservation. On August 27 Lieutenant Pardee turned over the prisoners at the agency, and two or three days before that San Pablo and the others reported, and Farmer-in-charge Reed now reports all at home. I think San Pablo's people will be cautious about leaving the reservation again.

Not much farming could be arranged for this season, but estimates for tools and seeds for next year have been submitted to the department, which, if supplied, will enable the Apaches to do a large amount of work. A school can now be tried, and an Indian police force can be organized, and many other progressive steps taken with fine prospect of success if appropriations do not fail too soon.

Very respectfully,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LAGUNA, VALENCIA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO,
September 4, 1882.

Dr. B. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: During the past year the Laguna Pueblo Indian school has been in session for ten months. The work of teaching has been carried on in two places; at Tseama by the assistant teacher, and at Laguna proper by myself. The children have been taught in sewing, &c., in connection with their school lessons. Gardening, &c., has also been taught to those taking an interest in the work. The printing of McGuffey's New First Eclectic Reader in the Laguna language has been completed, specimen copies of which have been sent to the department.

The moral tone of the people is steadily improving. They are also fast falling into American customs, and attend church on Sabbaths pretty regularly. Their crops have been good this year, and they have a very large increase of cattle, horses, and sheep. The outlook for the coming year is very encouraging.

We expect to devote a large part of our time to the work of educating the Indians in the work of kitchen gardening, as nearly all the people are very anxious for such instruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MENAUL,
United States Indian Teacher at Laguna, N. Mex.

PUEBLO OF JEMES, PUEBLO AGENCY,
August 9, 1882.

DR. B. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent:

SIR: The past year was a quiet year at the Jemes school. Some things have been pleasant and encouraging, and there is never any lack of difficulties and discouragements. In school the children have been obedient and good-natured. Many have really taken an interest in their studies, and have progressed well in spelling, reading, and writing, and in simple counting; sewing and knitting were taught the girls by Mrs. Shields, the assistant teacher. The upper grade, which was in charge of Mrs. Shields, has been perfectly orderly, and many of the scholars have been very attentive to studies. In both rooms the conduct has been good. All this is very encouraging indeed; but there still remains that one great difficulty, which is the influence of the old Indians, and the *bad, bad* influence of Indian life in general. So much time is taken up, and so much excitement kept up by dances, &c., that the wonder is that anything can be done with the children. Then, to make it all worse, there is one grand round of Catholic feasts, saint days, and horse races. The imagination could hardly picture a darker, harder spot for a school or anything else than the pueblo of Jemes. The children are gentle and really lovely, and under favorable circumstances would come to be an intelligent, useful people. The older Indians make but little open objection to the children attending school, but they seem to be doubling and redoubling their efforts to keep the children up to the point of being out-and-out Indians. We can have quite a good influence over the children until they come to be thirteen or fourteen years old, and then they are taken from us and every vestige of civilization is eradicated. This is done by the government of the pueblo, the main business of which is to keep up all Indian customs. Under the tribal rule there is no liberty for the people, neither in religion nor anything else. While this is so but little can be done to better their condition. During the past year more than one hundred cases have received medical attention, and the Indians seem to appreciate it. One of the most pleasant and encouraging things during the year was the interest the girls took in sewing and knitting. Without a good female assistant the school would be almost a failure. It discourages me to think that the school has been deprived of an assistant teacher. I have turned to the church to see if it will send the necessary and indispensable help to carry on the school, and have been encouraged to think that a good assistant will be sent.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SHIELDS,
United States Indian Teacher.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Randolph, N. Y., October 13, 1882.

SIR: In making my second annual report I have the honor to state that the thirty schools in this agency have been taught the average period of eight months during the year ending September 30, 1882. Of these, two were manual-labor schools and twenty-eight day-schools. Of the manual-labor schools, one is upon lands owned by the Society of Friends, adjoining the Allegany Reservation, and is in charge of and wholly supported by said society, at an annual expense of about $3,500. Its average attendance during the past year has been about 30 Indian pupils. The other, upon the Cattaraugus Reservation, incorporated under the laws of New York by the name of Thomas Orphan Asylum, has had an average attendance of ninety-eight Indian children, and has been supported at an annual expense of about $9,000. Both of these schools have been in successful operation many years, under judicious management, and have exerted a beneficent and powerful influence in the general advancement of the Indians of this agency in civilization. In them the Indian pupils have been taught to work; have been kept under proper restraint and discipline, thoroughly instructed in the common English branches, and fitted for life's practical duties.

The number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing upon eight reservations in the agency is reported at 1,509, of which 1,069 are registered as having attended school some portion of the year. The average daily attendance during the eight months the schools were taught was 722.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The year has been a fairly prosperous one for the Indians of this agency. Crops have been good, and the Indians are quick to learn how to take advantage of the best markets, and are making rapid progress in the arts of acquiring a livelihood by

agriculture. While too many of them are still content to live in rude log cabins, half cultivate a small patch of land, and pick up a precarious livelihood by doing odd jobs of work, with a little hunting and fishing at times, or making and selling baskets, very many others have erected for themselves comfortable frame dwellings, usually painted white, and their bountiful crops of grass and grain bear witness to a thrift and prosperity very encouraging to look upon. Their manner of dress has entirely conformed to that of their white neighbors, and a blanket or a moccasin is rarely seen among them as articles of apparel. Portions of them still continue to keep certain of their ancient festivals and ceremonies, but these have now lost their former significance, and remain only as mementoes of a time long gone by.

TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Since my appointment to this agency I have been earnestly endeavoring to break up so far as possible the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. The better part of the Indians have most heartily co-operated with me, and a very strong temperance feeling has been aroused among them. Several parties have been arrested and fined, and very encouraging effects are seen upon this traffic, which in its results is so disastrous to the Indians. Judge Ewing, holding a term of the United States district court in this district last, held in one case that selling hard cider to the Indians was not prohibited by the statute. This is a very serious defect in the law, as the sale of hard cider to the Indians is quite extensive, and its effects upon them are extremely demoralizing. I trust this defect of the statute may be remedied at an early day.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Senecas have two agricultural societies, each of which holds an annual fair and cattle show; one upon the Cattaraugus and the other upon the Allegany reservations. Each receives an annual appropriation from the State of New York in the same manner as the county agricultural societies. The first named has been longer established, and is in a flourishing condition. The Indians upon that reservation have made much greater advancement in agriculture than any other Indians under my charge, and their fairs are well attended by the whites of the neighboring towns. The latter society has been but recently established, and is laboring under some financial embarrassment.

REGULATION OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AMONG INDIANS.

The Indians of this agency are in the possession of a well-considered system of laws for the regulation of their civil affairs and dealings with each other, together with a means of enforcing their rights as between themselves in courts of justice. Especially is this true of the Senecas on the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations. These Indians were organized as a separate community by the State, by a statute passed May 8, 1845, and which was amended and largely added to in 1847. In 1848 the Indians adopted an elective form of government, superseding the old one by chiefs, and also adopted a written constitution, accepting and ratifying the State laws of 1845 and 1847. This constitution and form of government were approved and ratified by the general government. Under these provisions, one peace-maker and eight councilors from each reservation, a president and clerk from one reservation, and a treasurer from the other, alternating the latter officers, and various minor officials, are annually elected. The peace-makers hold office for three years; the other officers for one. All controversies between Indians are tried, in the first instance, before the peace-makers. An appeal is given to the councilors, and their decision is final. The courts thus formed are in the main guided by the State laws in the decision of controversies between Indians; but they do not hamper themselves with technical rules of evidence or methods of procedure. In many cases, as in the distribution of intestates' estates and the guardianship of children, the ancient customs of the Senecas are usually followed. Lawsuits among them are of infrequent occurrence, and, as a rule, controversies are justly and equitably decided. By this system the several ownerships of land is as securely guarded among them as with us, and it is as much the subject of sale and purchase, although, as there is always plenty of common land subject to occupation without cost except that of clearing the land, the price of improved land among them is extremely low, ranging from ten to thirty dollars per acre.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

On this subject there is great diversity of opinion among the Indians. Many of the more advanced would undoubtedly preserve their lands should they be allotted to them in severalty, and would do well. But a large proportion of the Indians are

regardless of the future, and live only for the present moment. These would sell their lands at the earliest possible moment, would soon squander the proceeds, and would then become a burden upon the charities of their more thrifty neighbors, or upon the poor authorities of the State. In my opinion action upon this subject should not be had without great care.

As regards the Senecas of the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, there is another consideration of great importance. The title to these lands is in a very peculiar and unsatisfactory condition. In 1786 the States of New York and Massachusetts, both claiming these lands, included in a large body of land in Western New York, subject to the Indian right of occupancy, entered into a convention whereby New York granted to Massachusetts all her right, title, and interest in these lands, saving only the right of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction. Massachusetts subsequently granted her title to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, who, failing to pay in full, surrendered a portion of their purchase to Massachusetts, which then granted the same to Robert Morris. He sold to a company of Dutch merchants, known as the "Holland Land Company." The Indian title was extinguished to all the lands except certain reservations which were in 1810 sold, subject to the Indian title, to David A. Ogden, acting for an association known as the "Ogden Land Company." The Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations are the only lands occupied by Indians, so far as I can learn, to which this company now makes any claim of title. This claim is a source of great uneasiness to the Indians, and every attempt made, either by the State or the United States, to make them citizens, or to change the manner of holding their lands, excites in them the gravest apprehensions lest they lose their lands altogether. They have frequently been put to great expense and inconvenience in sending delegations to Washington and Albany to oppose legislation affecting their title to their lands in the most serious manner. I would most respectfully recommend that the Senecas be requested by the department to instruct their attorney, appointed by the State, who has given this subject much consideration, to prepare a case, giving a full statement and history of their title to these reservations, and the department lay this statement, with such additions as may be thought advisable, before the Attorney-General, who shall be requested to give his opinion upon the following questions:

1st. What is the nature and extent of the Indian title to these reservations?

2d. What effect would be produced upon this title by making the Indians citizens?

3d. What effect would be produced upon their title by allotting the lands in severalty, and would the allottees hold their allotments in fee-simple absolute?

4th. What measures, if any, are necessary to be taken to enable the United States to allot these lands to the Indians in fee?

5th. What power, if any, has the State of New York in the matter?

In view of the bills introduced on this subject last winter at both Washington and Albany, and the probable renewed attempts which will be made the coming winter, I regard this as of great importance, in order that no action may be taken in the matter without a full knowledge of its effects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN G. CASLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
Oregon, October 14, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my eleventh annual report of affairs at this agency.

The Indians of this agency for the past year have been peaceable, quiet, and as a rule, industrious, cultivating their small farms, and fencing and clearing their lands. They are now living in small houses upon their separate tracts of land, each family having a tract of land fenced in, a barn and other buildings, and each cultivating more or less land, and the able-bodied Indians of this agency are almost wholly making their own and their families' support without other assistance from the government than that afforded by the saw and grist mill privileges, and the repairs of their agricultural implements in the department blacksmith and carpenter-shops. There has been nothing of any importance, excepting seed grain, purchased for issuing to these Indians for several years; and they are, without any aid of this kind, improving and living every year among the most advanced of any Indians on this coast. This agency has adequate mills, and some good harvesting machinery, and a carpenter and blacksmith-shop for the repair of their agricultural implements. When these advantages can be secured for them, and they can be furnished with clean seed grain, the purchase of clothing, blankets, and food for able-bodied Indians is to that extent an

invitation for them to remain idle; and as a rule the Indians are as much inclined to accept such an invitation as are white persons. The only successful method of inducing Indians to work, in my experience, is to make them understand its necessity.

The principal object in the way of the complete self-support of the Indians of this agency is their love for strong drink and their facilities for obtaining liquor. There are always in the vicinity of agencies persons who for gain will sell the Indians liquor. and the great majority of the Indians will drink when they can obtain it. I have assisted the officers of the government in arresting and prosecuting a great number of white persons for violating the law in this respect, yet arrests are still being made almost every week. In my opinion, the fine imposed for this offense is too light to deter persons from trafficking with Indians in liquor.

At the majority of the agencies I notice that Indian police are kept on duty, and I am convinced that at this agency they would be a detriment, as they would only promote discord and contention and strife, and awaken feelings of jealousy. The Indians of this agency for orderly behavior will compare favorably with any in the State, yet at no time has there been any police force employed.

The yield of grain during the past year was not as good as I have had reason to expect. Owing to a great portion of the grain being sown in the spring, and the season being unusually dry, the grain filled but poorly, and very many of their fields have become foul with wild oats, and their farms being small, many of them are not able to summer fallow to any great extent, and it is very difficult to induce them to work their ground for a season without any return. For a more extended report of the farming operations, please find a statistical report herewith submitted.

The school for the past year has not been so successful as it should have been under ordinary circumstances, owing to the fact that on or about the 1st of January last the contractor for conducting the school abandoned the same and removed the teachers, and several months elapsed before I could again get the school into operation, and this being the second time, the teachers were withdrawn and the school closed. The Indians had become indifferent, and it has been a laborious task to get the Indian pupils returned to the school, and some time will yet probably be required before a full school of steady attendance can be secured, although the present corps of teachers are using every endeavor to make the school attractive and instructive.

With regard to the appropriations for this agency, I would respectfully submit that the same be made separate and apart from the appropriation for the Siletz Agency, as this agency has no connection with the Siletz, and the manner of conducting the same is very dissimilar, as I am informed rations and supplies are issued at that agency, while at this agency there are no rations or supplies issued, the policy being here to purchase agricultural implements and seed, &c.; and while about $25,000 was appropriated last year for the two agencies, the amount allowed to this agency was about $6,000, and the present year this agency will be allowed but about one-third of the $24,000 appropriated for the two agencies.

The saw and grist mills are in working order, and the carpenter and blacksmith shops each have a mechanic daily employed in working for the Indians, in repairing and manufacturing wagons, harrows, plows, &c., &c.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is not materially changed from former years. There is always some sickness among them, mostly of scrofulous and chronic character. There is no agency physician employed or allowed at the agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON,
July 27, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report of affairs at Klamath Agency, Oregon.

In my last report I gave a somewhat full statement concerning the location, soil, and natural products of this reservation, and also stated that on account of the frostiness and dryness of our summers the raising of grain and vegetables could never be made a success.

The number of Indians under my charge remain as heretofore at about 1,000. They are still industrious, energetic, peaceable, and very temperate in their habits of life. I have never yet seen one of them under the influence of intoxicating liquors. The commanding officer at Fort Klamath made a similar remark to me a few days since concerning his own observations. The fact is easily discernible that they are each year improving mentally, morally, and socially. This progress is noted and commended by all persons visiting this reservation. They are a law-abiding people.

They have kept the treaty with scrupulous exactness. There are very few cases where they leave the reservation without proper authority. I have never yet known a person passing through the reservation to be mistreated or assaulted. Their civility to strangers has often been the subject of remark by the whites. Petty quarrels and difficulties among themselves are becoming yearly less frequent.

STOCK-RAISING.

On account of the abundance of nutritious grasses and good water, as well as on account of its good winter ranges, this country is well adapted to stock-raising. There are now about 800 head of cattle owned by the Indians, but they are in the hands of a comparatively few persons, who had an early start in this direction and who seemed to be prospered above those around them. If the government, through the recommendations of your office, could be induced to expend about $10,000 in the purchase of stock cattle and about $5,000 in the purchase of additional wagons, harness, mowing-machines, sulky-rakes, and steel plows for the use of these Indians, I am satisfied that they would become self-supporting and on the road to prosperity within the period of five years. This country furnishes as fine beef cattle as can be found anywhere. The market for such cattle in this vicinity is and always will be good.

There is no difficulty in the way of these Indians living upon the natural products of the country, but such a life does not tend to their civilization. Their money resources are now drawn largely from work done for outside parties. With this money they purchase subsistence and clothing for themselves and families. For this purpose they make one or two trips a year to Ashland and other localities.

There is another method which, in my judgment, is a preferable one, whereby they might be supplied with the needed stock cattle and farm machinery. That method is to treat with them and induce them to accept as an equivalent for the large portion of their lands covered by the treaty, but now occupied by white settlers, stock cattle, farm machinery, and employés' labor. I believe this can be easily done, and that it is the best solution of the difficulty connected with the disputed boundary question reported upon by me some time since.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

During the last fiscal year from six to eight Indian apprentices were in constant and successful training by the employés having charge of the saw-mill and of the shops. They were making good progress, and were anxious to continue another year. I deeply regret their discontinuance, and sincerely hope that it may be but temporary.

THE BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school has been held for a period of ten months, and has had an average attendance of about 50 pupils. Over 60 different Indian children have been in attendance. They have made good progress in their studies and in industrial pursuits. They are, as a class, well-behaved and industrious, and are cleanly in their persons, being accustomed to take their weekly baths. The improvement in house-keeping in those families whose girls are attending the agency boarding-school is very marked, and is commended by all persons visiting them. With our enlarged and new school buildings, now in process of construction, we shall be able, if furnished the teaching force and the supplies needed, to care for from 100 to 125 pupils.

With the purchase of the agricultural and the mechanical tools estimated for, and with the construction and the fitting up of a large workshop for the boys, much more attention will be paid to teaching industrial pursuits than in the past. In our new buildings there will be a room fitted up and set apart for the purpose of teaching the girls regularly and daily such industrial work as will best fit them for active duties in life.

In connection with our boarding-school there have been regularly held during the year an interesting Sunday-school and other religious services. The school children have manifested much interest in these services and have evidently been much benefited by them, not only in the learning of Scripture truth and history, but also in gaining a better knowledge of the English language, which I believe to be the most important part of their mental training.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Nearly all the agency buildings have been repaired and much improved during the

past year. This is especially true of our saw-mill, which is now in good condition and is doing good service in making lumber for our new school buildings as well as for the use of the Indians. Out of the 500 saw-logs which have been cut in the woods since the opening of spring over 300 have been drawn to the mill, and over 200 have been sawed into lumber, making over 100,000 feet. A large portion of this amount has been dressed by the saw-mill planer, or worked into rustic flooring, ceiling, doors, sash, &c., to be used in constructing our new school buildings.

AGENCY STOCK.

All the animals belonging to the department have been cared for during the year, and all except the horses engaged in hauling logs to the saw-mill are in good condition. These having been worked unusually hard during the spring and summer have not, for want of suitable feed, improved in their physical condition. The government oxen for the same reason have been also overworked and worn down, but are now being allowed a few days' rest.

The black leg, a cattle plague, which has prevailed among young cattle outside the reservation during the last fiscal year, has recently begun its ravages among our agency and Indian cattle. I have just learned from Yaniax that a large per cent of this year's increase, both of the department and Indian cattle, have died. It seldom attacks cattle over one year old, but generally proves fatal with those of that age and under. All that can be done to avert its progress will be done, but I fear this will be but little.

AGENCY AND INDIAN FARM MACHINERY.

The wagons, mowers, and sulky rakes have all been carefully and thoroughly repaired by our mechanics, and are now doing good service in the hay-field. This haying season will last about six weeks, and as the grass this year is abundant, it is expected that more than the usual amount of hay will be secured by all parties for winter's use in keeping horses and cattle for the agency and the Indians.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The police, under the able management of Dr. William B. Royal, have done very effective service during the entire year. They have been diligent in watching all evil-doers, and in promptly reporting all cases of wrong-doing. Great credit is especially due to Henry Blowe, captain and headchief, and to David Hill, lieutenant and first chief, for their loyalty to the government, their promptness in executing all orders from their superiors, and the deep interest which they have taken in the welfare and good behavior of the people. The entire police force has been particularly watchful and diligent in preventing the introduction of spirituous liquors upon the reservation, and in reporting any case of supposed violation of the statutes upon this subject.

THE EMPLOYÉS.

The relation between the agent and the employés has been confiding and friendly. They have all performed their duties faithfully, and have labored for the best interests of the government and of the Indians, and did not leave their positions when their compensation was cut off during the last month of the quarter.

The past year has been one of peace and progress on the part of the Indians. No unpleasant events have occurred to mar the good feeling that has hitherto existed among them and between the white settlers around them. Wherever they have labored for the whites they have been commended for their industry and for their faithfulness in the performance of their duties. Neither have I learned of any attempt on the part of their employers to defraud them out of their just dues. Their earnings have uniformly been carefully treasured up by them, and afterward wisely expended for articles of food and clothing needed for themselves and their families. It is very seldom that any of them make a foolish bargain or a useless purchase. They are allowed by all parties to be unusually sharp in commercial transactions. In these respects I consider them to be far in advance of what might be expected of them, considering that they have been but a few years under treaty stipulations and civilizing influences.

They state that Fremont was the first white man that ever came among them and that most of them had at that time seen. Fremont mentions the fact that when he had reached the borders of this people one of the chiefs, the father of David Hill, one of the present chiefs, came out to meet him accompanied by his wife, the first case of

the kind that had occurred during his travels among the Indians. This leads me to say that, though like all people emerging from savage life, they have not a high appreciation of the rights of women, and their social habits are very defective as a people, yet I can discern a yearly improvement in this regard. The chiefs and leading men of the nation have taken a high stand in these matters, and are really an example to their people. They are still waiting for and expecting an adjustment of their boundary difficulties, believing that this government cannot consent to do them an injustice in regard to their lands, and to break the treaty which they themselves have so faithfully kept. I sincerely hope that the agent will in the next annual report be able to record the fact of the settlement of this "much vexed question."

The Indians have not done as much this year by way of improving their homes as heretofore on account of the great demand made upon them to aid in constructing the new school buildings at Yainax and at the agency. The demands made upon them at Yainax have been unprecedented. The demands have been cheerfully and promptly met. These Indians do not number over 400 in all, and have a constant struggle to obtain subsistence supplies, even when they have command of all their time. In carrying forward this building project they have cut down and sawed into logs over 100 large trees, and hauled the logs over three miles to the saw-mill. They have also furnished for the last two months from 3 to 5 men weekly to aid in taking care of the lumber sawed. They have also furnished men and teams to haul over 50,000 feet of lumber (about 60 4-horse loads) a distance of over 40 miles, over a muddy and rocky road. In order to cross a river without a bridge and too deep to ford they were obliged to unload their lumber, raft it across the river upon a small raft, swim their horses over, raft over their wagons or take them to pieces and take them over in canoes, reload their lumber, take it to the place of destination, and properly pile it for seasoning and to keep it from warping. They have been doing this about two months, and there is yet from 25,000 to 30,000 feet to haul. Some 12,000 feet of this lumber was hauled over 70 miles. Owing to our very late spring and the unusually frequent rains of summer, the roads have remained very muddy, and it has taken about 10 days to make the round trip. The sacrifices and struggles of these Indians to secure a school for their children is worthy of all commendation, and gives assurance that the school will be well patronized when completed.

The school buildings to be constructed at the agency are also well under way. All the material to be purchased has been procured and considerable of the lumber sawed. But little more can be done upon these buildings until all the lumber needed for the Yainax school has been procured and all needed labor expended.

There has been regular Sunday services held at the Indian church at Williamson River, seven miles from the agency. These services have been held in part by the agent and the employés and in part by David Hill, a chief of the Klamaths, and a local preacher of the M. E. Church. They have uniformly been largely attended by a well-dressed, well-behaved, and interested congregation. They all feel proud of their church building, and have its fine-toned bell rung every Sabbath morning to call the people to church service. I would not be understood as saying that all these Indians are becoming Christians. A few of them are, I have no doubt, really so. Quite a number of others are gradually shaking off their superstitious shackles and are coming to the light. Many of them are still in gross darkness and ignorance. It would be an easy matter to induce the most of them to become church members, but I can see no good from such a course, but rather evil. There is but little hope that even Christianity can do much for them until it has educated and civilized them. I do believe, however, that as a people they are moving forward in the right direction, and that very many obstacles in the way of their progress are being yearly removed.

I will here say, in conclusion, in regard to these Indians, that their active temperament, their fair mental abilities, their regard for law, their loyalty to the general government, their habits of industry and of temperance, the readiness with which they accept the teachings of the Bible and adopt the customs and modes of living of civilized people, and their anxiety to have their children educated not only in book knowledge but also in industrial pursuits, commend them to the care and confidence of the government, and give promise that at no distant day their posterity will take rank among civilized people as loyal, intelligent, and industrious citizens.

In regard to the sanitary condition of these Indians I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying report of our agency physician, William B. Royal.

For statistical information see accompanying blanks.

Yours, respectfully,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, TOLEDO, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON,
August 28, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter, dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency.

AGRICULTURE.

As a result of the liberality of the department in furnishing our Indians with such implements as are requisite to a successful tilling of the soil, they have continued to come in from far and near, taking lands, building houses, so far as materials were furnished them, and otherwise showing a desire to abandon a life of roving and indolence and establish for themselves permanent homes, thus giving evidence of their advancement in the line of civilization. The crop of hay has been gathered in good condition, and is largely in excess over that of last year. Our grain harvest is now going on, and the quality and quantity is such as to encourage the toilers, as well as those who wish well toward our red men in the use of the lands set apart for them. It will be seen by the figures below, as compared with those of previous years, that a good work has been done. It is true that more might, and I may say ought, to have been accomplished, but the same may justly be said of the white farmers in this portion of country. It is evident the raising of other grains than wheat, and especially spring wheat, will give a better return in this region, situated so near the ocean, where strong winds prevail a portion of the time and heavy fogs are frequent, rendering a cool atmosphere prevalent a good part of the time, causing more or less uncertainty in the maturing of spring wheat as well as to its yield. Number of acres under fence, 2,405; under cultivation, 1,490; acres new land broken, 171; rods of new fence made, 1,583.

The amount of grain harvested, and now being harvested, is by careful estimate as follows: The quantity given will overrun, rather than fall short. Wheat, 2,490 bushels; oats, 24,750; of vegetables, potatoes, 23,520; turnips, 900; carrots, 800; parsnips, 750; tons of hay, 849; together with large quantities of other kinds of vegetables. There is a garden of some two or more acres for the use of our boarding-house children, worked by the larger boys, superintended by our farmer.

TRANSPORTATION.

The supplies transported to this agency within the year will reach about 100 tons, ranging in distances from 8 to 60 miles. A large portion of them were drawn late in the fall, after the rains had set in, rendering the roads dangerous in travel and the streams next to impassable. The teaming was done by Indians, and with their own teams, and greatly to their credit, for no accident occurred of a serious character, neither was there any damage to property. I am sure no better results would have followed had the work been done by white men who do teaming as a business, if indeed as well.

I would again urge upon those who forward our supplies to do so, if possible, at an earlier period of the year, to the end that they reach here in summer or early fall, so that they arrive at the agency ere the rains begin. This will enable us to avoid the dangers incident thereto and save a large sum in their removal.

INDIAN POLICE.

The force of twelve men was continued through the year, rendering good service for the remuneration received. The amount is so small as not to prove an incentive to efficiency, nor lead them to exercise a feeling of pride in their official calling. These men are scattered all over the various portions of the reservation, indeed none at the agency where most wanted, for such as would serve us well will not do duty at the salaries allowed, and those who would are not of the class likely to be selected. And for these reasons I have asked that three men be allowed in place of the twelve, with such pay as would enable them to reside at the agency, devoting their entire time to the service.

In the removal of Joseph Howard, a quarter breed, and his wife, an Indian woman, as per instructions from your office, I may say that Howard left the reserve when ordered; his wife refusing to go, was taken off by the police. The cause of removal of Howard was his persistency in gambling and drinking when outside.

SANITARY.

The Indians upon this reservation have long been afflicted with venereal diseases to

a fearful extent. Were it not for these, there can be no question but that they would be as healthy, if indeed not healthier, than the average of white people. But diseases of the kind mentioned seems to have permeated the entire race, the aged, middle-aged, and the young. I fear the frequent changes in physicians—three in a trifle more than a year—has not resulted favorably to our Indians. Referring to the births and deaths, as reported in the monthly statements, I find total births for the year 10, and of deaths 24. The latter is no doubt correct, as the coffins are made at the agency. The former is incorrect, as is proven in the number of children of whom no record has been taken. This deficiency of known births is owing to two causes: 1st. The non-attention paid by one of our physicians to looking about to find the young. 2d. The habit of Indian women in concealing their young ones from their best friends. In my judgment the births within the year fully equal the deaths, if indeed they do not exceed them. This lack on the part of the physician was often reproved, but was unheeded, but in the year just beginning will be faithfully looked after by our new comer.

FLOURING AND SAW MILLS.

The flouring mill did good service quite through the year, turning out flour and feed from grains raised by the Indians, a thing they highly appreciate, as there is no mill other than this within forty miles or more. Our saw-mill has not been used as much in the year past as heretofore, for lack of funds, a matter of much regret to a large number, many of whom have lately been induced to come in and take lands, but were unable to erect houses for want of lumber, thus checking the establishing of homes to such as have become weary of a life of wandering.

The labor in the mills is all performed by Indians with a single exception. I am pleased to say that a number of Indians, so far as I know for the first time, cut their timber, drew their logs, and sawed their own lumber without the aid of government, thus proving themselves on the road to self-support and independence, a thing of which they feel a pride.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Indians here I find are not very unlike white people; some are willing to labor for what they have and others think they ought to be supported in their idleness. It has been my aim from the first to put a premium on industry, and condemn indolence in any and all. I find the complaining and fault-finding usually belong to this class. The Indians here as a rule learn the trades easily, perhaps more readily even than farming. There are goodly numbers who can perform service in the shops or mills, and show evidence of rapid advancement in mechanism.

EMPLOYÉS.

There are of white employés now here, a clerk to the agent, a farmer, physician, teacher, miller, and engineer, matron and cook. Of Indians, an interpreter, assistant farmer, teamster, two carpenters, blacksmith, ferryman, mail carrier, janitor, assistant engineer, seamstress, assistant teacher, and laundress. Of Indian police, there is a captain, sergeant, and ten privates.

EDUCATION.

The day-school commenced the early part of September last, continuing until about the middle of July, when it was dismissed for a vacation of some six or seven weeks, a thing so necessary to all, but especially to Indian children. Many, indeed nearly all, have heretofore been free from confinement, going and coming at will, with no restraints either at home or when visiting the houses of those who give them a welcome. It is no wonder they long for their former freedom, and release from a school room, and the discipline put upon them requisite to good order and a well-regulated school. Our school was taught by our pastor, and for the first few months by his sister, as assistant, who it was said was an educated young lady. She left, however, and her place was filled by an Indian girl, eighteen years old, who had no home, going from family to family as they could agree, with now and then a day in school, until, the boarding-house was established, when she became an inmate, having received the advantages afforded there, and regularly an attendant of the day-school for eighteen months, making such progress in her studies and general deportment as to warrant a trial in the position assigned her. She taught some seven months previous to vacation, and is worthy of being continued. I may say the opinion of many, who are deemed competent judges, is that the school has not suffered by the change.

The largest attendance at school runs up to about 70, and are made up of some 50 from the boarding-house, the remainder from families who live at or adjacent to the agency. It is but justice to say that these children take to their studies as quick and pursue them as diligently as an equal number of white children in any of the schools in these parts, and persons outside who have visited ours have expressed great surprise at their advancement and readiness in answering questions found in their books of a character which was thought to be beyond their comprehension, notwithstanding the fact of their well known timidity before those of their white brethren.

CHRISTMAS.

The usual Christmas dinner was given our Indians within the year, a thing looked forward to with much of interest. Several hundred availed themselves of the good things furnished at the boarding-house, men, women, and children coming from far and near, the rich and poor, sick and infirm, aged, middle-aged, and young, all joining in making it a day of merriment and good feeling, and though represented by eighteen different tribes a stranger would have supposed them all belonging to one. These gatherings are a source of much good in cementing the bonds of friendship as between them and their pale-faced brethren, as well as with each other. The bread, meats, cakes, and other articles, including tea and coffee, was prepared and served by the girls in the boarding-house, clad in neat calico dresses, with pink aprons on. For four hours they came, ate, and went, retiring with expressions of good-will in their faces for the time being, having forgotten their ills, wants, and sorrows, meeting with long-separated ones who were dear to them, and friends and neighbors, with whom they frequently exchanged greetings. Thus they spent the day together, after which they said "Good-bye," starting for their homes, some in wagons, some on horseback, and others on foot; and so ended the day.

In consequence of the entertainment to others, that of the children was deferred until New Year's eve, at which time a tree was placed in position, loaded with presents for the young. I may say the school-house was appropriately trimmed with evergreens, mottoes, &c., and the tree was lighted, presenting an appearance attractive to the children and worthy of those who arranged it. The exercises consisted of a salutatory by the school, "Glory to God in the Highest;" recitation of the 23d psalm by little girls; calisthenics by boys to measure of music; address by one of the boys, subject, "Farmer Boy;" "broom-brigade drill" by large girls. This last one, I see by Eastern papers, has since been performed there, thus showing their appreciation of the "original" as performed by our Indian girls in Oregon. The distribution of presents caused much of merriment to Indians, as well as pleasure to their children as recipients. The exercises of the evening were interspersed with music, in which our new organ was used to advantage. These annual reunions are of good results in a double sense. They tend to wear off the prejudices existing in the minds of the adult Indians in the innocent pleasure it gives them. 2d. They interest the children in making the school more attractive by the part they are allowed to take, thus leading them away from the life of their fathers, and adopting a newer and higher life.

CHRISTAIN WORK.

Our public services have continued about the same as last year: Preaching on Sabbath mornings by the pastor; in the evening, sometimes a sermon by the pastor and occasionally an exhortation by one of our Indian brethren; at other times the meeting took the form of a prayer and praise meeting. The social meetings have latterly been held as follows: Class meeting on Sunday evening of each week previous to the public service, and prayer meeting on Thursday evenings. The attendance at church was good at the beginning of the conference year, but soon began to dwindle, and so continued to the end. I regret the present state of things, being to me exceedingly unsatisfactory, and as there is to be a change of ministers soon, we shall hope and labor for a better attendance and a deeper work of grace in the hearts of the members.

Of the older children in the boarding-school, I may say a good work has been done. The matron and others under her charge have labored faithfully to bring the children to seek their Saviour, and in this their efforts have been rewarded, several giving evidence of a change of heart and a desire to live a Christain life. The Sunday-school has partaken somewhat of the church; the numbers have decreased since the year began, and a lack of interest followed, but we shall labor with greater zeal the year to come, and look and hope and pray for a season of prosperity, such as has been ours in times past.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR INDIAN CHILDREN.

The reception of orphan and other Indian children at the children's boarding-house began in October, 1880, with five little waifs, but soon increased to more than 50, being the full capacity of the building. There are candidates for admission who ought to be enjoying the privileges afforded here. Those engaged in this house consist of a matron, seamstress, cook, and laundress. The teaching and discipline practiced here entitles it to the name of training-school as well. The girls are taught housekeeping in all its branches, dress-making, clothing for boys, and other kinds of industry, using sewing machines, which the older girls took up readily, showing skill and judgment in large measure for girls of their years The boys cut and carry in the wood and assist in such other work about the buildings as are proper. They are also taught to labor in the fields and in the government garden under the instruction of the farmer, and in the shops and mills under the eyes of our carpenter and sawyer.

The children read the Scriptures morning and night, and the lessons are commented upon by the matron, giving them light and knowledge as contained in the Word of God, thus instilling into their young minds the seeking early to live a life of usefulness. A half hour's presence by any one at one of these sessions is well spent time. The questions asked of the children and answered by them prove how well they are already versed in the things which pertain to their everlasting peace. Their exercises are interspersed with singing, in which all join. As the result of these social morning and evening greetings, in my judgment, was the bringing into the church a dozen or more of these children of the forest within the year just closed. The well-being of the race is, in my opinion, centered in the young, for the old are wedded to the ways of their fathers, and seemingly cannot rid themselves of their superstitions in which they have so long indulged and which have become so dear.

CONCLUSION.

The agency trader, who left here about the middle of July, going outside the lines some three miles, establishing business where he is free to put such prices on his goods as he sees fit, did so, because of some differences existing between us. He, from lack of capital of his own, made purchases from second hands, costing from 10 to 15 per cent. above value. I could not permit his charging full profits additional, as that would carry the cost too high to our Indians. He broke faith in this, that he did not confine his stock to such articles as were of a practicable character, running them into worthless jewelry, fancy articles, &c., seeking rather to please the eye of these red men than to give them an equivalent in the way of necessities for their hard-earned money. He did not unite with me in forcing his customers from the store when purchases were completed, thus encouraging a spirit of idleness and lounging about his premises. In this he would be the gainer, for they would be sure to look about and see imaginary wants, until they were rendered penniless. However, another and more considerate man, I trust, is seeking to occupy his place here.

The 67 Alsea Indians, removed to this reservation some more than a year ago, were located along our river 6 miles below here, where lands were assigned them and the erection of 15 houses began, several of which are completed, and the remainder under way, in charge of our Indian carpenter, who designs to have them ready for occupancy before the fall rains set in.

There are already evidences of the wisdom exercised by the department in the purchase and distribution of 80 cows to Indian families, for butter is being made by Indian women of such quality as suits the taste of the wives of our white employés, who are evidently good judges of that commodity, being first-class housekeepers. The agency trader was more than supplied, and some was taken outside and sold, bringing equal prices with that made in California and Oregon.

No innovations of a serious character have been made on the reservation within the year; some few whites have been driven off for minor offenses.

I would urge that money be given for the sawing of lumber to build new houses for incoming Indians, as well as to those who require it for outhouses in the preservation of crops. There is need of more oxen, wagons, and farming implements for the year to come, to the end that additional acreage may be brought into use. At the present writing our harvesting of grains is going on; weather good, and quantity and quality encouraging.

I have the honor to report an unexpended balance on hand at the end of the present fiscal year of $1,644.78.

Very respectfully,

E. A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON,
August 14, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency for the current year accompanied by the statistical information required.

The number of Indians on this agency is 879, classified as follows: Walla-Wallas 473; Cayuses, 348; Umatillas, 158; total, males, 386; females, 493; 128 mixed bloods, members of the Walla-Walla tribes, located here during the year under the rulings of your office as defined by letter of July 25, 1881. They are quite an acquisition to the agency, as they are intelligent, having mixed with the whites a great deal, and many of them are educated. These Indians have inclosed twenty-five farms during the year. I am unable to give the exact number of acres fenced, as many are still engaged hauling rails and enlarging their farms which are scattered over the reservation, in most cases 10 and 15 miles from the agency. The inclosed farms vary in size from 8 or 10 acres to half sections of land. Some are attached to old farms that have been enlarged and located as nearly in accordance with legal subdivisions as they can judge from the official survey of the reservation made eleven years ago. The greater portion of the land inclosed this year was broken last spring, and as the season has been exceedingly dry and hot throughout this section of country, the spring crops are light and in many cases are hardly worth the trouble of harvesting. The accompanying statistics show the amount raised as near as can be estimated at present. They have built eleven houses during the year, five of boards and six of logs, besides a number of barns and outhouses, making in all twenty houses now occupied by these Indians.

The right of way of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company across the reservation, a distance of 22 miles, was cleared by these Indians at the rate of $20 per acre. While the length of time occupied in completing this work was longer than would be required by the same number of white men, the "aboriginal contractors," as they were styled by the railroad company, were complimented for fulfilling their contract in a satisfactory manner. They also assisted the three agency teams in hauling 90,000 feet of lumber from the saw-mill to the school site, a distance of 18 miles. Thirty Indian teams were engaged in this work free of charge, and their alacrity and willingness in rendering this assistance is an evidence of their appreciation of the effort made by the government to furnish liberal educational facilities for their children and shows also a friendly feeling existing among them toward the school.

The police force, consisting of one captain and ten privates, have done efficient service during the year and have surmounted to a great extent the opposition existing on the part of a number of Indians against them. At present they are recognized by all the Indians with the exception of a few worthless fellows who have been arrested and fined repeatedly for drunkenness and quarreling. They have made fifty-four arrests during the year, and have made complaints against seven white men for selling liquor to Indians which led to their arrest and conviction for this offense.

The inauguration of the police force involved the necessity of establishing a code of laws for the government of the tribes. This led to much of the opposition before mentioned, as the chiefs looked upon it as an infringement of their authority. In order to obtain their support, I proposed that they enact such laws as they considered necessary to preserve order among their people, and appoint a judge to enforce them, which they finally agreed to. A judge was appointed, and a code of laws passed similar to those mentioned in the regulations governing the police force issued by your office. Their action in this matter has met with the approval of the Indians, and the rulings of the judge have been approved during the year. One hundred and nine dollars have been paid as fines during the year, and two horses, valued at $45. This money is in the hands of the judge, and is to be used to pay the board of prisoners and the traveling expenses of the police when in the performance of duty off the reservation.

Considerable hard feeling has been occasioned during the year on account of encroachments made by whites on the reservation in the vicinity of McKay Creek. The boundary of this portion of the reservation is in dispute, the Indians claiming that the divide between McKay and Birch Creeks is the boundary, while the whites claim to have found the line on the reservation side of the divide, and plats of this land, which has always been considered as portion of the reservation heretofore, are on file in the office of parties engaged in the land business in Pendleton, and three locations have been made on it. The boundary-line surveyed eleven years ago is either obliterated, or does not follow the divide between McKay and Birch Creeks, and after diligent search I am unable to find it. The treaty designates the divide between the above-mentioned creeks as the boundary, and as this is also pointed out as the line by the Indians, they are undoubtedly right in claiming the land in question. I would respectfully recommend a resurvey of the entire boundary-line of the reservation, to designate plainly the limits of the reservation, and to set at rest the numerous complaints made of encroachments. Until this is done the encroachments will undoubtedly continue.

A large number of houses are built on the reservation, adjacent to the town of Pen-

dleton, to which the Indians raise no serious objection, as they are aware that a bill to throw open a section of the reservation adjoining the town is before Congress. The Indians will no doubt consent to the sale of this land, as it is of no particular use to them either for grazing or agricultural purposes.

The employés have been principally engaged during the year in cutting, planing, and hauling lumber for the school, and in constructing the building. Ninety thousand feet of lumber and 40,000 shingles have been hauled to the school site; 20,000 feet of this lumber was cut this spring, and 35,000 feet of it planed. The erection of the building was commenced last May, and it will probably be completed by the middle of September. It is 40 by 70 feet, two stories high, and will accommodate 100 scholars.

The employés have also been engaged in repairing wagons and farming implements for the Indians. The miller ground 4,000 bushels of wheat, barley, and corn during the year.

The self-binding reaper purchased for these Indians last year out of the miscellaneous fund is giving good satisfaction. During the past three weeks one of the employés cut 100 acres of grain with it for the Indians and 12 acres of barley for the agency.

The education of these Indians has been neglected heretofore, the only facility afforded them being a day school, which was discontinued the last of June, 1881. The majority of the Indians resided so far from the school, which was located at the agency, that the children of many who were in favor of educating them could not attend. They understand the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the English language and a training in the different trades represented by the employés of the agency, and in agriculture, all of which can be readily taught them when the school is in operation. It is of vital importance to these Indians that their children be educated and trained in civilized pursuits, as this reservation is surrounded by white settlements, and the time is not far off when they will have to rely exclusively on agriculture and other civilized pursuits for a living. The game and fish which heretofore constituted a large portion of their subsistence is fast disappearing, and the range for the large bands of horses and cattle for which they were noted is now confined to the reservation, which is pretty well eaten off, compelling them to reduce their herds and put up hay for the winter. That many of them realize the necessity of adapting themselves to the new order of things surrounding them is proven by the increased activity shown in fencing land and making permanent improvements during the past year.

Ten children of this reservation are attending the Forest Grove training school since last October, with what results I am unable to state, as I have not heard from them since their departure.

The health of the reservation has been good during the year, and the progress made by these Indians is satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. FAY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 24, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1882:

NAMES OF INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.

During the past year the work of enumeration in connection with the Census Bureau has been completed. There are five different tribes upon this reservation. Their names and numbers are as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warm Springs	195	235	430
Wascoes	128	126	254
Teninoes	36	41	77
John Day's	26	23	49
Piutes	20	5	25

Among these are five mixed bloods, making a total of 835, or 290 more Indians than I reported last year. This is principally owing to a large gain among the Warm Springs Indians, from those belonging to that tribe who were not upon this reservation when the last previous census was taken; in fact, some have never made this reservation their home until within the past two years.

Of the 405 males there are 202 Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits, and 131 families are engaged in cultivating small patches of ground or farms, and 76 families, or individual Indians, are engaged in the following occupations: Millers 3, blacksmiths 3, carpenters 3, harness-makers 1, cook 1, laborers 59, herders 9.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, ETC.

There are 150 school children between the ages of seven and sixteen. On the school rolls all over four years are counted, so that there are 230 children on the reservation or adjacent to the schools between the two latter ages. Of this number about 100 have attended school more or less.

The English is the only language taught. There are 17 adults and 53 youths or children who can read more or less correctly. Many who can read quite well will not speak English if they can help it. It is much easier for them to use the Chinook jargon, as this language seems to have originated mainly among the Wascoes; for some jargon words are pure Wasco. The use of jargon has been a great obstacle in the way of learning to speak English; an obstacle beyond my power to remove. The tribes more remote from the Columbia River, or the sea-coast north of California, as the Nez Percés, Klamaths, and others, are more proficient in the use of English than on this and other reservations similarly situated. I can count only 40 that use or will use English enough for ordinary conversation.

APPRENTICES.

I have had but four during the year; two blacksmiths, one sawyer, and one miller apprentice. They often have had to run the mills or work in the shops without any one to oversee them, as my white employés often were detailed for other work than their regular work on the mills and shops.

THE PHYSICIAN'S REPORTS

show 758 cases or persons treated. The number of births reported was 13; deaths, 15. There no doubt have been more births, but, occurring when the Indians were off the reservation, were not always reported. For once in a number of years the deaths exceed the births. During the early spring months there was an unusual mortality, which, as far as I have learned, extended to other reservations. It just happened that a number of chronic cases terminated fatally at that time, and, I regret to say, produced an unfavorable impression upon the minds of the Indians regarding our modes of treatment and the abilities of my physician. The confidence of many was shaken, and some resorted to their medicine-men, and it will take some time to regain the ground lost.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There have been no missionaries here during the year. Our Sabbath services have, however, been regularly kept up, conducted by myself or employés. Services have also been held among the Warm Springs at the Sin-e-ma-sha Valley. During the first week in January a good many here professed Christianity, but there has been no ordained minister here to admit them to church membership.

NUMBER WEARING CITIZEN'S DRESS.

Fully 700 Indians wear citizen's dress and 135 in part. Only the wilder Indians are seen with blankets on or dressed in some part of Indian garb. It is a standing remark with us when an Indian submits to having his hair cut short "that he is becoming civilized." I can call to mind quite a number, some of them head-men, who have thus conformed to civilization during the past year. Probably other reservations have had the same progress, but of all the Indians visiting this agency the Klamaths appear the most civilized. It may be that the most civilized of other reservations have not been here, but I am giving facts as I have seen them.

CRIMES COMMITTED.

There have been none of the higher degrees of crime committed upon this reserva-

tion. Only five Indians have been punished to my knowledge, and they by the civil authorities for being drunk or disorderly in The Dalles. In two cases upon the reservation Indians took it into their own hands to mete out what they considered deserved punishment, and 10 persons have been punished by the Indian councils for getting drunk off the reservation, taking horses not their own, and branding or selling them; or taking other men's wives, the latter crime being the most frequent. It is not infrequent among the whites. Nearly all the Indians have given up the custom of plurality of wives, and bigamy is punished as a crime.

WHISKY SELLING.

There has been a great deal of drunkenness among Indians visiting The Dalles and the Columbia River fisheries, yet I have been unable to find out and have arrested a single liquor seller. Persons in The Dalles say they could inform on parties furnishing liquor to Indians, but it will not pay them to do so. They say by the time they have paid their expenses to Portland and back, as witnesses they are out least $10 more than they have received. Often, for the first offense, the United States district judge imposes only $10 fine and one night's imprisonment; particularly where the parties plead guilty. The fine should be at least enough to reimburse the government, except it be in cases where there are clearly extenuating circumstances; and also there ought to be some inducements offered to inform on persons furnishing liquor to Indians, with some safeguards to prevent the abuse of such inducements.

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL, CROPS, ETC.

The Indians have cultivated 1,826 acres during the past season. Of this about 100 acres was new ground. There are about 80 miles of fencing upon this reservation, inclosing at least 10,000 acres, most of which is still uncultivated. Rods of fencing made during the year is estimated at 2,500, principally rail worm fence. The principal crop raised has been wheat. This I estimate at 3,000 bushels, not half as much as was raised last year, in fact is the poorest crop for a number of years. The summer has been unusually hot and dry, with the mercury often over 100° for several days at a time, and only occasional showers, thus nearly burning up the grain crops in many places; so much so that but a small part paid to harvest. Added to this the crickets and grasshoppers entirely destroyed some fields, and their owners have had to seek other modes of securing subsistence for the winter season. Where irrigation was practicable gardens look uncommonly fine, but taken altogether the entire field and garden product will fall much below that of last year.

ALLOTMENTS IN SEVERALTY.

No allotments have as yet been made. Many of the Indians have small farms, with boundaries or lines established by common consent, but not conforming to the surveys made some eleven years ago. Many of the corners then established cannot now be identified. The land ought to be resurveyed and allotments made as soon as possible, as the longer it is put off the more difficult it will be to conform to established lines.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.

Horses are the principal stock owned by Indians, of which they have nearly 6,000; cattle, nearly 700; sheep, 135; swine, 58. I have urged the Indians to sell their ponies and buy sheep. This section of country is better adapted to sheep husbandry than any other kind of stock. The winters are usually not severe, with a light fall of snow, and stock rarely have to be fed. The broken character of the greater part of the reservation gives a great many hillsides, with a southern exposure, on which the snow seldom lies more than a few days at a time, and though in most places quite rocky, still affords luxuriant bunch-grass.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS.

The saw-mill has cut 183,000 feet of lumber during the year, principally for the Indians, many of whom now have lumber with which to build houses. The amount of wheat ground cannot be determined. Most of the time the grist-mill has been run by Indians, who could not well keep an accurate account of the number of bushels brought in to be ground, for the grain usually comes in in small grists, and sometimes many of them in one day, making it difficult to keep a weigher's account.

HOUSES OF INDIANS.

There are 90 dwelling-houses, 68 frame and 22 log, and 7 log and 3 frame barns or stables occupied by or belonging to the Indians. During the year only 5 houses were built, 2 frame and 3 log, and by the Indians, with no expense to the government, except the sawing of the lumber used, the nails, locks, &c. None of the houses are costly, but many are neat and comfortable, and in some cases well kept.

AGENCY BUILDINGS, OLD AND NEW.

Most of the buildings at this agency have stood upwards of twenty years. To most of them very little repairing has been done, owing principally to the uncertainty there has been for a number of years as to what the policy would be with regard to this reservation after the treaty stipulations expired. More than once the proposition has been made to consolidate with the Yakama Reservation, a proposition always bitterly opposed by these Indians, but one that might be insisted upon for all that; hence I did not feel like spending the government funds in building up what might in a short time have to be abandoned. Another reason, while it is pleasant and desirable to have fine buildings and pleasant surroundings, it is the too common practice to be extravagant just because it is government funds, and I have tried to correct the public mind in this respect, and if I erred, to let it be on the side of economy rather than have it said I was spending too much money, or, as many would say, "throwing it away in adorning an Indian agency."

During the past year an effort has been made to build up an industrial school for the Warm Springs, at a point nearly 20 miles northwest of this agency. A dwelling-house and school-house were erected last fall, and this summer a boarding-house large enough to accommodate 30 children has been erected, and will soon be ready to occupy. Nearly all the lumber for these buildings and lumber for some shops was hauled by the Warm Spring Indians from the saw-mill, nearly 15 miles, to the Sin-e-mas-ha Valley, and without expense to the government. They also cut and hauled in most of the saw-logs to the mill.

The Wascoes have done equally as well, having cut the saw-logs, hauled them to the mill, and taken away and hauled nearly 20,000 feet of lumber to this agency, 15 miles, for a church building, and I am now superintending the erection of the same. It has long been my wish to have such a building for religious purposes, and no act of mine, during the nearly eighteen years I have been in commission here, will give me more satisfaction in after years, should my life be spared, and especially should my services terminate during the present fiscal year, than the fact, that I have thus made provision for the maintenance of religious services, and also in the almost certain hope of having a missionary permanently located here, due largely to my efforts to awaken an interest among our churches while visiting the Eastern States this summer.

The year's work has been progressive, and gives great encouragement for the future. The Indian can be civilized.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Annual report of the Tonkawa special agency, Fort Griffin, Texas.

The tribe of Tonkawa Indians and a few Lipans are located in the vicinity of the old post of Fort Griffin, Texas, and in their habits they are partly civilized. They have no reservation, and hence are dependent to a great extent upon the whims of the land-owners of the surrounding country. They have no stock at all, with the exception of a few ponies. For several years past an appropriation has been made by Congress for their support, but the amount has been insufficient, and the citizens have had to assist in their support. They live in brush-houses and tepees, constructed according to Indian fashion. They are well contented here, and apparently have a horror of the idea of being removed to the Indian Territory. They have always been friends to the white man, and have frequently assisted the whites in their wars against the Comanche and Kiowa Indians before the latter were removed to the Indian Territory.

The appropriation this year for the support of the Tonkawas is only $3,000, which is a little less than $28 per capita.

There are at present 102 Indians here, and there are six Indian men who were en-

listed as scouts about one year ago, and they are expected back here in a few days. The total number of men, women, and children, is 108. About 30 of that number are able-bodied men who can make a living for themselves and families if they had anything to commence on. As it is, they can get no work to do, and as there is very little game in the vicinity, they are necessarily dependent on the short rations doled out to them by the government. If the coming winter is a severe one, they will suffer greatly, for there is no money at my disposal with which I can purchase them blankets. It has been the custom with the agent here to supply them with blankets at the approach of winter, but the small appropriation this winter will render such a thing impossible.

The Indians are indolent in their habits, but with a little assistance and with a good reservation to live upon they could soon be greatly improved in this respect, and in my opinion could, to a great extent at least, be made self supporting. They are honest, or at least as honest as it is usual for an Indian to be. I have never known them to steal, and their word can usually be relied upon. They are fond of hunting, and if game was plentiful they would be glad to provide themselves with all the meat they require. As it is now, they have to depend upon the fresh beef issued them by the government.

Since my taking charge of this agency, on January 2, 1882, there have been four deaths and two births. As a general thing the Indians appear to be tolerably free from disease. There is no physician here authorized to treat them when sick, and they are often neglected when they are in need of medical treatment.

There are no buildings or any property of any kind here belonging to the United States, and so it is necessary to rent the buildings used by the agent as office and store-room. When assuming charge here I found a clerk employed, but on April 1, 1882, with approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I discharged him, not deeming it necessary to have one employed. By the assistance of some of the Indians I have succeeded in doing all the work myself.

Since assuming charge, I have taken particular pains to break up the liquor traffic with the Indians. I found that certain parties were in the habit of supplying the Indians with intoxicating liquor regularly. I have made complaint against two of the parties, and their trial is to take place at Graham, Tex., about the first Monday in September. I consider that the practice is pretty well broken up. No crimes of the Indians against whites or whites against the Indians have been committed since I have been here. The whites and Indians are on the best of terms, and never have any trouble.

There is no school here for the Indians, but there are a number of boys and girls who are of the proper age, and a number would like to attend school if they could do so without leaving their tribe too far. They are a bright and intelligent tribe, and a few of their number, if well versed in the civilized pursuits and ways, could do a great good among them. None of them have ever been converted to Christianity, and they have no form of worship so far as I have been able to find out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS CHANDLER,
Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.
Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OURAY INDIAN AGENCY, UTAH,
August 30, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report: I assumed charge of this agency June 24 last, relieving my predecessor, W. H. Berry. Owing to the short time I have been in charge it will be impossible for me to make as full and complete a report of affairs at this agency from my own knowledge as I deem desirable.

This agency is located at the junction of Green and White rivers, near the western line of the reservation, 33 miles southeast of Fort Thornburgh and 160 miles from the nearest railroad or telegraph station (Green River City, Wyo).

The Indians belonging to this agency are known as the Tabequache band of Utes, and number about 1,400 persons in all. They are orderly, quiet, and peacefully disposed, with a disposition to consult their agent in all matters pertaining to their welfare.

AGRICULTURE.

In the way of farming, there has not been any progress made either by white employés or Indians at this agency, and there can be nothing done until ditches are constructed to irrigate the land. There are thousands of acres of as good land on this reservation as can be found anywhere, which is worthless without water, as there is no rainfall here from May to September to speak of, and it would be useless to put in a crop without irrigation. There are quite a number of my Indians that are anxious to commence farming next spring if the necessary ditches are constructed to irrigate the land, and their success will encourage others to follow their example. In my opinion the construction of a ditch to irrigate this land should be commenced at as early a date as possible.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings are all of a temporary character, built of rough logs, with earth roofs, and are poorly adapted to the purpose for which they are used. This, however, I expect to change during next summer. By that time I hope to have the saw-mill ordered by the department, and now being delivered at this agency in operation preparing lumber for the new buildings contemplated, which I trust I may be instructed to put up with as little delay as possible.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force consists of whites: 1 clerk, 1 physician, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 1 miller, 1 farmer; Indians: 1 labörer, 1 interpreter. While not engaged in their respective vocations, they have been building fence for the purpose of enclosing pasturage for agency stock.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good. The number of births reported are 51, deaths 4, during the last year.

CRIME.

No crime punishable by law has been committed on the reservation by Indians or against their persons during the year.

MISSIONARY.

There has been nothing done under this head, only through the employé force. The religious care of this agency is assigned to the Unitarian church, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Reynolds, who is desirous of doing something for the welfare of these Indians. I will readily co-operate with him in any way that will tend to their ultimate good.

The annual statistical report of this agency is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MINNISS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY,
Utah, September 1, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my twelfth annual report of the Indians and agency under my charge; also the accompanying statistical report relative to the same.

The last year has been one of peculiar anxiety and trials, both to the Indians and agent. Whilst the advent of the White River Utes did not produce any serious trouble, yet from the fact that many of them remained off the reserve, and at times manifested bad temper and insubordination, and also to the fact that the Ute commission failed to have the lands surveyed and allotted in severalty to those who came and remained, as well as to do other things which the Indians supposed they

would do, there was a continual state of unrest, dissatisfaction, and friction, not only among the White Rivers but also among the Uintahs. The discrepancy in the treatment of the former, compared with that of the latter, was a fruitful source of discouragement and dissatisfaction among the Uintahs, and exercised a discouraging influence upon their agricultural efforts, the results of which are somewhat apparent in our statistical report, which is not as good as we hoped it would be.

CONDUCT AND DISPOSITION OF INDIANS.

The conduct and disposition of the Indians remaining on the reservation, notwithstanding the causes above alluded to, have been exceptionally kind and good, especially toward the whites. This is true not only of the Uintahs but also of the White Rivers. The causes above alluded to were more manifest in the depression of the energy of the Uintahs, and a very distinctly marked jealousy between the two bands.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER CIVILIZED PURSUITS AND THEIR RESULTS.

The spring was a cold and backward one; but as soon as practicable the Uintahs commenced preparations for sowing and planting their crops. Encouraged by their example, some of the White Rivers did the same. Altogether we estimate that there are about 280 acres under cultivation; of this amount 30 acres have been broken and cultivated by the White River Utes. At one time during the season the crops were much injured by the grub-worm; a part seriously injured by smut; whilst to others, on account of the greatly increased number of horses in the neighborhood of the crops and the imperfect character of the fencing, much damage was done. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, we estimate they will have about 2,000 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, and 800 bushels of potatoes, besides various other kinds of vegetables, some of which, with the above, appear in the statistical report. The crops are now being harvested and those who have crops are showing commendable diligence and care in harvesting them.

Besides the above, many of the Indians have been anxious to put up hay for their own use. They have put up about 40 tons, after being cut by my employés. One Indian was ambitious to cut his own, but was so unfortunate as to get severely injured by the machine. Some Indians, in addition to their farm-work, have cut, hauled, and helped to manufacture lumber for their own use in building stables, fixing their houses, &c. Corals have been built, and considerable fencing constructed in a more substantial manner, which, considering the labor necessary to procure the material, shows increasing interest and energy in civilized pursuits.

More than twenty four-horse teams were engaged in freighting last fall, and we could have had all our goods and supplies hauled by them had they arrived in Salt Lake City in due season. But from their failure so to do we were compelled to have some freighted by white men at a late season and an exorbitant cost. Our Indians are now anxious to do our freighting again, which we hope to have them do in season, and at a reasonable charge.

SCHOOL.

I am somewhat at a loss to know what to say on this subject, whether to call it a success or a failure. Perhaps it would be correct to say it was neither. Without question much good was accomplished by the school. When the children attended with any degree of regularity their improvement in civilized manners and customs, as well as a knowledge of the rudimentary branches of an English education, was marked and satisfactory. But from the general want of appreciation of its importance on the part of the parents, and the consequent irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils, they being generally left to their own choice in the matter, the school did not accomplish all the good we had hoped it would. Perhaps our expectations were too high; perhaps there was a failure to secure the best instruments and adopt the wisest measures to secure the best results. The school was conducted under a contract with the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, whose headquarters are in New York City. Under this contract the board were to furnish three employés—a principal (male teacher), a matron, and a cook; the government to provide buildings furnished, rations and clothing for the pupils, and pay to said board at the rate of $10.50 per quarter for each pupil taught. From the difficulty of securing properly qualified employés the school did not commence till the first of December, 1881, two or three months later than it should, and continued seven months, or till the first of July, 1882, with an average number of twelve pupils. This, in a pecuniary point of view, both as to the board and government, cannot be considered a success. But most results cannot be measured by pecuniary values. I am

far from believing that when the grand balance sheet of all those means and influences that enter into the elevation and civilization of these Indians is carefully examined and weighed our school will not appear to disadvantage.

MISSIONS.

There has been no special missionary work attempted, except in connection with the school, and the general intercourse of the teachers with the Indians. It has been the design of the board, and also of the agent, to employ only such teachers and employés as would labor to promote the genuine Christian civilization of these Indians.

INDIAN POLICE.

Since the advent of the White River Utes and the Uncompahgres to this agency and vicinity the working of this force has not been as efficient and satisfactory as formerly. There is much opposition to it by the above-named Indians, some of whom are violent and speak against it in our councils. Such conduct tends to intimidate some, and discourage others. Captain Tom who has been so efficient in his duties, is a most excellent, courageous, and worthy Indian. He has recently resigned, because of the indifference of the Indians to his position, and his salary too small for consideration. His services are well worth $25 per month, and less than that would be little or no inducement. The others receiving pay in proportion would perform their duties with more ambition, because the office would be more worthy their attention.

INTRODUCTION OF WHISKY.

Since the settlement of the military, the White River and Uncompahgre Utes on this agency and vicinity, and the consequently greatly increased intercourse between the settlements and this valley, by means of freighters, Indians, and others, and the establishment of several saloons at Ashley, 30 miles distant, not a week passes that some unusual disturbance among the Indians does not occur on account of it, and it is beyond our power to arrest or control. A white man as chief of police to detect and bring to punishment those that furnish the whisky is the only remedy I can suggest. The Indians will not do it. They nearly all love it, and will not discover those who furnish it. While under its influence, so far, they have manifested a good natured disposition toward the whites. But who can trust drunken white men? and drunken Indians are certainly not more reliable.

MONEY PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

Before my last annual report a part of the Ute commission enrolled and made one cash payment to the White River Utes. On the 3d of March I made another payment to those who could be collected. Not quite half, however, of those who had been enrolled by the commission presented themselves after every effort had been made to induce them to come. The money belonging to the absentees was deposited to the credit of the United States. Another payment being due, I was directed to make it, which I did on the 15th ultimo, and also under the ruling and directions of the department paid the Uintahs their proportion of the Ute 4 per cent. fund on the 16th ultimo. This change in the policy toward the Uintahs was exceedingly gratifying to the Indians, as well as to myself and all their friends. We believe that all, or nearly so, of the White River Utes were present and received their money at the last payment. Those absent in March were present and received both payments at the same time. The payments were made quietly and with much satisfaction to the Indians, especially to the Uintahs, and had a tendency to allay some of the friction between the two bands manifest before that.

Though the payment of money to the Indians is gratifying to them, I cannot but regard it as vicious, productive of little good and the occasion of much evil, giving them the means of gratifying vicious habits and tastes that should be repressed. Among these are the procuring of whisky, gambling, racing, &c., all of which have a tendency to retard the civilizing process. Could the money thus given be, under the direction of the President or department, expended for clothing, subsistence, and agricultural facilities and implements the results, in my opinion, would be much more beneficial.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Two new buildings, much needed, have been constructed; a commissary with offices, and a council-house with guard-rooms, at a cost to the government of $1,800.

Both are strong frames, with shingled roofs and brick chimneys, adding much to the usefulness and convenience of the service, as well as to the beauty of the agency. The trader has also erected a new log house for trading purposes and a dwelling for the employé's family. Though not as nice as I should have liked, still they add much to the general good appearance of the agency.

INSPECTION.

Inspector J. W. Pollock visited this agency early in July, and though he criticised some of our operations sharply, and doubtless found much to condemn, I trust he gave us credit for good intentions and a sincere desire to promote the highest interests of the Indian service at this agency. Conscious of our imperfections, we are glad to have the suggestions and criticisms of those who have had experience in the service, and shall endeavor to profit by them.

CONCLUSION.

Much of the foregoing is certainly not "rose-colored," but I cannot conclude without saying that some of the clouds that darkened our prospects at the commencement of the year have passed away without any violent storms, and that the prospects for future comfort and prosperity are more encouraging. The White River Utes, who appeared so hostile and stubborn at first, have gradually come in, and I think will gradually settle down and engage in civilizing pursuits. The example of most of the Uintahs and some of their own band, with kind and judicious treatment, will finally prevail, and the friction hereinbefore alluded to will finally disappear.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH., *August* 31, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report of the Indian service at this agency, and in so doing it may not be inappropriate to take a retrospective view and note the progress that has been made by these Indians during the past decade.

At the outset it may be stated that, with the exception of the Warm Springs Agency, this agency is the only one within a radius of three hundred and fifty miles where the aid of the military has not been invoked either to suppress hostilities or to prevent an anticipated outbreak, and during the two wars that have occurred—that of the Nez Percés and of the Bannacks, in 1878—not an Indian was disaffected, or left the agency to join the hostiles.

But three capital offences have been committed—one the killing of a white man by an imbecile Indian, the other two the killing of Indians by Indians—and the expense incurred during the time for the suppression and punishment of crime has not exceeded forty dollars per annum.

As some evidence of their advancement in civilized pursuits, it may be stated that at least 90 per cent. of the Indians of this agency subsist themselves by this means. The aggregate of grain raised in 1872 did not exceed 3,000 bushels, while this year it will fall but little short, if any, of 100,000 bushels. The sale of robes and furs has fallen off from $20,000 in 1872 to $400 in 1882.

The Cœur d'Alène Indians, numbering 425, have within the time voluntarily left their old homes on the Cœur d'Alène River and removed to the reservation on the Latah, set aside for them by executive order of November 8, 1873, and from a small beginning in 1875 they have now nearly 5,000 acres under cultivation, many well-fenced farms and comfortable frame dwellings. Without going into particulars, there is abundant evidence among the different tribes to show that they have made a steady advance in their progress towards civilization.

In reporting upon the "condition, habits, and disposition" of the Indians under my care, but little can be said differing from my last annual report. The past year has been marked by no unusual event, if I may except the hanging of the Indian Andrew Tuipa for the murder of the white man above referred to. The Indians are peaceable and well-disposed, and seem desirous to conform as nearly as possible to the new order of things. With the exception of the Cœur d'Alènes, the different tribes continue to live in the same localities where they have always resided. The Okanagans, Lakes, San Poels, and a portion of the Colvilles are upon the Colville Reservation; the larger number of the Colvilles have their homes upon the east side of the Columbia River, between Kettle Falls and the mouth of the Spokan River; the Lower Spokans are at their old homes near the mouth of the Spokan River, on the addition to the Colville Reservation assigned to them by executive order of January 18, 1881; the Middle Band of Spokans live near Spokan Falls; while the

Upper Spokans live principally upon the Little Spokan River. The Calispel Indians are on the Pend'd'Oreille River, near the Calispel Bay, about 35 miles from the agency. The Methows reside the most of the time on the Columbia Reserve.

Of the 3,558 Indians belonging to this agency, 2.203, as nearly as can be ascertained, reside upon reservations. Of those living off the reservations, the Colvilles are the most progressive. Nearly all of them have good farms, which they desire to homestead when the land is surveyed. There are some well-to-do farmers among them, and they will have a surplus of grain to dispose of.

The Upper Spokans are next in order. Their farming operations are generally on a small scale, and they raise but little more than they require for their own use. With the exception of seven or eight farmers belonging to William Three-Mountains' band, but little farming is done by the Middle band of Spokans.

The Calispels have only within the past year or two taken much interest in farming. They have, however, eight or ten fields of grain and other produce, and seem desirous of extending their farming operations, if they can procure the necessary implements to begin with.

The Methows rely principally upon fishing and upon their cattle and horses for support, and, beyond a few patches of potatoes and corn, but little is done in the way of farming.

The rapid settling up of the country occupied by the Indians off of the reservation renders it desirable that some special inducement be held out to them to remove to one or other of the reservations. The Upper Spokans could be advantageously located upon the Cœur d'Alène Indian Reservation. The Middle band of Spokans, could be well located upon the addition to the Colville reserve for the Spokan Indians. The Indians already living upon those reservations have frequently expressed a desire to have these Indians come on their reserve. If this could be accomplished it would save much trouble and expense to the Indians as well as to the government, as many of them are at present located upon railroad lands, and others have not the means necessary to pay the office-fees for the entry of their homesteads. An appropriation of $5,000, to be expended in breaking land on the reservations, say 20 acres for each family, would, I think, induce many to remove there, and there is little doubt that the change would be, in many respects, of great advantage to the Indians.

It is desirable that the agricultural portions of the reservations should be surveyed at as early a day as possible, and it is imperative that the boundaries of the Cœur d'Alène Indian Reservation should be defined by actual survey immediately, in order to avoid trouble with whites, who take advantage of undefined lines to encroach upon the reservation.

The following subjects calling for special legislation, recommended in your last annual report, would be of special benefit to the Indians of this agency, viz: "An increase in number and pay of Indian police; establishment of penal reservations for refractory Indians; allotment of lands in severalty and issue of patents therefor, with restrictions as to alienations; remission of fees and commissions on homestead entries by Indians; surveys of boundaries of Indian reservations and of arable lands thereon; modification of penalty for sale of liquor to Indians." Some more effectual means of preventing the sale of liquor to Indians off of the reservations is imperatively demanded. Every effort of the agent and of the government to ameliorate the condition of these people is neutralized by the action of worthless and impecunious parties, in their sordid desire for gain, and here especially, where a large portion of the community is interested in the sale of liquor to Indians, it is almost impossible to secure a conviction, no matter how direct and positive the evidence.

The industrial boarding-schools at this agency, under contract with Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, have been carried on during the year with an average attendance of seventy children of both sexes, who, in addition to the regular branches of an English education, are taught industrial pursuits. The proficiency of the scholars in the several branches, as shown at their recent examinations, was highly creditable to both teachers and pupils. Too much attention cannot be given to the education of the Indian youth, as the surest means of preparing them for the new order of life their people are destined to encounter.

The missionary work among these Indians is still carried on by the Jesuit fathers with the same untiring devotion they have ever shown for their spiritual welfare. The two large and commodious churches, the one at the Colville mission and the other at the Cœur d' Alène, have both been finished, and at the dedication of the beautiful church of the Coeur d'Alènes by the archbishop of Oregon, on the 16th of June, a large concourse of Indians were in attendance, not only from the neighboring tribes, but thirty Umatillas and sixty Nez Percés came from their reservations to testify by their presence their devotion and adherence to the religious precepts so assiduously imparted to them. The teaching of the fathers is not confined exclusively to spiritual matters. Whenever it is practicable, day schools are organized at the missions, and the children instructed in the rudiments of an English education. The

present thrift and progress that so characterize the Cœur d'Alène Indians especially is largely attributable to the teachings and example of these reverend fathers.

The burning of the school-house belonging to the Sisters of Charity, who conduct the school at the Cœur d'Alène Indian Reservation, was a serious loss and inconvenience to them. They have, however, under construction a building of more ample dimensions, the cost of which, when completed, will be nearly or quite $5,000. The agent made an ineffectual attempt to secure funds from the government to aid in the rebuilding of this school.

That all has not been accomplished with these Indians that might have been desired, must in a measure be attributed to the limited aid rendered by the government, and to the reduction in the employé force of the agency. The non-allowance of the blacksmith, farmer, and clerk, has been a serious detriment to the service, and imposed more duties upon the agent than he can efficiently perform.

The report of the resident farmer of the Cœur d'Alènes, herewith enclosed, contains several matters of interest pertaining to those Indians.

The statistical report of growing crops, &c., is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CŒUR D'ALÈNE RESERVATION,
August 24, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit my report of the farming operations of the Cœur d'Alène Indians for the past year, and am pleased to be able to say that their crops of oats, wheat, and vegetables are excellent, and that a great advancement has been made during the year in the increased acreage of their farms, in their fences, barns, and other necessary improvements, and that they are greatly to be commended for their industry and the great zeal and interest manifested in their work. Those farmers whose names were given in the report of last year are still striving to see what can be done in the farming line, and their success is a great encouragement to the others. Nicodemus and his brother have each 100 acres in oats. Felicianna has the same amount, and Louis 125 acres in oats. The others have not as much of an increase, but still showing much better than last year. Two-thirds or more of their crops of grain will be oats, owing to the price being but little less than wheat, much easier to handle, a greater number of bushels to the acre, and the demand as good as for wheat. When we take in account that the first farm upon this reservation was commenced by Nicodemus in the spring of 1875, and in 1876 his brother and two or three others opened their farms, and the remainder of the tribe removing from their old homes to this reserve in 1877, and with no aid from the government in the shape of plows, harrows, harness, cradles, or other agricultural implements whatever, their progress has been indeed wonderful. They have purchased for this season's work two self-binders, three combined reapers and mowers, and a seed-drill. There was but little loss in their stock during the past severe and long winter. They have somewhat reduced their number of swine, owing to the great demand for fresh pork by the numerous Chinamen working along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The permission granted by the department allowing, temporarily, a portable sawmill upon the reservation to saw lumber for them will enable many, who are anxious, to erect frame dwellings, and in a number of places post and board fences.

One great cause of complaint among them is the supposed trespassing upon the border of the reservation by their white neighbors, and the cutting of great quantities of timber. The boundary line from the southwest corner of the reservation, running from thence to the old mission, is so indefinite that it is difficult to determine who is in the right or wrong, and I would respectfully ask that you urge upon the department the imperative necessity of having the line run so that serious trouble may be avoided.

In conclusion I have to say that my sincere thanks are due the fathers of De Smet Mission for the many kindnesses and favors shown me in the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEILL,
Resident Farmer Cœur d'Alènes.

Hon. JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent, Colville Agency, W. T.:

NEAH BAY INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 26, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge (Makahs and Quillehutes); also, to transmit the accompanying statistics relative thereto.

I have great pleasure in reporting a steady advancement with the tribes under my supervision in every way, especially with the Makahs. And in looking back through the past four and a half years of my jurisdiction, it is gratifying to me to be able to report a great deal of good accomplished, tending to the civilization of these Indians, and that the end for which I have assiduously labored is nearer its consummation than I dared hope at the commencement of my term of office. And as I am about to resign into other hands the management of affairs here, I have no hesitation in saying that the training of these Indians will make their further advancement comparatively easy in the hands of my successor.

CENSUS.

The census of the tribes as taken last year were Makahs, 691; Quillehutes, 310; total, 1,001. The present numbers show an increase of the births over deaths of 18.

It is a difficult matter to ascertain with any exactness the number of births and deaths, as the villages are widely apart, and even with the aid of the police inquiries more or less names are omitted. The following is as near as can be arrived at: Makahs, 701; Quillehutes, 318; total, 1019.

LOCALITY OF AGENCY AND ADAPTABILITY TO INDIANS.

This agency is located at the extreme northwest point of the United States, with the Pacific Ocean washing its shores on the western side, and the waters of the Straits of San de Fuca on the northern side. Mountainous and densely wooded, with a climate proverbial for its moisture, its scarcity of game, limited tracts of land fit for cultivation, and poorness of its soil, render it a country scarcely desirable for cultivation. On the other hand, the waters contain abundance of fish of many varieties, and of fur-bearing seals at certain seasons; hence it becomes to a fishing people (as these Indians are) all that can be desired.

These tribes have always been fishermen, and it requires no great amount of exertion to secure their supplies from these waters at any season of the year; and now in these latter years, and when they have learned that the fruits of their labors have a market value, these waters are at present a greater source of wealth to them than their land could be, no matter how much pains were taken in its cultivation.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The Indians of this agency are by no means an indolent people; they know the value of money full well, and are keen in trading. The industries from which their chief gains are derived are sealing and fishing. From January until June they are engaged in catching fur-seals, generally attaching themselves and their canoes to some one of the schooners engaged in that business; and if the season is a good one, they make considerable money, payments for their skins being made them in hard cash. During the other portion of the year, if industrious, a great deal of money can be made by them in salmon fishing, in dog-fish oil, in mats, miniature canoes, bows and arrows, and other curiosities, for all of which they find a ready market. An unlimited supply of halibut can also be found here, but the difficulty so far experienced in getting these fish into market has not warranted the Indians devoting themselves to this branch of trade, but they take large quantities of these fine fish, cut them into strips, and dry them for their own use during the winter months.

Farming has now become one of their industries, and the cultivation of their land is claiming more attention from them than could have been expected with the above facilities always at hand. During the past year more has been done than in any previous year. The present year's labors have been devoted in a great measure to breaking new land, and to fencing in the same; at the same time they have done fairly in the way of crops, when it is taken into consideration the obstacles to be encountered.

FARMING AND ITS OBSTACLES.

The chief obstacle in the way of the agent, while endeavoring to carry out the wishes of the government, in leading the Indians to the cultivation of their lands, is the sealing business. The schooners, which, since my advent here, have taken to invading these waters, are each anxious to secure a complement of these experienced Indians, and the demand is generally greater than the supply. Consequently, every conceivable move is resorted to, to induce them to take to their canoes and join the fleet. Often competition runs so high that the full value of the pelts are given and occasionally exceeded. A good-sized schooner will carry from ten to fourteen canoes and their crews, and this is at a time when the agent is most desirous to have them on their land, and busied with their crops. Hence, it is no easy matter for him to make head

against such odds. It is no uncommon thing for a couple of Indians to leave the deck of a schooner in the morning and before night-fall return with a catch worth, say, $40 to them. Even an occasional catch like this is a stimulus hard to resist, and the agent finds himself in the main dependent upon the women of the tribes, and has to tax the energies of his employés to aid in this matter. This has been my experience, and cultivation by the Indians of this agency only commenced with my advent. The end of the sealing season would be too late; nor do the Indians feel disposed to begin a new labor. Flushed with their success, and the money they have earned, they look coldly upon work harder and less remunerative, and the proceeds of which must be waited for, and uncertain.

Again, the greater portion of the land available for cultivation is very poor, and requires to be enriched yearly in order to insure any yield, and the limited number of stock owned by the Indians would not go far towards this end even if they were kept up and their refuse applied for this purpose. Suitable rich land could be had, however, by diking a portion of the Waatch prairie (flooded with extreme high tides), at a cost of something less than $2,000. Agent Huntington impressed this upon the department during his term of office, and even had said prairie surveyed. I also wrote a letter upon this subject, dated September 2, 1879, but no action was taken in the matter.

The climate is also unfavorable, especially for cereals. The spring is late and cold; heavy fogs roll in from the ocean during the summer, and the falls are early and wet. It is impossible to mature seeds for future use; it has been tried repeatedly, and in each case signally failed. Rust and blight almost yearly attack our potato crop; and, taken altogether, the inducements held out to these people to become agriculturists are not of a nature to commend themselves very strongly.

STOCK.

The government cattle, of which there are 76 head, are in excellent condition. During the past winter they suffered considerably, and were too poor for slaughter; but fortunately none were lost, through constant care and feeding. Unfortunately, the pasturage in this vicinity soon withers, and many of the band then take to the timber and marshes at a distance, in which event it becomes simply impossible to muster them for any purpose.

The Indians were not so fortunate with their cattle during the past winter; quite a number perished, also several of their horses; inattention and insufficiency of food the cause.

INDIAN LABOR.

From the facts already set forth it can be no matter of surprise when I state this Indian labor question is a somewhat difficult one. The department, knowing this to be the case, grants to this agency the highest rates for temporary labor; but even this does not enable the agent to meet the commands laid upon him. Take for instance the matter of cord-wood. Our average consumption being 120 cords, the authority for the cutting of the same is granted conditionally, viz, "that it must be cut by the Indians." Now the Indians of this agency do not cut their own wood, save in a few instances, but to-day they have white men employed just beyond the limits of the reserve who are cutting their winter's supply of cord-wood, also rails and pickets for fencing; and they pay to these whites better prices than the government pays for the cutting of the agency wood. They can sit in their canoes and earn five dollars while they would be earning one dollar at the more laborious labor. In every instance where any of them could be induced to contract for any portion of the supply required it has resulted in failure. The tools are thrown down and the contract broken before two cords have been stacked. Supply them with sharp axes, let the carpenter keep their saws in order, it has the same result. Landing lumber, supplies, &c., through the surf from the steamer is done almost entirely by the women.

MORALS AND CRIME.

In my first annual report of affairs at this agency (year 1878) the following will be found embodied: "Polygamy is not permitted, but adultery is frequent, and the chief offenses are those arising from intercourse with women the property of other men. Wives are purchased, and, as is the case with most Indian tribes, they are the slaves of their lords," &c.

My report of to-day has a far different showing. Polygamy is not now thought of; cases of adultery are very rare. The women of the tribes are no longer placed in the category of slaves, but being treated with more respect reciprocate in turn. Many marriages have taken place. The parents are now anxious to have their little ones

enter the industrial-school; and whereas on my advent I had to compel them in a measure to resign their children to our care, I have now to refuse their solicitations. Their houses and surroundings are kept in better order, their children in the villages more cleanly and better in behavior. I have made it one of my duties to frequently visit their houses, examine strictly into their habits, &c.

Of crime during the past year (save petty offenses) there has been none. The behavior of these tribes on the whole has been commendable. The baneful vice of gambling, once so extensively existing here, and the cause of endless quarrels, animosities, and miseries, has now almost entirely disappeared.

THE QUILLEHUTES.

This tribe has not the advantages of the Makahs. They are located some 30 miles distant from the agency, and their country difficult of access, the only means of travel being by canoe, at all times a hazardous undertaking. My visits, in consequence, have not been very frequent, but I have invariably visited them once if not oftener during each year. They have no school of any kind, and no person whose duty it is to see to their interests nearer than Neah Bay Agency. They are, as may be naturally expected, more deeply imbued with superstition than the Makahs, and their medicine men still exercise much power, seldom for good.

In April last I was compelled to make a hurried trip to their villages to quell a disturbance arising out of the election of a head chief, and which would, in all probability, have resulted in bloodshed but for my timely interference. This quarrel originated with the native doctors, as usual, but before leaving I, in a great measure, disarmed these tribal vagrants by organizing a small police force and placing a loyal chief at the head of the tribe.

These Indians are disposed to be loyal to the government, have done many acts of kindness to shipwrecked whites, who have been cast destitute upon their shores, and have now living in their vicinity, and fortunately, a small band of good settlers, between whom and these people a very cordial feeling exists.

The Quillehutes have petitioned the government for a school-house and teacher, which has been received with favor, and ere another year rolls around I doubt not the report given of these people will be a gratifying one.

INDIAN DOCTORS.

I am happy to state the pernicious practices of these people are fast becoming a thing of the past. The benefits derived from the agency physician, the efforts of the agent and employés, and the closer intimacy with the manners and customs of the whites all combine to do away with this cruel quackery forever. To destroy their belief in their medicine men, who are ever the enemy of the whites, inasmuch as the presence of the latter is a signal for their overthrow, is to make a huge stride toward civilizing the Indians.

The Quillehutes are less fortunate than the Makahs, having no physician to whom they can apply for relief; they have, so to say, no alternative but to adhere to their old customs, and yet they are extremely anxious to be rid of their doctors, whose presence and practices are only tolerated through an abject fear of them, and these simple people will hail the day when they can throw off the yoke and receive aid from a physician.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The industrial boarding-school at this agency, at present numbering 66 scholars, is under the supervision of the agent. During the last half year, through an expected change of agents, there has been no assistant teacher. The matron and the agent have rendered Mr. R. M. Rylatt, the teacher, all the assistance in their power, and the school has progressed most favorably. The reading, spelling, and penmanship of many of both sexes would be considered creditable in a white school, while their singing and knowledge of rudimentary music have been a surprise and a pleasure to all who have visited us.

In the field and garden the male scholars are diligent and quick to learn, and the girls are exceedingly neat and ready in all they undertake. Washing, ironing, making and repairing clothing, darning, and cooking, many of them are quite proficient in. They also take great interest in the cultivation of a large flower garden. Both seamstress and assistant seamstress are young girls chosen from the school ranks, and they fill their positions with satisfaction. The general health of the scholars during the year past has been good. One death has occurred.

EMPLOYÉS.

During the early part of the year I found it necessary to make a change of teachers. With this exception the employés of this agency are all that could be desired. I cannot speak too highly of the white employés, who are all (save the physician) attached to the industrial-school. The energies of these people have been severely taxed. During the last half year there has been no assistant teacher, as already stated. For some time I was without an assistant matron and seamstress, so that teacher and matron were compelled to fill these positions in addition to their own. The teacher conducts the early morning exercises of the school while the matron becomes the instructress of the evening singing exercises and of the music lessons. My time is much occupied with other matters pertaining to the agency, but I have lightened the labors of these employés as much as possible. We relaxed nothing during this period, but all branches of their studies, whether industrial or in the school-room, were strictly kept up. To curtail or omit any portion of the duties or studies of employés or scholars is to retrograde, and my invariable rule has been to avoid anything of this nature.

The Indian employés are steadily progressing. The carpenter and smith have erected a substantial jail building during the year, and are quite capable of performing the ordinary work of an agency; but there are times when it becomes necessary to introduce skilled labor in the performance of certain work, and which these Indian employés are incompetent to perform. The irregular employés during the year have performed good service in repairing roadways and bridges, &c., and in clearing a large tract of land.

There are four apprentices at present—1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 1 farmer, and 1 assistant seamstress. The farmer's apprentice has filled his present position long and faithfully, and he is now quite capable and deserving of promotion. I shall impress upon the incoming agent the advisability of this with a view to that end, more especially as this employé, who has hitherto been in the receipt of a salary of $300 per annum, has been cut down with the commencement of the present fiscal year to a level with the other and younger apprentices, viz, to $180 per annum. I cannot in justice refrain from mentioning the long and faithful services of the laundress, who has not only been deprived of her hitherto allowed assistant, but I regret the department should deem it advisable to reduce her hitherto inadequate salary from $150 to $120 per annum.

POLICE.

The Indian police force virtually came into existence at this agency with the commencement of the fiscal year 1881-'82, and since the day of its formation has given entire satisfaction. Its members are proud of the confidence reposed in them, and vie with each other in carrying out instructions. They are steady and trustworthy, and it is a noticeable fact that while they obey orders to the letter they do not presume upon the authority invested in them. The Indians generally are well pleased with this organization, and it gives them an elevated opinion of themselves and the interest the government takes in their welfare. Altogether the police force is not only a necessity but a wise proceeding. The Makahs have a force consisting of 1 chief, 1 captain, and 7 sergeants and privates, the two first named being in receipt of no salaries for these services, the chief being the agency physician, the captain the interpreter.

At the solicitations of the Quillehute tribe, and as a necessity, I have now obtained authority from the department to augment the force, by appointing two policemen for service with this tribe, and this small addition, although scarcely adequate, will I have no doubt, with the aid they are certain to receive from the headmen of the tribe, greatly cripple the powers of their native doctors, who are a curse to any tribe under their thralldom, as these people have hitherto been. Gambling, immorality between the sexes, and factional disputes (as with the Makahs) will receive a quietus, and the effect generally will be most salutary.

RELIGION.

This agency, although presumably under the care of the Methodist Episcopal body, has received neither aid nor notice in any way from that body during my term of office; it is in name only that this term applies. But on various occasions aid has been received from the Episcopal societies, in Sunday-school papers and other small matters, from the Massachusetts Episcopal Society, and during the present fiscal year more solid aid has been received from the Washington Episcopal Society, in the shape of prayer-books, hymnals, baptismal vows, and catechisms; and in every case this aid has come unsought.

The Rev. J. B. Alexander, Episcopal incumbent at Port Townsend, Wash., during a

term of relaxation paid us a visit recently, and took much interest in the school. The deportment and proficiency of the scholars surprised and pleased him exceedingly, and he assured us of his readiness at any time to further our interests. Thus it will be seen, the religious body whose duty it should be to inquire after us and take some steps toward our advancement ignore us, while another church, upon whom we have no claim, puts forth a helping hand unasked. They have heard of us, they say, for many articles have appeared in the local papers from time to time relative to our school. But this state of things should not be; either the Methodist Episcopal body should earn the honor of being our patrons, or else not assume a claim they have done nothing, of late years at any rate, to justify their holding.

SANITARY.

The agency physician reports the number of cases treated during the fiscal year to be 929, the number of births 28, and deaths 10. It has been already mentioned that births and deaths cannot be correctly given. I will merely sum up by stating the general health of these tribes has been good; that we have had no malignant diseases, if we except scrofula, which is evidently one of the scourges of the Indian race. Great care is taken to enforce cleanliness, which becomes doubly necessary with a fishing people. There is unavoidably a vast amount of refuse in trying out dog-fish oil, in whale and seal carcasses, &c. Sanitary measures are therefore strictly enforced; and I have invariably made this a personal matter, calling to account my police and headmen, should any dereliction occur.

CONSOLIDATION AND CONCLUSION.

As this annual report closes my official career as Indian agent at this agency, I may be pardoned for devoting a small space in a very brief synopsis of the past four and a half years, not a long lapse of time, certainly, but sufficiently so to have worked many beneficial changes here, sufficiently long to make my labors among these people a labor of love. One is scarce apt to realize this to be the true feeling until the end arrives, but there is much to admire and respect in these half enlightened Indians. Were all tribes as loyally disposed, but little trouble would be given our government, and this fair land would be less red with the murder of the innocent. On my assuming the duties of agent, I found these people (all save the school) as ignorant and uncivilized as it was well possible for them to be. Filthier in their habits they could not be; many of the adults in an all but state of nudity; unwashed and unkempt; during their winter ko-qual-lies (religious feasts) cutting and lacerating themselves, running wooden skewers through the arms of their women, with other sights equally sickening—a determined stand against this was at once taken—and yet withal these people were loyal. I shall leave them with many substantial houses, clean and neat, with stoves and delf-ware, with knives and spoons instead of greasy fingers, with sewing-machines in many of these houses, and native women who know how to use them, with dressmakers, who work for other members of the tribes, with a well-organized police force, and a bench of justices picked from themselves, and with this same people properly clothed, with gardens and cultivated patches, with hay stored in their barns for food and fodder during winter, and instead of the potlatch, a winter's supply of the necessaries of life coming by the mail boat, which they have ordered, their orders written out by their own people. But I shall leave them with a sad heart, for I shall leave with the memories of happy days spent in their midst. I shall miss the merry voices of the school children, the musical clatter of their knives and forks at the dinner table, and their merry laughter, all of which had almost become second nature to me. But I shall leave them with the good will of the tribes, and with a good report of them to my successor, Mr. Oliver Wood, who has been appointed to the consolidated agencies of Neah Bay and Quinaielt.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. WILLOUGHBY,
United States Indian Agent, Neah Bay Agency, Wash.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASH. TER.,
August 19, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my fifth annual report for this agency, and although there has not been any remarkable degree of advancement in morals, religion, education, or industry, I am inclined to the belief that the general improvement

made will compare favorably with that of other agencies where the Indians are as widely scattered as those belonging to this.

This agency is located on the coast, about 30 miles north of Gray's Harbor, and at the principal village of the Quinaielt Indians. This band numbers 145, and is scattered along the Quinaielt River a distance of 10 miles. At each place where located they cultivate small patches of land and raise quite an amount of vegetables and hay. Some of them raise quite enough to last during the winter. I have in many instances paid the Indians in government supplies for clearing their land, and the employés have assisted them in plowing, planting, and cultivating their crops, which has enabled them to raise more than all other Indians belonging to the agency.

As stated in former reports it is not possible to aid the Indians living north of the agency to any extent, as nature has formed an impassable barrier which prevents any intercourse with them except by sea in a canoe or on foot at very low tides, and all work approximating to farming is done in the rudest manner. Their main dependence is hunting fur seal during the spring, and in salmon fishing in the Columbia River in June and July. From these employments they obtain means to purchase a reasonable amount of clothing and necessary supplies, which, with the vegetables raised by them, and the abundance of fish in the streams and game in the forest, make them quite well fixed for food and clothing. The Queets are 20 and the Hohs are 35 miles north of the agency.

Quite a number of the Quinaielt Indians engage in seal hunting and large numbers of them are employed by the oyster companies on Shoalwater Bay, and fishing companies on the Columbia River, during the proper seasons.

The Chehalis and Gray's Harbor Indians are scattered on both sides of the harbor, and up the Chehalis River, nearly 50 miles from the coast. Those around the harbor, with two or three exceptions, make their living by hunting and fishing, with an occasional day or week's work for some of the ranchmen in their vicinity. They have small ranches and raise some stock, hay, and vegetables. Those up the river do considerable work for the farmers, and some of them are doing some farming on their own account and will raise quite enough to supply them with food.

The Shoalwater Bay Indians are almost entirely dependent on oystering and fishing for a living, and they command as good wages as whites engaged in the same occupation. A day-school was opened on the 1st of August, 1881, at Georgetown, their principal village, Rev. Edward Davis teacher, and there was a fair attendance during the year and excellent progress made. Some of the older scholars, that had a limited knowledge of the English language at the opening of the school, could at the end of the year read quite intelligently in the Third Reader and write communications on subjects they were familiar with, so they could be well understood by others. School was held until the last of April, when, all the Indian supplies being exhausted, I gave a two months' vacation, to enable them to lay in a supply for the coming year.

The school at the agency has been well attended during the past year, and made more progress than any previous year in the history of the school. All the children of this tribe, the Quinaielts, of suitable age, except three, have been regular in their attendance during the ten and a half months in which school was held. The Queets and Hohs have always opposed sending children to school, and living remote from the agency I have had considerable difficulty in getting scholars from them, and in future the difficulty is likely to be greater than ever, as there has been some sickness in the school and four scholars have died, two of them Queets. None but thoes familiar with Indian service can understand the difficulties an agent has to contend with in overcoming the prejudice of Indians caused by the death of their children in school. The feeling of those living in the immediate vicinity is always bitter, and those living at a distance are strong in the belief that the deaths were caused by the substitution of civilization for that of Indian customs and habits. And to add further to the difficulties the Indian Bureau passes in a left-handed compliment by reducing the salaries of all the school employés, the teacher to $600, matron to $300, and cook to $240 per annum, a trifle more than enough to pay board for the matron and cook, and then request the agent to increase the school already numbering thirty in regular attendance. A decrease in salary, already small, is not calculated to increase usefulness or a desire for progress among employés in ordinary pursuits, and the rule holds good in public service.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has given substantial aid in supplying such books, magazines, and papers as was necessary for Sabbath-school and Sunday worship, An invoice of books and magazines, amounting to $30, was supplied to this school. and one of $20 to the day-school at Shoalwater Bay, for all of which I am under obligations to the Rev. Alfred M. Able, of Jonestown Pa.

The season has been unfavorable for farming, and the harvest will be less than that of last year. The rains continued so late in the spring that the usual amount could not be planted, and the frequent rains since then have hindered cultivation. In former seasons the weather has been fine during haying. This year there has been very little good hay weather, and the crop is seriously damaged.

It is not possible to make self-supporting farmers of these coast Indians, for the reason that the farming lands are only to be had in isolated patches along the streams that flow into the sea, and the expense of clearing and preparing these lands in a manner suitable for farming would be more than enterprising white people would pay, and I feel safe in saying that if this reserve was thrown open to white settlers it would be many years before respectable people would undertake to make homes on it. The situation is very discouraging to an agent that desires to make progress in industrial pursuits. No matter how hard he may labor or how painstaking he may be, when the annual statistics are made up they indicate but little improvement, and any one not familiar with the situation would, on reading the statistics, be inclined to the opinion that the agent had done little else than draw his salary.

Two dwellings were erected during the year, one for the agent, the other, a double tenement, for two employés and their families. Since the erection of the houses changes have been made in employés, and but one being allowed I have repaired the old boarding-house and arranged it for two families. The teacher and teamster, whose wives are employed as matron and cook, occupy the lower floor, the upper floor being used for a sleeping room for the school-girls. I found on examination that the old school-house was unfit for further use for that purpose, and have substituted the vacant dwelling, and have made such changes in the partitions as were necessary for school purposes.

The three Indian police allowed have done good service during the year in assisting to maintain order and discipline, not only at the agency, but also among those bands living at a distance. Several times during the year some disorderly ones living remote, and feeling that they were beyond my reach, would create a rumpus and defy all attempts to quell them. The police have never yet failed to arrest all such and bring them to the agency, where a few days in confinement on meager diet, and handcuffed or chained to the wall, would elicit promises of good behavior that are rarely broken. The Indian police are an indispensable auxiliary to the Indian service.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is improving, and their disposition to doctor the sick in accordance with ancient custom is lessening. The old ones still hold out and try to maintain their influence with the younger ones, but the influence is waning, and some of the Indian doctors now employ the agency physician, and admit their inability to effect cures under their old method.

It is to be regretted that the Indian department will not ship supplies for this agency in time for the agent to have them brought around in a small coasting vessel and land them through the surf while the weather is favorable, instead of shipping them in winter and compel constant teaming on the beach during the entire inclement season to keep the agency supplied and perform other necessary work. Last year I landed through the surf the flour for the agency, (seven tons), 20,000 feet of lumber, and other material for buildings in two days and in splendid condition. What was landed in two days through the surf, at a cost of $92, could not have been hauled from Gray's Harbor to the agency in one year with the agency team. I asked permission to purchase certain supplies and land them in the same manner this year, but as yet authority to do so has not yet been granted, although the department is well aware that it would be a great saving in time, labor, and expense.

I transmit herewith the statistics of the schools and the industries. I would be happy to make a better showing, but the facts will not allow it, and rose-colored statements are not wanted. Hoping the information given may be clearly understood, I close my report.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUYALLUP, NESQUALLY, &c., AGENCY,
Olympia, Wash., Sept. 1, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your circular letter of July 15, 1882, I have to submit the following as my seventh annual report as United States agent for the Indians of this agency, this being my tenth year in the Indian service in this Territory:

There are four reservations and seven outside bands belonging to this agency, all fully described in my last annual report, giving location, area, and description of each of said reservations, with the number belonging to each, and the number of Indians belonging to each of said bands, &c. (See report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1881, pp. 163 to 168.)

CONDITION, HABITS, AND DISPOSITION.

The condition of the Indians of this agency is semi-civilized. The blanket as an article of dress and the breech-clout have for many years been wholly discarded, and all dress like the whites. They all use coffee, tea, sugar, flour, &c., and the cooking utensils as the whites, and their dwellings, bedding, &c., are constructed after the manner of the whites. Their habits, as a general rule, are thriftless. The idea of becoming wealthy seems never to enter their heads. The supply of their present necessary wants is all they ever aspire to. Many of them do a vast amount of hard, rough work for the whites in the way of clearing up, ditching, and fencing lands, harvesting, logging, &c., but they almost universally spend their wages as fast as earned. Their disposition, except when intoxicated by the white man's whisky, is always peaceable, quiet, and harmless.

CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF PROGRESS.

Their character among the whites for truth and veracity, for the payment of debts, punctuality, &c., is not good. The extent of progress among adults during the year, like the growth of forest trees, is but little observable, except in Christianity, which is spreading among them and is creating an improvement in their moral deportment. Progress among the pupils of the two industrial boarding-schools at the Puyallup and Chehalis reservations has been marked and gratifying.

EVENTS AND CHANGES.

No events or changes among the Indians of this agency outside of the ordinary routine have occurred during the year; but by the Indian appropriation act, approved May 17, 1882, and which took effect July 1, 1882, this agency was abolished and consolidated with the Tulalip and S'Kokomish agencies, and Agent Eells, of S'Kokomish Agency, has been appointed to the consolidated agency, and will obtain his commission and take charge of the same about the 1st of October next. I therefore ceased to be Indian agent for this agency on the 1st July last, but have been continued in charge of the same, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, till Mr. Eells can take charge. This agency being abolished, this is the last report that will be made for it as a separate agency.

HISTORY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Said history from beginning to end is of like unremitting labor, mostly in the office, occasioned by the complicated, cumulative, redundant, circumlocutory system of accounts required of an Indian agent from which he is seldom able to determine when he is or will get through with accounting for and explaining any item of government funds or property that has passed through his hands. It appears to me that the most vitally important duties of an Indian agent are among the Indians of his charge, urging them on by every means possible to that degree of civilization that they may be safely citizenized and melted into the body politic of our nation. But standing between the government, his sureties, and the penitentiary, he has but little time to devote to said important duties under the system of accounts.

A commodious and much needed addition to the Puyallup boarding-school buildings, 60 by 28 feet and two stories high, was constructed during the past year, and so far completed as to be in use. Said buildings are now capable of comfortably accommodating 80 boarding pupils. A like needed addition was recently constructed to the boarding-school buildings at the Chehalis Reservation, 20 by 50 feet and two stories high, and so far completed as to be in use.

Both of the school farms have been improved and made more productive during the past year. The statistics of the Puyallup, Nesqually, Chehalis, and Squaxin reservations herewith inclosed show a gratifying increase of acreage under cultivation, amount of agricultural products, and in the number of live stock upon the first three named reservations, but upon the Squaxin Reservation a decrease in acreage under cultivation and in amount of agricultural products. Nearly all the Indians of the Squaxin Reservation were engaged during the year oystering, which has been profitable, hence they have been absent from and neglected their homes on the reservation.

UNITED STATES INDIAN POLICE

have from the first proved themselves prompt, obedient, and reliable, and are an efficient power in educating Indians in the observance of law and order. But their pay—only five dollars per month—is too small where they receive no rations in addi-

tion, as is the case in this agency. Where a policeman is required to do duty, subsist himself and family, and furnish his own horse, as is often the case, five dollars compensates but for a very few days at the lowest daily wages.

SCHOOLS.

Too much importance cannot be attached to industrial boarding-schools for Indians, as they are the only means by which Indians can be brought up to a sufficient degree of civilization as to be safely and beneficially enfranchised with all the rights and privileges of citizens; and the further such schools are removed from Indian reservations and contact with the parents and tribes of the pupils the better, as then the manners, customs, industries, &c., of the surrounding whites are soonest absorbed, and the native Indian languages—the greatest barriers to their civilization—are soonest supplanted by the English, the only medium through which they can acquire civilization in our country. Schools on reservations, properly conducted, are next in importance to those outside. Attendance upon such schools should be made compulsory, and the system so perfected that no Indian child in the limits of the United States could be allowed to grow up without passing through some one of these civilizing mills. The annual report of Prof. T. R. Wilson and of Prof. G. W. Bell, principals of the two industrial boarding-schools belonging to the agency, are herewith sent, and commended to careful perusal, as they show the status and efficiency of said schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In addition to the recommendation in my last annual report (see Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1881, p. 167) I earnestly recommend that two span of strong work-horses be purchased, one for use on the Puyallup school farm, and one for use on the Chehalis school farm. Such teams are greatly needed on both of said farms, especially on the latter, where the government horses have become so enfeebled by age and long service as to be of but little use.

ADIEU.

Having labored unremittingly among the Indians of this agency in different capacities for the last ten years, and become personally acquainted with all the members of the different tribes and bands, and having acquired the confidence of all, and the most earnest good will of the better disposed among them, it is with some feelings of sadness that I leave them, from not having been able to do more for their elevation than I have. But having faithfully and conscientiously discharged my duty towards them to the best of my ability, and not having in that time bettered myself one dollar in wordly wealth, it is a matter of much satisfaction to me to know that I have laid up some treasure where it will be available to my credit in eternity.

Very respectfully,

R. H. MILROY.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 8, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report as principal of Puyallup industrial boarding-school.

In the fall of 1881 we built and partly finished an addition to our school building, 28 by 60 feet, two stories high, which adds to the comfort of the pupils and increases our school facilities. The work of instruction has been performed by myself, Mrs. Z. N. McCoy, first assistant, and Peter Stanup, an Indian, second assistant.

Early in the history of my connection with the school I discovered that much labor and time had been lost in trying to teach the pupils the English language, while permitting them to use the Indian language in all their conversation. Of all the Indians on the reservation who had enjoyed the advantages of the school for nearly a generation very few could read and write or understand arithmetic sufficiently to weigh hay, or conduct even their own small business operations in a business-like way. So soon as they left school they returned to the Indian mode of life and thought, and forgot what little they had acquired of English, because in all their school experience they had not acquired any facility in the use of English words or their definitions. Hoping to remedy this trouble, I made an order early in 1882 that the pupils

must use the English language exclusively in all conversation among themselves, but permitting them to talk to their parents and friends in their own language. This order stirred up the Indians considerably, being somewhat encouraged by outside parties to look upon the order as an act of oppression. There was a similar state of things with reference to some fines imposed on some of the parents for stealing their children away from the school during a small-pox panic, which occurred late in 1881. We insisted, however, on the observance of the order, feeling that we should do well if we did nothing more this entire year than to teach the sixty or seventy children here to use the English language; but we find that all the pupils are making much more substantial progress in consequence of the rule. We have not had much trouble to enforce it, and now it is rare to hear one attempt to use the Indian.

The number of pupils has averaged about sixty during the year, though we have had some seventy-seven different pupils. Three or four have gone home and died; some have been dismissed on account of eyes or health failing; a few have run away, and one ran away and got married. We propose to capture the runaways and teach them better ways.

The health of the school has been good; no disease has prevailed. The discipline and animus of the school was much improved during the year, in which I had very efficient aid from my first assistant, Mrs. Z. N. McCoy, whose connection with the school was terminated with the last fiscal year, certainly not for want of efficiency.

My experience in the Indian work confirms me in the opinion that to civilize and educate the Indian so as to become incorporated into the regular citizenship of the nation is the only feasible solution of the Indian question; and that this is a work requiring time, patience, and tact. It has been my aim to try to infuse into the children a love for truth and a spirit of industry and fidelity. My work is to be judged by my school.

Very respectfully,

T. R. WILSON,
Principal.

General R. H. MILROY.

CHEHALIS INDIAN RESERVATION,
Chehalis County, Wash. Ter., August 25, 1882.

DEAR SIR: The steady march of time has once more brought me face to face with the duty of preparing an annual report of work and facts pertaining to this reservation, and the Indian boarding-school established here for the benefit of the rising generation of the Chehalis tribe of Indians.

PUPILS.

We have thirty children enrolled as pupils, and boarding in the school. Of this number twenty-four are full-blooded Indians, thirteen boys and eleven girls. Three boys and three girls are mixed blood, commonly called half-breeds. There is also one white boy, a little son of the industrial teacher, who is permitted to attend classes every forenoon. Two pupils have graduated into the Forest Grove training-school, under the care of Captain Wilkinson. I have no doubt but other pupils could have been gathered into this school, which has steadily grown in favor with the tribe, according as the teachers have won the good will and confidence of the older and more influential Indians, but they could not be accommodated. I have pursued the system of school and class drill and instructions reported last year, finding it satisfactory, and the results good. The pupils have made fair progress during the past year. The school is graded into two divisions, each division under care of a teacher. Four hours per day, in the forenoon, are spent in the school-room, including one short recess. We use the series of text-books that has been officially adopted by our territorial board of education for exclusive use in our public schools.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

In the afternoon the larger boys, as in past years, are under the supervision of the industrial teacher, Mr. George W. Mills, a good and loyal citizen, who served his country two years in the ranks of the Union Army. Mr. Mills is a practical farmer as well as a mechanic, and makes an efficient employé. The younger children are, during these hours, under the care and eye of the assistant teacher, who spends part of her time every afternoon aiding them to learn their lessons. The larger girls are taken in charge at the same time by the matron (Mrs. Mills), by whom they are in-

structed in making and mending clothes. Some of them are capable of cutting, fitting, and making dresses, which will compare very favorably, indeed, with the work of white girls of like age in schools of the same grade and character as this over which I preside. By the "cook and laundress" they are taught general housework, such as washing, ironing, and cooking, and they have learned to do their work with neatness and dispatch.

Last year I reported the organization of a Presbyterian Church, with fifteen members, of this reservation. Since that time the number has increased to nearly forty, twelve of the number being pupils in our school. On Sundays we gather all the school children, with other members of the tribe, into the school-room, and conduct a Sunday-school, which is under the supervision and tuition of the employés. Several of the Christian Indians render active and valuable assistance in this good work. A few of the "Gospel hymns," and the Lord's Prayer have been translated for them. These they sing and recite in concert, with considerable spirit. Stirring addresses are also delivered by the better-inclined Indians, all in their own tongue. It will be seen from the foregoing facts that our aim is not only to develop the minds of our pupils by mere scholastic education, but also to build up manhood and character in them by a combination of manual, intellectual, moral, and religious instruction which will promote simultaneously in both sexes all the proper qualities of human character.

FARM.

We have 26 acres of land under crop requiring the working of the soil (besides a portion of hay), namely: 1 acre of wheat, 17½ acres of oats, 4 acres of potatoes, and 3½ acres of rutabagas, cabbages, beans, carrots, and other vegetables. Last year we raised 713 bushels of oats, 63 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of potatoes, and about 16 tons of rutabagas, carrots, cabbage, &c. The crop is not as heavy as that of last year, and there are several acres less of land under hay crop.

There are four horses on the reserve, the same team which I reported last year, four cows, four head of young stock, two yearling cattle, and two calves.

TRIBE.

From January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881, there have been eleven births and four deaths among these Indians. It will thus be seen that the sanitary condition of the tribe is good, and such as to contradict the generally received idea that the Indians of this country are destined soon to pass away forever. It is true that this may have been an exceptionally healthy year, but I prefer to account for the encouraging fact upon the theory that this tribe has largely passed through the transition period from barbarism to civilization. After this critical time has passed with any tribe, and they *really* become civilized and Christianized, I see no reason for aught else than a healthy growth of population from year to year.

To be convinced that these Chehalis tribe of Indians, with some exceptions, are as really and highly civilized as the peasantry of European lands, and not a few citizens of this "land of the free," you have only to visit their homes, look at their little farms and farming utensils, wagons, horses, cattle, plows, harness, &c., see them laboring honestly in their own fields or in the service of white neighbors, meet with them in Christian worship, and hear their songs and prayers and talks on the Lord's holy day. I do not wish to represent this reservation as a perfect paradise. The serpent is here; and these people are lineal descendants of Father Adam and Mother Eve. But considerable progress has been and continues to be made along the line of civilization. As I reported last year, "The voices of drunken revelry or heathen incantations are no more heard on this reservation."

I much regret that, on account of your appointment to a more important agency, we are to lose your wise, general planing and zealous pushing of our work, because I feel assured that much of our success has been due to your judicious supervision of the various departments of our civilizing machinery, and certain it is that you may carry with you from this field of operations the assurance that your energies have not been spent in vain among the Indians of the Chehalis tribe.

Respectfully submited.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BELL,
Teacher Chehalis Indian School.

General R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent for Puyallup,
Nesqually and other Indian Tribes:

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASH. TER.,
August 31, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my twelfth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

Two tribes are assigned to the care of this agency—the S'Kokomish or Twanas, most of whom live on or near the reservation, and the S'Klallams, who live in villages scattered along the borders of Hood's Canal, Puget Sound, and the Straits de Fuca, at distances varying from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles from the agency. The latter tribe have had but little aid from the government, and depend entirely upon themselves for their own support. At Dunginess, fifteen or twenty of them purchased a tract of about two hundred acres of land, upon which they have formed a settlement. At this place there has been a day school successfully kept up for several years past. During the past year a good teacher has been employed there, and the school has been well conducted. During the month of January last a very severe and fatal form of measles prevailed among the scholars and Indians, and a number of them died. This suspended the school for a time and was very discouraging, but with this exception the school has had a prosperous year.

AT CLALLAM BAY

a number of Indians also joined together and purchased a tract of 150 acres of land. They have commenced a settlement in imitation of those at Dunginess, but have not made very much advancement as yet. Times have been very good during the past spring and summer; labor of all kinds has been in demand, and in consequence the Indians belonging to this tribe have had plenty of money, and there has been an increase of drunkenness among them. Otherwise their condition has been much the same as heretofore.

THE S'KOKOMISH

or Twana tribe, who live on or near the reservation, and are more immediately under the care of the agent, have not retrograded in this respect as have the S'Klallams. A number of them have purchased the timber from whites on two tracts of land in the vicinity of the reservation, and have been logging thereon successfully. They have a camp at each of these places, and do all the work themselves, including the cooking and the driving of the teams, which they own themselves.

Logging being the principal business on Puget Sound, it is extremely unfortunate that the Indians have not the right to cut and haul the timber from their reservations, thereby giving them a good business and steady income and being protected from the temptations to vice and drunkenness, to which they are exposed when brought into contact with the lower classes of civilization, where they are forced to be when driven from their reservations to gain a livelihood.

This has been the first full year that this reservation has been conducted with no working men employed at the agency except Indians. The experiment has proved measurably successful, but has laid a heavier burden upon the agent. They work quite well, but seem to need a leader or foreman to plan the work and do the thinking for them, and also to infuse life and energy into them.

During last fall the boundaries of their allotments were resurveyed and marked out at small expense, the Indians doing all the work except using the compass. In consequence of the great demand for labor at remunerative prices, not as much work has been done in the way of improvement on their claims as in some former years.

THE BOARDING-SCHOOL

at the agency has shown better results than ever before. This has been partly owing to a good force of teachers and school employés and partly to the gain resulting from their long training. During the winter the scarlet fever attacked the school and was fatal in some cases, and many others were seriously and dangerously sick for a long time. Good care and faithful nursing on the part of the matron, however, saved most of them. This malady also carried off a number of the tribe, so that the rate of mortality has been much greater during the past year than for several years previous.

As this is my last annual report as agent here it is but natural to look back over nearly twelve years of continuous service and note the results. Rome was not built in a day, and the task of civilizing Indians cannot be accomplished in a few years. Comparing their present condition with what it was when I first came here, I can see a great change. Whether they will keep up to their present standard when left to some degree to themselves, or retrograde, remains to be seen.

I take great pleasure in expressing my thanks to all the officers of the departments

with whom I have had official intercourse for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have ever been treated, and above all to the great Giver of all good for the prosperity and success with which I have been attended during my sojourn here.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP AGENCY, *August* 22, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report for the year ending June 30, 1882. The population of this agency is as follows: Males, 1,385; females, 1,420; three-fourths of whom support themselves by laboring in civilized pursuits, and the remaining one-fourth partly by government supplies and partly by fishing, hunting, and berrying. They cultivate with fair success about 790 acres of land, each family having from 1 to 40 acres under fence; they have raised during the present year about 950 bushels of wheat, 3,630 bushels of oats, 23,500 bushels potatoes, 1,200 bushels turnips, 325 bushels onions, and 850 bushels peas, and a large quantity of cabbages and other vegetables. They have also cut and saved about 970 tons of hay. While a good many are industrious and improving, there are others who are falling back into their old habits; this is the case on the Lummi since the farmer was discharged.

The Swinomish Indians, with the aid of the farmer, have completed the dike and dams, which is a very substantial and creditable work; they have also made 6,000 rails to help fence the marsh land, and when fenced it will be the best piece of land in Whatcom County; and if properly cultivated will be more than sufficient to support all the Indians on the reservation.

EDUCATION.

The agricultural and industrial boarding-schools, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, are progressing finely. The pupils excel in writing and arithmetic. When the addition to the male school (which is nearly finished) will be completed, there will be room for 100 children. Under the contract there were only 50 scholars paid for, which is too small for this agency, where there are 528 children of school age. Many applications have been made by parents for their children which were refused for want of means.

DAY-SCHOOLS.

The day-schools had to be discontinued for want of attendance, the parents taking the children with them when leaving the reservations to go fishing. When the farmer was with them he induced the parents to leave the children with their friends, and thereby kept a fair attendance in the school, but when he left they went when and where they pleased, and neglected the school.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition has been fair. A great many come to the physician for treatment, and many others send for him, while there are some who adhere to their old habits and call the Indian doctors. There were several cases of pneumonia last spring, but none proved fatal when attended by the physician. The prevailing diseases are rheumatism, lung diseases, and scrofula. The death rate is accurately reported in the statistics, but the births are not, as the Indians are averse to reporting them, from some unknown cause.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Several of the Indians get their principal support from fishing and berrying, some by hunting and trapping, while others work in saw-mills and logging camps, some for farmers, and some are engaged cutting cord-wood from logs brought into the bay by the tides. Many of them work on small patches of land for themselves, and show a disposition for thrift and industry. If the land would be given them in *severalty*, it would be a great inducement for them, as they would be certain that the improvements they would make could not be taken from them. As it is they are reluctant to make much improvements, as they allege they might lose them.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés have worked faithfully during the year at their different occupations. The three apprentices improved very much, and gave good satisfaction. They resigned at the end of the year, on account of the small pay, five dollars per month and rations. They have taken up their homes on the Lummi reservation.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The chief improvements made are the new school-house, 24 by 50 feet, three stories high, which is well advanced towards completion; two new houses for Indians; a new shaft and other repairs in the saw-mill, and the bridge between the agency and the boarding-school repaired, besides many small repairs for Indians. All the lumber, except 2,500 feet of rustic, was made in the mill, which is in good order. The Indian sawyer does very fair work under instructions from the mill-wright. The Indian farmer does well, and is attentive to all in his line.

The Indian police have been faithful, and always ready when called on in their line of duty. They do very well on the reservation, but cannot be relied on to go to make arrests outside.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'KEANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YAKAMA AGENCY, WASH. TER.,
Fort Simcoe, August 15, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my seventeenth annual report from this agency:

LOCATION.

When the several tribes forming the Yakama Nation, in their treaty with the United States in 1855, selected this reservation for their future home, they well knew what they were about. Nowhere through all Eastern Washington and Oregon can a location be found combining the advantages of this. Commencing at the head-waters of the Ahtanum, the mountains sweep round in a half circle on the west and south, their sides clothed with an abundance of excellent timber, and giving rise to the Ahtanum, the Simcoe, the Topnish, and the Sattas, beside snumerous smaller streams, which, breaking from the mountains, unite with these in the main valley below. The valleys of these streams are extremely fertile, while the hills between are covered with the finest grass. As these streams debouch from the mountains on the west and south, their valleys converge, till as they approach the Yakama River to the northeast, they all unite to form what is called the lower Topnish range. As the streams near their mouths, the water flows near the surface, numerous branches leave the main stream to the right and left, and after a course of some miles again unite, thus keeping the soil always moist, affording an exhaustless range for stock, and the finest farming land in the world. From the junction of the Simcoe with the Topnish, this magnificent body of land stretches away off to the east and north for more than 25 miles, making a range for cattle and horses which perhaps has no equal between the Rocky and Cascade mountains.

THE PEOPLE.

The Yakama Nation is composed of some ten or fifteen different tribes and bands, who confederated under the name of the Yakama Nation to make the treaty with the United States. Though now so mingled by intermarriage and the accessions from outside tribes that it is difficult to distinguish them, tribal jealousies exist, and sometimes cause embarrassment in dealing with them.

POPULATION.

No census has been taken since the winter of 1880 and 1881, and I am therefore unable to give any definite information on this point other than contained in my last report. A close observation, however, has satisfied me that the number then given (3,400 parties to the treaty) may be taken as approximately correct, allowing for a slight increase occasioned by the excess of births over deaths.

FARMING OPERATIONS—MILLS, ETC.

Our harvest last year was unusually bountiful. My last report was made before the crops were all gathered, and gave 42,000 bushels of wheat, and 8,500 of barley and oats as the estimated yield. This was probably somewhat less than the amount actually harvested. This year an unusually large amount of ground was sown to grain, but owing to the excessive drouth the crops will not be likely to be more than half an average. Fortunately the most of our people have wheat remaining from last year, while the department has a surplus of several thousand bushels. Other crops, such as corn, potatoes, turnips, &c., having been irrigated, promise fairly, so that we have no fear of a lack of subsistence.

The grist-mill has ground for our Indians since last harvest 13,243 bushels of wheat. Many, however, living on the Ahtanum, and Yakama, prefer taking their grain to the citizen mills in their immediate vicinity, so that no correct idea can be formed of the actual amount of Indian wheat made into flour.

Our Indians, last winter, displayed great activity in cutting and hauling logs to the steam saw-mill. During May, June, and a part of July it was kept in steady operation, cutting over a half million feet of lumber, besides a large amount dressed, and some fifty or sixty thousand shingles. About the middle of July the mill was closed to give the people employed there opportunity to gather their harvest, leaving several hundred thousand feet of logs yet unsawed. Great anxiety is manifested for good houses and barns, and now that the pressing labors of the harvest are over our principal energies will be directed to that end.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

One of the most gratifying evidences of progress is the intense desire felt by all to give their children an education. But one or two years ago it was difficult to gather as many as forty children for our boarding-school. and to do this required the most earnest solicitation and even positive pressure. Now, however, we are compelled to turn away scores, though our accommodations have more than trebled. In my report last year I mentioned that I had nearly completed a new school building, 72 by 28 feet, and two stories high, and had also erected a large addition to our boarding-house. Both these and a comfortable dwelling for the superintendent of teaching were completed, ready for occupancy by November 1st, at which time our school opened. Having but two teachers I fixed the maximum number of pupils at one hundred and ten. These were immediately offered, and we were reluctantly compelled to turn away many, though they were so earnest that ten more of the brightest were taken, making the largest number one hundred and twenty. With their progress I was more than satisfied. In propriety of deportment, and the rapidity with which, after they acquired the language, they mastered the rudiments of an English education, they would compare favorably with any like number of white children.

During the summer I have built a neat, comfortable, school-house for the Piutes, capable of accommodating all their children, and school has opened with fair prospects of success. Here, in industrial schools, is the true solution of the problem of Indian civilization.

THE PIUTES.

These people were brought here as prisoners, some three years ago, utterly destitute, and though their permanent location here has been determined on, their condition is so different from the Yakamas as to demand a separate notice. Without doubt they would long since have contentedly accepted the situation but for outside interference. Unauthorized statements have been made to them that the department designed returning them to their old homes at Malheur; that they were to be permanently located there, &c., so that their minds have been kept in a continual ferment. Last fall, doubtless through a misapprehension of the intentions of the department, a messenger was dispatched by the military authorities at Vancouver, who informed them that preparations had been made to escort them to their old home, and going beyond his instructions, he promised to come for them this spring with teams, and subsistence, and escort them back. So firmly were they convinced the department had determined to return them that I found it impossible to make them believe to the contrary, and when my plans for their location were completed, and the spot selected, all but about forty positively refused to move, and it required great firmness and some pressure to induce them to go. When, however, they were settled there, they willingly went to work, and manifested much interest in the improvements being made.

An irrigating ditch five and a half miles long was constructed, capable of carrying water sufficient to irrigate several hundred acres. The Piutes were set to

work burning the sage brush, and clearing the land; plows were started, and more than one hundred and thirty acres were broken, of which over one hundred were sown to wheat and barley, and planted to corn, potatoes, melons, turnips, &c., and some thirty allowed to remain fallow. A good substantial fence was made enclosing from two to three hundred acres, a comfortable dwelling built for the superintendent and teacher, and the necessary outbuildings, barns, storehouse, issue-house, &c., erected, and, as has been stated, a school-house capable of accommodating all their children, put up. Their crops are the best on the reservation. While the wheat elsewhere is a partial or total failure, the Piutes will harvest from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre.

They are becoming reconciled to their home. Early in the summer the greater number were permitted to visit the fisheries, to secure a supply of fish for their subsistence during the winter. While there their camp was visited by two emissaries from other bands of Piutes, who endeavored to persuade them to cross the Columbia River and escape to their former home, Malheur. About two hundred listened to them, and did make an effort to escape, but the greater number, including some of those who in the spring declared they would never locate on the Yakama Reservation, not only refused to cross the river, but used every effort to prevent the others crossing. Nearly all the fugitives were soon overtaken, and returned to their camps. I believe that from this time, if treated with kindness, yet firmness, the Piutes will make equal or greater relative progress than the Yakamas.

POLICE FORCE.

The organization of the Indian police was a happy conception of the department. At this agency the force has given frequent proof of its efficiency, and been a powerful factor in elevating and civilizing the Indians. The members not only regard themselves as set to preserve order, but realize that from them is expected an example that other Indians may imitate. In the late attempted flight of the Piutes, and in the detection and arrest of parties for selling liquor to Indians, as well as in the general preservation of order, the police force has rendered service that can hardly be overestimated.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS.

There has been a steady improvement, a constant, upward growth; not so rapid in some directions as could be wished, and sometimes fluctuating, yet on the whole satisfactory. Should a stranger visit our reservation whose ideas of Indian character had been formed from narratives of frontier life, and tales of painted savages in blanket, breech-clout and moccasins, he would hardly be able to comprehend the situation. He would see many neat, comfortable farm-houses, handsomely painted, well-filled barns and granaries, sheds with good wagons, handsome carriages, reapers and mowers, and improved farm machinery; would see well-tilled fields, substantial fences, and all the evidences of comfortable competence. Should he enter the house, he would find nothing materially different from the houses of ordinary farmers in fair circumstances, except the color of the occupants. He would see the sewing-machine, the clock on the mantel, the newspaper, the magazine and the Bible on the center-table. Should he accept an invitation to dinner, he would find the Indian women fair cooks and competent housekeepers. These of course represent the most advanced class, those who have most profited by the instruction given them; but their number is considerable, and I am glad to say constantly increasing. When I visit these houses I can hardly realize that these are the same Indians I found twenty years ago in their paint and feathers, dirty, degraded, and ignorant. Truly a great transformation has been effected. From these I can look down through the different stages of improvement, to those who still cling to the customs and traditions of their fathers—who have no desire for civilization, and move forward no further or faster than the new order of things compels them. For even the wildest must make some advancement; the most savage and intractable cannot fail to comprehend that a spirit of progress is all around them, and a return to the old savage customs impossible. This country is awakening to a new life. On every side is heard the hum of busy industry. The locomotive's whistle is penetrating valleys that have heretofore been the homes of wild beasts, the pick and shovel of the grader is levelling the hills, and filling the ravines, and those who are most wedded to their savage customs are bound to catch something of the spirit that is around them. Whether they advance in the right direction is the problem.

Each year's experience of Indian character more firmly convinces me that solid, lasting, real improvement must be based on a groundwork of moral and religious conviction. The heathenish superstition of the Indian is so interwoven with the habits of his daily life that the one cannot be changed till the other is eradicated. There must be no half-way work. A superstructure of enlightened civilization can

never be built on a foundation of savage superstition. The Bible and the plow must go hand in hand. The Sunday-school is as necessary for the training of Indian youth as the industrial-school, for to educate and teach him to work without correct principles to guide him is but to increase his power to do evil; but let education and knowledge to labor be built on a foundation of religious principle, and the Indian boy grows up not only capable of caring for himself, but of benefiting and blessing his people. It has been my policy to place Indians in all departments of labor where competent, and dispense with white employés, except so far as might be necessary for oversight and instruction. To this end the larger boys, as they come from the school, are given employment in the shops, in the mills, and on the farm, so that while they are qualifying themselves for future usefulness their moral character is still under our supervision. I am more and more convinced that Christian truth brought to bear practically on the character of a savage people is the only way by which they may be reclaimed. As the orb of day lifts the world from mists and darkness, and presents its beauties to the eye, so the truths of religion are seen in all their sublimity and grandeur when the Gospel is received by a heathen people, and its transforming influences manifested in their hearts and lives. To bestow material gifts in the absence of that change of character that comes from a sincere acceptance of the truths of the Bible is no real benefit to the Indians. Such gifts never satisfy them. They engender indolence, and in many ways are fruitful of evil. Make the tree good and its fruits will be good, make the heart right, and the life cannot be far wrong. If we can succeed in building up moral character among them, so that the Indians are no longer thieves, liars, gamblers, or polygamists, nearly the whole work of their civilization is accomplished, and they only need to be taught to labor.

I am aware there is a common sentiment that the Indians are a doomed race, and can never exist in the presence of civilization. With this heresy I have always taken direct issue. I have always believed in the manhood and capacity of the Indian, and contended for the possibility of lifting him to a high state of civilization. That failure has attended so many efforts to elevate him is no mystery to me. Looking at the question from a Christian stand-point, I cannot see how the result of many of these efforts could have been different. Nor can these failures be attributed to any defect in the Indian character. His first and great want is moral character. As a Christian teacher I have believed it possible that this indispensable condition of civilized life might be imparted to him. I have sought to inspire him with a love of virtue by my own example and that of my employés. I would as soon let loose a band of wolves among a flock of sheep as permit men of immoral character on an Indian reservation. To lay a foundation of virtue and good principles, of love of the right because it is right, has been the endeavor of my life. Some results have attended my labors. I have seen many from painted, blanketed Indians, ignorant, superstitious, and depraved, come to be "clothed and in their right mind." I have watched their first efforts to follow the instructions given them; their awkward attempts to cultivate the soil and open a farm. I have seen the satisfaction with which they gathered the first fruits of their labors, the confidence it gave for a more extended trial the next year, and so I have seen them year by year grow into the possession of a competence, with good houses and well-filled barns, with herds of cattle and horses, wagons, and carriages, and I have noted how their intelligence seemed to expand, and their faith become firmer and firmer fixed, as their possessions increased. And I have seen others, with greater advantages from nature, and equal assistance, remain almost stationary. They try to farm a little, and sometimes raise a fair crop; they have horses and a few cattle, but their family and social relations remain as they were; they are kept in constant poverty by gambling, they are still ignorant, poor, depraved, and superstitious. The last sentence explains the difference. While accepting the material assistance tendered them, they have rejected the far more valuable moral and religious instruction, without which the first is utterly useless.

For more than twenty years, with an interval of only sixteen months, I have continuously resided on this reservation. For nearly eighteen of those years I have been agent here. I have seen the little boys who were brought to me ragged and filthy, whom I have washed and clothed with my own hands, whom I have taught and guided, grow up into men. I have married them and baptized their children. I have anxiously watched them through all these years, and rejoiced as I saw them grow up useful and respected, firmly fixed in moral and religious truth, the hope and support of their people. But I feel that my work here is now done, and other hands must take up the burden I have borne so long. They will not find it so heavy as I found it. If the foundations I have fixed with so much anxiety and labor shall remain; if the seed which I have sown through all these years shall continue to grow and spread and bear fruit, I shall feel that my labor has not been in vain.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, KESHENA, WIS.,
October 2, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the number and general condition of the Indians of this agency. There are three tribes, as follows: The Menomonees, Oneidas, and Stockbridges, numbering respectively 1,500, 1,500, and 140.

MENOMONEES.

The Menomonee reservation is situated between Shawano and Langlade counties, in Northern Wisconsin, and contains ten townships, the greater portion of which is covered by a dense forest of timber, principally maple, hemlock, and pine, the last named being estimated at about 250,000,000 feet. A great portion of it being of superior quality, and near the streams, would sell for over $1,000,000 if sold during the ruling high prices. This timber is fast going to destruction, caused by heavy winds and forest fires, and should be sold at the earliest possible date at a fair sale, and the funds realized therefrom invested in government bonds and placed to the credit of the tribe, the interest to be paid to them annually in substantial improvements on their farms after the lands are allotted to them. About 5,000,000 feet of the

Dead and down timber

was manufactured into saw-logs by the Indians during the past winter, and sold for their benefit at prices ranging from $7.10 to $10.35 per thousand feet, from which they realized about $47.000, which is considered a clear gain to the Indians, as the timber would have gone to waste if left but a short time. There is still remaining a large amount of this class of timber which the Indians will prepare for market if they can realize a fair price therefor. The Menomonees are mostly engaged in agriculture, in which their advancement will be slow until their land is allotted in severalty. Then, and then only, will they feel as though they were building up homes for themselves. They have a saw and grist mill, situated at Keshena Falls, one mile from the agency, where they saw the lumber and shingles necessary for their building operations and get their grain ground.

The schools

on the reservation, three in number, are in a flourishing condition. The boarding-school, situated at the agency, has an average attendance of 44. It is presided over by a white teacher with one assistant, under whose instruction the pupils are steadily advancing. The other schools, two in number, both day schools, are situated one six and the other fifteen miles from the agency, in large Indian settlements, and are in charge of Indian teachers who fully understand the requirements of their position.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic denomination have two churches on the reservation, with three priests and two lay brothers to look after the religious welfare of the tribe. About two-thirds of the tribe are enrolled as members of said church, the balance adhering to old Indian customs and the ways of their forefathers.

Intoxication

is indulged in to some extent by the young men of the tribe, most of whom are engaged a portion of the time in work on the river for lumbermen outside of the reservation, which places them in a position where it is easy for them to procure liquor as long as they possess the necessary funds.

The agency farm,

containing about 110 acres, has produced a good crop of grain, potatoes, and corn, which is shown in my statistical report.

THE ONEIDA RESERVATION

is situated a few miles southwest from the city of Green Bay, and contains about 65,000 acres, over half of which is first-class farming land. They have many fine, large farms, and are all well advanced in agriculture, and have been specially favored the past year, having abundant crops of grain, potatoes, corn, hay, &c., as will be seen

by my statistical report; but they are continually urging the allotment of their land in severalty, which would be a great incentive to further improvements. They have five schools, all of which are well attended and show marked improvement. Two of the schools are presided over by members of the tribe in a manner truly creditable to themselves. The tribe are all Protestants, and their spiritual welfare is carefully guarded by Rev. S. W. Ford, of the Methodist mission, and E. A. Goodnough, of the Episcopal faith. They are very energetic in their work and are accomplishing much good. Each has charge of one of the day schools.

The liquor traffic finds a number of devotees on this reservation; it being so near villages and cities where they do their trading it is easily procured, and it requires the utmost vigilance on the part of the agent and police to restrain them.

THE STOCKBRIDGE

Reservation is situated seven miles west from Keshena, and contains 18 sections, which is mostly good farming land. The Indians are all engaged in agricultural pursuits and reap fair crops, but there is no marked improvement in their condition. Their great love of whisky, and their constant quarreling among the different factions of the tribe, in a great measure retards their progress. They have one school, which has been moderately attended, the majority of the tribe taking little, if any, interest in educational matters. They have one church, presided over by Rev. Jeremiah Slingerland, of the Presbyterian denomination, who is an Indian, a member of the tribe, and teacher of the school. This tribe should be made citizens at an early day. This would do more for their advancement than any other method, and would end their tribal quarrels.

The following table shows the number of persons found guilty of disposing of intoxicating liquors to Indians of this agency, with fines, terms of imprisonment, &c.

Number of persons.	Fine.	Term of imprisonment.
3	$1 00	And 30 days in Milwaukee County jail.
1	1 00	And 25 days in Milwaukee County jail.
2	1 00	And 25 days in Milwaukee House of Correction.
3	1 00	And 20 days in Milwaukee House of Correction.
4	1 00	And 40 days in Milwaukee County jail.
1	1 00	And 40 days in Milwaukee House of Correction.
1	1 00	And 35 days in Milwaukee House of Correction.
2	1 00	And 3 months in Milwaukee House of Correction.
1	50 00	And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail.
1	50 00	And 20 days in Milwaukee County jail.
2	25 00	And 30 days in Milwaukee County jail.
1	60 00	And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail.
1	100 00	And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail.
1	10 00	And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail.

Respectfully submitted.

E. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE INDIAN AGENCY, ASHLAND, WIS.,
August 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions of date July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of this agency.

There are embraced in this agency eight reservations, located at distant points in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and occupied by members of the Chippewa tribe of Indians.

THE BAD RIVER RESERVATION,

located upon the river of the same name, in Ashland County, Wisconsin, contains 124,333 acres of heavily timbered land. Four hundred and sixty-two members of the band occupying this reservation receive the benefit of annuity goods and provisions furnished by the government, and distributed by me, during the past year. One hundred and thirty-one patents for 80 acres of land each (so nearly as the legal subdivisions by the government survey will allow) have been issued to Indians who have made application for lands in fee. It requires much labor to clear these lands and prepare them for crops, but this once accomplished they are very productive, and a

number of the Indians already realize, from the cultivation of their lands, an income sufficient to satisfy their needs. The desire to acquire land and to make homes for themselves is increasing among them. The young men are industrious workers, and find, when not engaged for themselves, ready and remunerative employment in the saw-mills, lumber-camps, and other industries in the vicinity of the reservation.

Surrounded as they are by white settlements, with between thirty and forty whisky shops within easy access, it is impossible to prevent their obtaining liquor, yet the vice of intoxication is decreasing among them, and there are to my knowledge no habitual drunkards and fewer cases of intoxication than among the same number of whites.

The school conducted under the charge of the Rev. Isaac Baird and assistants, and supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions is doing good work, though the attendance is limited, owing to so many Indians living at such a distance from the school as to render the attendance of the children impracticable.

The government employés upon this reservation are a farmer (white) and a blacksmith (Indian). The blacksmith is also allowed two apprentices, but the compensation for these is so small (five dollars per month and rations) that it is impossible to retain them for any length of time, as boys of sufficient age and capability to receive the appointment can readily earn a dollar and a half per day at other work.

The authority recently communicated to me from the department allowing the Indians to cut and dispose of the timber upon their patented land, will, I think, if proper care is taken that they receive fair compensation for the product, be of great benefit to them, furnishing them means for the clearing and improvement of their farms and an opportunity to acquire habits of transacting business.

THE RED CLIFF RESERVATION,

Bayfield County, Wisconsin, with an area of four sections of land, is situated upon the shores of Lake Superior fronting upon the Apostle Islands and has a population of about seven hundred twenty (720) supporting themselves principally from cultivation of their lands and from employment furnished by the lumber and fishing interests at the neighboring village of Bayfield. The members of this band all live in comfortable houses principally constructed from the proceeds of their own industry, the government furnishing assistance only to the extent of providing lumber and nails for roofs and floors. Many of them are good, practical farmers, and the area of land cultivated is yearly increasing. This band is largely composed of mixed bloods and the principal drawback to their advancement is the facility with which they can procure whisky, notwithstanding my earnest endeavors to prevent the traffic.

The agency having for many years been located immediately adjoining their reservation, they have received more assistance and benefit from it than the other bands, and having been longer in direct and constant communication with the whites, they have, to a greater extent, adopted the habits of civilization than the other bands under my charge. Many of them have been recognized as citizens by the town in which they live, and some have been elected to and efficiently fulfilled the duties of town and county officers. The full rights of citizenship should be conferred upon this band at an early day, as they are fully competent to take care of themselves, and most, I think all of them, would prefer being recognized as citizens to receiving further aid from the government.

The government employès upon this reservation are a farmer (white) and a blacksmith (Indian) who are earnest, and endeavor to instruct and assist the Indians in their agricultural and other pursuits. The blacksmith is also allowed two apprentices, but meets the same difficulty in retaining them to which I have alluded in the case of the blacksmith at Bad River. There is upon this reservation a good warehouse, and dock much out of repair but which is of great service to the Indians, enabling them to sell the wood cut in the process of clearing their farms to the steamboats engaged upon the lakes. It is essential that repairs be made upon this dock soon or it will be in danger of being completely destroyed by the furious storms which prevail during the autumn months.

The school, conducted by Miss Van Arle, of the Catholic Society of St. Francis, is well attended and the progress of the pupils in their studies is very satisfactory. The school-house and furniture is furnished by the government; books and tuition by the sisters of the order of Saint Francis.

THE LAC COURT D'OREILLES RESERVATION,

in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, is located upon the Chippewa River and Lac Court D'Oreilles, contains 69,136 acres of land, and has a population of about 1,100 Indians. This reservation is heavily timbered with pine and other woods, and much of the soil is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes. The younger Indians as a class are industrious and thrifty, and are making rapid progress in civilization. The lumbering inter-

ests upon the Chippewa River, in their vicinity, furnish in the various operations of cutting and driving the logs employment for many of them during the winter and early spring, and a ready market for the products of their farms. I am pleased to report that instead of squandering their earnings from day to day, as was formerly the case with them, I saw many of them last spring on their return from the camps investing their surplus earnings (from $75 to $150 each) in provisions, implements, &c., and in the employment of assistance in clearing and planting upon their patented and allotted lands.

I have received for distribution to this band, during the year, 186 patents conveying title from the government for the lands allotted in severalty to Indians. The sentiment in relation to receiving lands in fee instead of holding them in common is much changed, and I am in receipt of many applications for allotments from those who have hitherto refused to receive them.

I am much gratified by the rapid improvement made by the Indians upon this reservation, the credit of which is largely due to the tact, efficiency, and industry of Assistant Farmer William Wetenhall. The government employés upon this reservation are a teacher, farmer, assistant farmer, and blacksmith, the latter an Indian.

The school is just established and under the charge of Rev. D. J. Miner, and has a regular attendance of about thirty scholars, being all that can be accommodated. There is also at Puhquahwang, upon this reservation, a school supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, conducted by Mr. Louis Manypenny, a full-blood Indian, who is doing excellent work.

There should at once be erected a house for government farmer and a shop for the blacksmith, the building now occupied for the latter purpose being small, low, dark, and in a state of dilapidation rendering it entirely unfit for the purpose, and not being owned by the government.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU RESERVATION,

situated in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, upon the Flambeau River and lake of same name, contains 69,824 acres of land, and has a population of about 700 Indians, who derive their subsistence chiefly from hunting and fishing, a few being employed in lumber camps in the vicinity. There are no government employés upon this reservation, and but little progress has been made in agriculture.

The proximity of villages along the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, where whisky is to be had in abundance, has had a demoralizing effect upon them, and during my visit to them of some three days in May I saw more drunkenness than I have witnessed during the term of my service among all the other Indians in the agency. I made complaint to the United States district attorney against parties furnishing them with liquor, but have not learned the result. I regret that the exceedingly limited appropriation made by Congress for this agency does not permit of any regular employés upon the Lac du Flambeau, Fond du Lac, or Grand Portage reservations, the Indians being so far from the agency that they are practically deriving very little benefit from it except the very small amount of gratuities distributed annually. Of the Lac du Flambeau Indians, there were present at the annual distribution in May last 485 persons who received each a portion of the goods. There is no road to the reservation practicable for hauling in the goods, so that the distribution must be made at the nearest point on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The lands of this reservation are held in common by the Indians, no lands having been allotted in severalty.

THE FOND DU LAC RESERVATION

is located upon the Saint Louis River, in Carlton County, Minnesota; contains 100,121 acres of land, mostly timbered with pine, maple, birch, and evergreens. A large portion of the soil if cleared and cultivated would be productive of crops adapted to this climate. There are located upon this reservation about 400 Indians who have among them no resident government employé. Some attention has been paid to agriculture, but their subsistence is mainly derived from hunting, fishing, gathering berries, &c.

During the last two years the lumbering interests of the Saint Louis River have been developed to some extent, and two large saw-mills have been constructed immediately adjoining the reservation. Many of the younger men find employment here, and I learn are becoming steady and reliable workmen.

The lands upon this reservation are held in common, no allotments in severalty having been made. A few of these Indians have cleared up tracts of land, and have built upon them without assistance a better class of house than is usual, and they are anxious to secure title to the results of their industry, which natural wish I trust may be granted to them. Could a competent man with some knowledge of mechan-

ical work be placed among them as farmer, I should anticipate good results from his efforts, but this, I understand, the limited amount of the appropriation renders impossible. At the annual distribution of annuity goods and provisions, but 160 of them shared in the distribution, the remainder preferring to rely upon their own exertions for their support.

THE GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION

is situated upon the shore of Lake Superior, in Cook County, Minnesota, near the Canadian boundary line. It contains 51,840 acres of land, and there are comprised in what is known as the Grand Portage band about three hundred (300) Indians, though but very few of them make their homes upon the reservation. The land is mostly of poor quality, being mountainous and rocky, though a few hundred acres at the location of the village could be very easily cleared and made tillable. There is employed at this agency a school teacher, who has charge of the government property, and there should also be employed a farmer to teach and assist them in the cultivation of their land. Their subsistence is now chiefly acquired from work on government improvements at the Grand Marais harbor of refuge, distant about 30 miles, and from hunting, fishing, and such employment as they can get from adjacent settlers along the coast of Lake Superior.

This reservation is only accessible by water, and the delivery of the annuity goods at this agency is invariably delayed in transportation or otherwise until so late in the fall that it brings my visit to them at a period the least satisfactory for forming a judgment of their condition and resources. It also comes at a season when heavy gales of wind prevail upon the lake, making the trip anything but a pleasant one. At my last visit some eight inches of snow fell during my stay of one week. These Indians are anxious that a further supply of working cattle be issued to them, and also that a farmer and seeds be furnished to give them a start in farming, which requests I regret to say I have been unable to comply with, owing to lack of appropriations for the purpose. Two hundred of this band were present and participated in the last annual distribution of annuity goods and supplies.

THE BOIS FORTE RESERVATION

at Nett Lake and Vermillion Lake, in Saint Louis and Itasca counties, Minnesota, contains about 109,000 acres of land, and at the last annual payment there were present and participating in the distribution 700 Indians. This band is the only one in the agency to which an annual money payment and also a payment in goods and provisions is made in fulfillment of the treaty by which their lands were ceded to the government. The Nett Lake Reservation, for which provision was made in the treaty, being inaccessible for the delivery of their supplies, a small reservation has been set apart for their use upon Vermillion Lake, where are located the government employés, a blacksmith and farmer, and where have been constructed during the past season a substantial warehouse and school-house with residence for teacher.

These Indians, who have until recently been isolated and entirely savage, are now making rapid advancement in civilization. They are docile, anxious for instruction, and are turning their attention to farming with satisfactory results. During my visit to them, in accordance with instructions from the department, which was made during the latter part of June, I was agreeably surprised at the amount of land which I found under cultivation, and at the care with which it was attended, and the fine promise of good crops. The total area was of course small, but it had all been reclaimed from the forest, and had required much labor to prepare it for cultivation. I have hopes that next year the amount of land in seed may be more than doubled. The employés are efficient, and possess the confidence of the Indians.

The iron mines now in process of development adjacent to this reservation are furnishing employment to many of the younger men, who are thus acquiring habits of regular labor, and I am assured make very efficient workmen. The difficulty and expense of transporting provisions to this locality is somewhat discouraging to those who would earn their bread by labor, as, although the wages are fair ($2 per day), they go but little way toward supporting a family with flour at $20 per hundred pounds. The indications are, however, that railroad communications and the increase of home production will soon adjust values upon a more satisfactory basis.

There has been much sickness and considerable mortality among the children of this band during the past year, consumption being the prevailing disease.

The cattle issued to these Indians have not been of much benefit to them, they being as yet too nomadic in their habits to allow of their giving proper attention to their stock, and I have consequently discouraged their applications for a further supply at present.

I am in general well satisfied with the progress made by the Indians of this agency

during the past year. There have been no serious difficulties with or among them. Some minor troubles among individuals have caused me annoyance from my want of authority to settle the difficulties, and I would be much pleased to see the State laws extended over these reservations, as it is now impossible to right the wrongs committed by one upon another. There have, however, been no serious difficulties and less lawlessness than in adjacent white communities. As I have before intimated, a much larger appropriation could be expended to advantage for the benefit of the tribes comprised in this agency.

With thanks for the kindness and promptness with which my suggestions and requests in the interests of the Indians of this agency have been met,

I remain, very respectfully,

W. R. DURFEE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Carlisle Pa., September 30, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to present my third annual report.

The following table gives statistics of number and changes of students during the year:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New students received during year.		Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Apaches	1	1	2	1					3	2
Arapahoes	14	10	5	6	2	3			17	13
Caddoes			1						1	
Cheyennes	34	8	7	8	10	3	1	1	30	12
Comanches	11		3		3				11	
Creeks	10	15							10	15
Delawares				1						1
Gros Ventres	1								1	
Iowas	3	2							3	2
Kaws			4	1	1				3	1
Keechies	1								1	
Kiowas	8	4	3	3	7	2			4	5
Lipans	1	1							1	1
Menomonees	6	3	1		2				5	3
Miamies			1						1	
Modocs			2	2					2	2
Navajoes				1						1
Nez Percés	3	2	1			1			4	1
Northern Arapahoes	11	2			1		2		8	2
Omahas			20	11					20	11
Osages	11	5	10	10		1			20	14
Ottawas			2						2	
Pawnees	2	2	7	2					9	4
Peorias			2		2					
Poncas	7				2				5	
Pueblos	10	8		2		2			10	8
Sacs and Foxes	1								1	
Sioux, Rosebud	27	9			25	9	1		1	
Sioux, Pine Ridge	9	6			5	5			4	1
Sioux, Sisseton	5	5			1	1			4	4
Seminoles				2						2
Shoshones	2								2	
Towaconies		1								1
Wichitas	2	3	4	1	1	1		1	5	2
Total	180	87	75	51	62	28	4	2	188	108

Although I have succeeded in increasing the proportion of girls, it will be seen that we still have an excess of eighty boys.

The capacity of our buildings is comfortable for three hundred pupils, one hundred and twenty-five of whom should be girls. The plan you have sanctioned, of placing out a number in farmers' families, enables a material addition to this number, and I

have every reason to confidently assume the care of the sixty-five Sioux and twenty Navajoes ordered, in addition to our present number of two hundred and ninety-six, or a total of three hundred and eighty-one. No feature of our work is more productive of good results than that of temporary homes for our students in good families. In this way barriers of ignorance and prejudice between the races are removed, and Indian youth have opportunity of measuring their own capabilities with those of white children. The order and system so necessary in an institution retards rather than develops habits of self-reliance and forethought; individuality is lost. They grow into mechanical routine. The thousand petty emergencies of every day family life they do not have to meet. Placed in families where they have individual responsibility, they receive training that no school can give. Eighty-nine of our students have thus had homes for all or part of the vacation, and I have found suitable homes for forty-eight the ensuing winter, the usual arrangement being that they shall work morning and evening for their board and clothes and attend public schools. The number placed out for vacation this year was not so large as last year, for the reason that the sending home of so many of our larger boys and girls made it impossible for us to spare all that were applied for. It was required that those taking students should defray their traveling expenses and pay them some wages. In order to make the results of this work a matter of permanent record, I addressed a circular letter of inquiry to all who had our pupils during the vacation, asking full and frank replies. The questions and the answers, so far as received, are as follows:

First question. "Was the general conduct of the pupils good, fair, or bad?"

Answers. "Good," 36; "very good," 23; "excellent," 8; "very satisfactory," 6; "fair," 3.

Second question. "Was the pupil generally industrious or idle?"

Answers. "Industrious," 33; "very industrious," 18; "generally industrious," 17; "remarkably industrious," 3; "fairly industrious," 3; "idle," 3.

Third question. "Please give the kinds of work performed."

Answers. "General farming," 37; "general housework," 17; "light farm work," 7; "light household duties," 6; "blacksmithing," 5; "harvesting," 4; "fruit culture," 1.

Fourth question. "In comparison with other races, was the pupil quick and apt to learn or the contrary?"

Answers. "Quick and apt," 27; "equal to any race," 14; "compared favorably," 8; "quite equal to average," 8; "more apt than majority of whites," 7; "about the same as other races," 7; "willing but slow," 3; "slow to learn," 2.

Fifth question. "What wages were paid?"

Answers. No regular wages, 17; $1, per month, one; $2, three; $3, seven; $4, thirteen; $5, fourteen; $6, four; $7, one; $8, three; $10, three; $15, three; per day during harvest, $1.50, 6. In every case wages was paid directly to pupil.

Sixth question. "How was pupil treated—as member of the family or otherwise—and with what effect?"

Answers. As members of family with good effect, 58; like other white helpers, 10; as member of family with doubtful effect, 2; as domestics, 6.

I quote from remarks accompanying some of the replies received about our pupils: "Says he wants to learn every kind of work, and we try to give him a share of the various kinds, as he never worked on a farm before." "Deficient in good will to incite to worthy action; an even temperament, rather careless of future events." "A fine girl, and will make a bright woman." "A very good temper, hardly ever angry." "Always kind and polite in his deportment." "Respectful and obliging." "Will make a very useful woman." "Well pleased with the boys." "Willing and anxious to learn; a good kind boy, a favorite with white boys he is allowed to associate with." "At school stood high in her classes, and still higher in the estimation of her teachers and fellow pupils." "Very concientious; not governed by eye service, but obedient, of a pleasant temper, and in all respects trustworthy." "Extremely tractable, more so than white children of the same age." "Kind, even tempered, but generally reserved." "The more that is made of him the better he is." "Unwilling to be told about work that was not done right." "No fault to find with them." "I could rely upon him when out of my sight; he did not need constant watching." "Fast losing all trace of Indian ways and falling in with those of white men." "Satisfied with his conduct in all respects." "Does not always obey my wife as promptly as he should." "Satisfied with his conduct in all respects." Says he wants to stay in this country." "Sometimes sullen and stubborn, much like other children." "Deserves great praise." "A gentleman." "I tried to teach him English grammar in order to improve his language, which was very defective, but found that he did not sufficiently understand the meaning of the words." "They imitated the better qualities of their white companions, and were disgusted with their vices." "Were quite popular; held their own socially and industrially."

The students above reported on belonged to different tribes, as follows: Cheyennes, Creeks, 13; Arapahoes, 10; Pueblos, 10; Osages, 9; Sioux, 8; Comanches, 6;

Pawnees, 3; Northern Arapahoes, 3; Apaches, 2; Iowas, 2; Menomonees, 2; Poncas, 2, and the Nez Percés, Ottawas, Miamies, Lipans, and Kiowas, each 1.

On the 19th June the students from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies, in Dakota, who would have completed their three years' course in October, returned to their homes, with the exception of four boys and one girl from Pine Ridge and one boy from Rosebud, who refused to go home, even with the promise that they should return to the school. These Sioux children came to the school October 5, 1879, right from camp, never having been in school, and not knowing any English. When they returned most of them had gained a material knowledge of plain English; the most advanced read in the Third Reader; were working in the four rules in arithmetic; had begun to study geography, and could write fairly intelligent English letters. There were various degrees of aptness shown. Two boys were so hopelessly dull they could not be taught to read, but they excelled in labor. The same difference in natural ability was shown in the acquirement of industrial knowledge. The students from the Cheyenne and Arapaho and Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agencies, who would also have completed their three years' course in October, returned to their homes on the 1st of July. Their progress was about the same relatively as that of the Sioux, but a number of them had been in agency schools before coming to Carlisle.

Three years in school is not education, and judgments based upon the success or failure of those who have made this mere beginning can only be imperfect. Before returning students I wrote to their respective agents, stating what each one could do and asking work for them. Agents Hunt, Miles, and McGillycuddy promptly responded to this request, furnishing employment so far as practicable to these returned students, and I have some very satisfactory accounts of a number of them.

In school-room work the maxim has been to "make haste slowly," trying to lay strong and sure foundations. As the students have become more familiar with the English language and more accustomed to habits of study they have taken greater interest in school work, so that it has been easier for both teachers and pupils. In the lower grades the teaching is almost entirely from objects, and the word method which is used makes our students remarkably correct in their spelling. Every lesson is made to serve a two-fold purpose of instruction, and whether it be reading or arithmetic the mastery of the English language is held to be not less important than the mastery of the lesson. The more advanced pupils have had a daily exercise in English composition in keeping a diary of the events of school life. Younger students were given pictures to describe in their own words, and by this exercise were successfully trained not only in writing, spelling, and reading, but in quickness of thought and observation. An evening study hour under the direct supervision of the teachers of their several sections has been of great benefit to the older students. Our annual examination was held on the 1st of June, but school exercises were continued through the month.

Our students must sooner or later earn their own living, and we endeavor to give industrial instruction the precedence over the only less important training of the school-rooms. The system of having the boys who are learning trades work half of each day and attend school the other half has been continued with the most satisfactory results. The gain both in the acquirement of literary and of labor knowledge has been almost as great as if the student were confined wholly to the one or the other.

The most satisfactory progress of the year was in English speaking. A reward was offered to all who should for a week speak nothing but English; then a second reward for speaking only English for a month. Both rewards were earned by nearly the whole school, thus successfully demonstrating to them that they could talk English. It was then strongly insisted that they should talk nothing else, and a daily record was kept in the case of each student. The result was that in a very short time Indian languages were entirely laid aside. Ignorance of our language is the greatest obstacle to the assimilation of the Indians with our population. It will be better for all when tribal names, distinctions, and languages are obliterated. The plan of exclusive schools for Germans was tried in the State of Pennsylvania, and found to be foreign to the interests of the commonwealth, in that it banded together a large mass of people to peculiar and special interests in each other rather than in the general welfare. Exclusively Indian schools will keep the Indians a separate and peculiar people forever, by educating them entirely to race sympathies, and limiting their ambitions and aspirations to mere tribal affairs. Without experience outside of the tribe they will never gain courage for other than tribal life. Theory fails, but experience does the work.

The total number of apprentices under instruction during the year was 134. Forty-two is the largest number our limited shop room will allow to be at work at once, but by the division of apprentices into morning and afternoon sections we are able to keep 84 under daily instructions. During the eleven months from October 1, 1881, the date of my last report, to September 1, 1882, our manufactures have been:

13	spring wagons	$1,040 00
1	buggy	80 00
177	sets double harness	3,320 52
6,744	articles tinware	970 32
160	pairs shoes	320 00
		5,730 84

The values given are at the government contract price. In addition to the above have been current and needed repairs. In the shoe-shop about 1,800 pairs of boots and shoes have been mended, mostly half-soled. The tin-shop has had much outside work in repairs to roofs, pipes, &c. The blacksmith shop has had repairing of farm implements, horse-shoeing, &c. The carpenter and his apprentices have finished the hospital building, and have been kept busy by numerous repairs and changes to buildings. Most of the clothing for our 180 boys has been made in the tailor-shop. After some little difficulty with instructors, who insisted that Indians could not be taught to make yeast, I have succeeded in getting a Cheyenne and an Arapaho boy trained to make their own yeast and bake the bread, and now the bakery is under the entire charge of Little Elk, one of our Cheyenne boys, baking a barrel and a half of flour a day into bread. The farmer has had under his direction all the boys not in the shops, and has been very successful in teaching them, the large ones particularly, in the skilled parts of farm labor. Our crops of wheat, oats, and rye were cut with a cradle, raked and bound by the boys, who also cut the hay with scythes; and so through all the various branches of agriculture we have held to the system that would be the greatest advantage to them, because of their poverty and inability to procure machinery when they begin life for themselves. Our two school papers are now entirely under the mechanical management of Indian boys, the smaller paper, The School News, being edited by them. It has a monthly circulation of —— copies.

Our manufactures were very much decreased by delay in receiving shop supplies after the beginning of the new fiscal year, the delay extending through July and part of August. Your order of December 30, directing that no further payments be made to apprentices, was also unfortunate. The small wages they had received (16⅔ cents a day for time actually employed) was a great stimulus, giving them a present and tangible result of their labor. I held them to their work, but zeal and interest was gone. Through your recent order, authorizing me to resume payments to them, I hope soon to recover the lost ground. The majority of the apprentices deposit most of their earnings in the savings bank. It is desirable that they should all have a little capital to begin with when they go out from school, and if earned and saved in small sums through a long period they will use it more wisely than if it came to them by any easier method.

In the sewing-room the girls make all their own garments, a portion of the boys' clothing and underwear, and all the sheets, pillow-cases, &c., used. Each girl is especially trained in mending and plain sewing; all who are large enough learn to use the sewing-machine. The past year has shown much improvement in the quality of work in this department. A number of the older girls are becoming quite skillful in cutting and fitting dresses. In the laundry the girls wash and iron about 2,500 pieces each week, with very little outside help, and in a very creditable manner. Miss Corson, of the New York Cooking School, gave a very successful course of lessons in cookery, and facilities for instruction in the culinary department have been improved. It is so arranged that each girl takes her turn not only in the sewing-room, laundry, and kitchen, but in performing general household duty, so that she may become equally skilled in all the various branches of domestic knowledge.

Discipline is maintained with as few regulations as possible. A multiplicity of requirements perplexes the pupil who, even with the disposition to obey, has difficulty in remembering them all. If many minor points are insisted upon there is danger that important principles will not receive due prominence. Adherence to the few rules laid down, and then suggestions rather than commands on less essential points, we find the best course. Tact and patience are the great requisites. The moderate amount of military drill received by our boys is of great value as a means of physical training and giving habits of prompt, unquestioning obedience. The girls come so constantly under the individual influence of their matron and teachers that their management is greatly simplified. There have been few cases of special discipline. The custom in aggravated cases of trial by a court composed of the older pupils has been continued with success.

All our students attend Sabbath-school, the girls in our own chapel, the boys at the different churches in Carlisle. Sabbath afternoon services have been conducted by Rev. Dr. Lippincott, of Dickinson College, to whom I am greatly indebted for faithful and zealous services as chaplain. These influences have produced gratifying results.

We impress upon our students the importance of such labor knowledge as will enable them to earn a living among and in competition with white people. If they can-

not succeed here where everything helps, how can they succeed among their own people where everything hinders? But why should they be remanded to such trial and failure? Evidence is not wanting that if the avenues to civilized life are opened they will enter and take no mean part. Treated like other folks they act like them. In contact with civilized life they speedily become civilized. The Indian question is broad as the country. Each State is to blame. Why should there be East or West in its settlement? Why should not every State have schools, and these schools be made introductory to civilized contact, and so in time all Indian children grow into a knowledge of and a desire for American citizenship?

I have received in contributions during the year $7,243.31, which has supplemented the short allowances from government and enabled numerous advantages that would otherwise have been lost. A large proportion of this material sympathy has come from the Society of Friends, though many others East, West, North, and South have aided as well. To these and to the other friends who have taken our pupils into their families during vacation and for winter schooling we are much indebted for the degree of success obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Lieutenant and Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., September 8, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report in reply to your communication of July 15. I do not fill out the blanks forwarded, as they are not applicable to the work here, but have endeavored to supply the required information as nearly as possible in accordance with your directions. The teachers in our Indian department have opportunities for close and constant observation, and have individually furnished me with full reports, from which I quote and in which I would draw your attention particularly to their suggestions as to the methods of teaching adopted.

The total attendance during the year has been 96, including 3 Seminole negro slaves, as against 90 in the year previous. The number now actually connected with the school is 84; 30 girls and 54 boys. One boy (Sioux from Fort Berthold) has died, five have been returned to their homes for ill health and three for other causes. In addition to the number given above (84) there arrived at the school on August 22, a party of six Omaha Indians, including a sister of Bright Eyes, and a husband and wife with two children, one a boy of ten, the other an infant. These were sent by Miss Alice C. Fletcher, who desires also to send 10 girls from the Omaha Agency. These, with three from Indian Territory, and four from Dakota, who are shortly expected, will run our number up to something over 100.

For the summer vacation 19 boys and 8 girls have been sent to Berkshire, Mass., under the charge of Hon. Marshall Bidwell, of Monterey, Mass., who has found homes for them among the country farmers, where they get a discipline and experience which the experiment of last summer has shown to be of great value. Mr. Bidwell informs us that their record is in every way satisfactory: "They have done themselves credit this season, as have those who have preceded them in former years." More are desired than we have been able to send.

During the school year there have been in the regular classes of the normal school fifteen Indians (senior class 3, middle class 1, junior class 11), the remainder being separated into six divisions according to their ability and progress in English. It is evident that as the majority of these have little or no knowledge of the language the teaching must be for a long time wholly oral. The course which has been developed by the necessities and circumstances of the case I can best briefly describe by quoting from the report of Miss H. W. Ludlow, teacher of English:

"FIRST YEAR.—1. *Teaching by objects.*—Names of things: Boy, book. Description of qualities: Tall boy, red book. Pronouns: You, I, it, &c. Actions performed, asserted, commanded: I walk, she walked, walk. Actions described: I walk fast. Objects or actions joined; Mary and Sarah, they ate and drank. Position of objects or acts: The boy is *under* the table; I jumped *over* the fence. Classes of objects are naturally taught together to aid the memory by association, and the object itself is used whenever possible. Toys and pictures representing them are used in other cases. Dr. Peet's 'Language Lessons for Deaf-Mutes' and Prof. J. H. Worman's 'Modern Language Series' we find very helpful.

"2. All sorts of talking games have been devised, and the class is often taken out for a walk during school hours and taught the names of natural objects.

"3. Short dialogues, memorized and repeated daily, have been useful in giving confidence and familiarizing the pupils with common expressions.

"SECOND YEAR.—Cheap chromo-lithographs, large enough for all to see, are now employed to develop the power of expression. Perhaps the teacher begins 'I see a horse.' Some one is sure to take it up, and soon all are vying with each other to tell what they see in the picture before them. A still more interesting step is to *imagine*, as for example, 'Let us imagine the inside of a house,' &c. The next step is to write some of the phrases given in the form of a little story or description, then to copy and memorize them. In the last half of this second year a vigorous drill was begun in verbs to break up baby talk and secure accuracy of expression. At first the indicative present of the verb 'to be' was given. When this was mastered it was joined with other verbs, and as soon as they began to see that they had thus gained a key to all verbs their delight was unbounded. It was then very easy to go on to all the simple tenses, calling them only yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, or once, now, by-and-by. Letter writing is used to some extent, the letters being written on the board by the teacher, the sentences given orally by the pupils.

"THIRD YEAR.—Natural history has been of great value in exciting them to talk. Living animals or prepared specimens are used so far as possible, and Prang's Zoological Series. Drill in verbs still continues with increasing interest to the class, the roots of the verbs being given under the to them significant title of 'chiefs,' and they take pleasure in arranging under each 'chief' his own followers, and then giving them their places in sentences. All this takes much time, but they have excellent memories.

"FOURTH YEAR.—In this year, for the first time, a book has been placed in the hands of the talking class—'Reed and Kellogg's Language Lessons.' It seemed time to give them some systematic ideas of the construction of English and a sense of the language as a whole, and the result has been most satisfactory. The long-coveted dictionary has also been given them, and one of their most highly enjoyed exercises is to hunt up the new words they find in their language lessons.

"In geography our Indians are reported as being thoroughly at home. It has a flavor of the earth, and brings before them vividly the life and surroundings which are dear to them. The first lessons are accompanied by drawing physical features on the blackboard and molding in sand. A watch was the beginning of our class in geography. Object lessons in its size, shape, use, &c., at the same time teaching them '60 seconds make one minute,' &c., took fully two months. When they learned 24 hours make one day they were shown the globe for the first time, and told of seasons, climates, motion of the earth, &c. After lessons on the zones, in which pictures of life in Alaska, the United States, and South America were used, they were allowed to make a hemisphere, draw the lines for the equator and tropics, and in each zone pictures of the houses, animals, and vegetation which they thought would be found there. They did very well, and one little man of about thirty-five was so astonished at his own work that he was found gazing at it with folded hands long after the bell had rung for dinner. After drawing, molding, talking, they are given definitions, and committing them to memory is their special delight. An outline map of lakes, rivers, and canals is the first map used, and from this they go on to regular map work, bounding, locating, and drawing with wonderful exactness. Guyot's method of locating things in the room and on the place is followed, and they make picture maps of their own rooms, the school grounds, &c. With all this they use the sand table."

Instruction in American history is, as may be imagined, somewhat difficult, and is further complicated for the teacher by her realization that "there is some doubt as to how the graphic descriptions of the aborigines, with scalping knife and tomahawk, will strike their descendants, and how they will relish the comments of the historian, sometimes by no means flattering. In point of fact, however, they seem to take it all calmly, and it is a study in which their interest seems easily awakened. A simple text book, Quackenbos' Primary History of the United States, has proved well suited to their capacities, and they are taught also orally and from the blackboard."

In spite of the fact that arithmetic is exceedingly hard for the majority of them, their progress this year has been very encouraging. "They make mechanical combinations quite readily, but they find it hard to reason in a language not wholly under their command. It necessitates carrying on two trains of thought when the problem itself requires their undivided attention. They get a thorough drill, however, in simple arithmetic and are certainly improving."

In their sewing and cooking classes (the latter established this year) the girls have had thorough and efficient instruction. In regard to the first-mentioned, the matron in charge reports: "When I came to the normal school, a little more than two years ago, I found seventeen Indian girls connected with the sewing school. With one exception their work had to be cut out and basted. Several of the girls returned to their western homes last fall, and before they left they had cut and made complete sets of underclothing for themselves and assisted in making their own dresses. Nine of them remain; five of these can cut and fit their own dresses, and their sewing will compare favorably with any class of girls of their age. At the opening of last term

our class numbered 28, and since that time they have cut and in part made 122 dresses with at least 350 other articles. When we consider how unaccustomed they are to industrious habits, their youth, and the other demands made upon their time for school and house work, I think none will deny them a good measure of credit for industry and ability to learn."

They are interested in their cooking lessons, which are purely practice work (that is the work is done by the girls themselves), but "are not quick and require much drilling. Weekly lessons of one hour and a half have been given to twenty Indian girls in the making and baking of bread, roasting and boiling of meats, the preparation of soups, stews, beef-teas, gruels, &c., for the sick, as well as in the cooking of vegetables, eggs, plain puddings, muffins, &c. The work of the cooking classes has been for the most part turned over for use in the Indian-diet kitchen, where those of the boys and girls considered to be in need of a fuller and more easily digested diet than that of the ordinary dining room have taken their meals."

The girls are all, so far as practicable, trained in housework, and the fact that they do not take to it naturally and can with difficulty be made to see the importance of it is only the logical result of their previous habits of life.

During the school year 61 Indians have been employed in the various industrial departments, as follows:

Farmers	8	Printers	2
Carpenters	14	Wheelwrights	5
Shoemakers	11	Painters	2
Tinsmiths	7	Harness-makers	4
Butcher	1	Engineers	4
Blacksmiths	3		

Vacation, from June 15 to October 1, necessitates some changes, and at the present date the arrangements are as follows:

Carpenter shop.—Twelve boys engaged in making window and door frames, tables, school seats, and desks, and in the erection and repair of school buildings.

Paint shop.—Two boys engaged in painting and calcimining new buildings and oiling and varnishing school-furniture.

Harness shop.—Three boys engaged in the manufacture of plow harness for the Interior Department and in manufacture and repair of a general line of team harness.

Tin shop.—Six boys engaged in the manufacture of tin-ware on contract with the Interior Department, and in the manufacture and repair of tin and sheet-iron work, and in putting tin roofing on school buildings.

Printer, 1; *engineer*, 1.

Shoemaker shop.—Ten boys engaged in the manufacture of brogans for Interior Department; samples of which, exhibited in Boston, August last, at the warerooms of Messrs Houghton, Coolidge & Co., were pronounced by experts to be "as good as those made in Boston of the same grade." In the opinion of Mr. Coolidge, "they are superior to anything which could be produced without machinery by three men out of a hundred in our Northern factories." These 35 boys are divided into three squads, which are sent out alternately for three weeks at a time, to the Hemenway farm, where they are employed entirely in farm work, the change being found very beneficial to them. The 22 girls remaining at the school during the summer are kept at their housework, sewing, and other domestic duties, and both boys and girls receive regular daily instruction in classes, from 1 to 2.30 p. m.

Our Indian apprentices have been working in a shed, a mere make-shift; but we are now putting up for them a building, the funds for which are contributed by friends, to cost $5,000, and to contain a shoe factory and repair shop, a harness shop, tin shop, and blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop. While it is difficult to estimate the exact amount of production in our various industrial departments, the value of the results obtained is beyond question, and I would say here that my experience leads me to urge the increase both in the East and West of advantages for the mechanical education of Indians.

The physical condition of our students has been more encouraging during the present session than ever before, owing largely to the attention given them by the school physician, Dr. M. M. Waldron, who reports as follows: "Since my arrival three students have been sent home on account of ill health. Two boys have died here from phthisis. One of these had been sick for several months, and died last October; the other was in an advanced stage of phthisis at the time of his arrival; was never able to enter school, and declined gradually till his death. Several other students, both boys and girls, who were not in sound health at the time of their arrival have steadily improved, and are now able to fulfill all the requirements of the school. The rule that regular habits of life promote health finds no exception among our Indian pupils. The per cent. of death compares favorably with that at the agencies. Indian girls in school are less subject to illness than boys, probably because from childhood they have been accustomed to more regular occupation."

I add to the above, as showing some of the practical difficulties met with, a quotation from the report of the trained nurse who, for two years, has had charge of our invalid Indians: "An Indian is at first loath to confess himself sick even though his body may be racked with pain. He knows if he gives up that he will be laughed at by the other boys, and pretty thoroughly ignored even by his best friends. However, when he makes up his mind that he is ill he takes white man's medicine without making any trouble, though he is apt to have theories of his own on the subject. Many see and appreciate the fact that they have mortal bodies and must care for them, but the majority are perfectly reckless in this regard. Left in bed on a summer night at ten o'clock, midnight may find half of them rolled up in sheets asleep on the verandah roofs. When remonstrated with they appear to appreciate theories as to the effect of night dews on delicate lungs, and go quietly to their rooms, but the next hot night they do the same thing again. A boy who has had hemorrhages will take off his warm underclothing in winter weather whenever the spirit moves him, or go all day in soaking wet clothing without giving the matter a thought. Picking ripe fruit on the place being a forbidden luxury, the Indians anticipate the order, and eat most of it while it is green. An occasional midnight war dance on a moonlight night, in the lightest of clothing, has added a complication to the treatment of some diseases, and fanning the place from which a mustard plaster has just been removed, hardly increases the chances of a patient's recovery from pneumonia. They are on the whole, however, quick to see their faults when brought to their notice, and ready and willing to do what is required of them."

The religious work for the Indians, has been, during the past year, in the hands of the school chaplain, Rev. H. B. Frissell, assisted by Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Hampton, who has for three years taken pastoral charge of all Indians previously connected with the Episcopal Church. Those from Catholic agencies attend mass on Sunday. These gentlemen unite in the belief that the Indians are especially interested and earnest in regard to everything pertaining to their religious life. They are capable of receiving strong and deep impressions, and though they are not easily got at, both by reason of their mental characteristics and their inability to understand English, yet it is believed that there is an excellent foundation to build upon.

The (for us) vexed question of the mingling of races, seems to have satisfactorily settled itself with little or no interference on the part of our officers. I am convinced that there is nothing better for a wild Indian boy, fresh from the plains, than to room for six months with a good colored student, for such companionship does much, in a quiet way, for his habits, manners, and morals. In this connection I desire to express my appreciation of the services of Capt. G. Le Roy Brown, whose eight years' experience at the West has specially qualified him to deal with Indians. The Hampton school has always been, and is still, a private corporation, but as it has for some years acted in the capacity of a State agricultural college for the colored race, it has thereby become entitled to a resident army officer. This position has been filled during the past year by Captain Brown, U. S. A., and the results of his systematic discipline and care are already apparent and of great value to the school.

The monthly allowance for our Indian students is from $2.50 to $5, according to the amount and value of their labor. With this they are obliged, after the first outfit, to purchase all but their clothing, in order that they may learn the use of money. During the school year they work, as a rule, half days, studying the other half, with holiday on Saturdays.

I beg your attention to the fact that last year I asked for and you recommended to Congress an appropriation of $175 apiece per annum for Indians sent by government to Hampton. Permit me now to renew through you the same request, on the ground of its reasonableness and justice. I can see no ground whatever for the reduction of prices from the $175 asked for to the $167 apiece appropriated. We had agreed to $167 four years ago, when expenses were less, when all was experimental, when, perhaps, funds for the purpose were low, and before Congress had had opportunity to act; but we have before protested, and now protest, against being held to it, the actual amount per year being upward of $225 apiece, which is the amount given to Carlisle school. Not but that we can be forced to the same or even lower rates (as we have been) rather than give up the work, but in view of the services of this institution to the Indians directly, and indirectly through creating public sentiment, and when in behalf of the friends of the red man we offer to collect from the public all over $175 apiece, besides over $12,000 a year (so far) for buildings, workshops and outfits, it does not seem fair for Congress to add to this self-imposed burden so long as our work is well done. Reasonable co-operation from the people is most excellent for the cause and is therefore sought. Up to July, 1882, the school had received for the education of Indians as follows:

For buildings	$38, 796 03
For beneficiary fund	13, 771 82
For scholarships	7, 146 31
From private sources	59, 714 16
From United States Government	35, 935 98
	95, 650 14

The event of the year was the return in October, 1881, of a party of 30 Sioux Indians (25 boys and 5 girls) to their homes in Dakota, and the arrival the same month of a new party of 45 (31 boys and 14 girls), gathered from the same agencies. Miss Eustis (lady principal of our Indian department) says of this: "The effect upon the school of the return of these scholars to Dakota has been of great value. The remaining scholars have faced the fact of their own return. They watch the reports from Dakota with interest, and seem to be stimulated by the failures as well as by the success of their former comrades." As to the new comers, "they have been carefully selected and prove to be excellent material, being for the most part physically strong. There are many minds among them surprisingly quick and retentive, and in general a determined, earnest, and patient spirit characterizes both their work and their study. They have made better progress in the school-room than any previous party, and the discipline of the school has become a much simpler matter. The excessive reserve of the Sioux, which places them at a disadvantage in comparison with the Southern tribes, is counterbalanced by their retentive memories. The Pimas and Apaches speak English more readily, but have gained no permanent advantage in any other direction. The Indians show immediately an aptitude for independent study which is remarkable. The new boys, fresh from the plains, settle down to evening study with the more advanced scholars, working for an hour and a half without asking for help and apparently without fatigue. There has been a marked improvement during the year in the self-respect and ambition shown by the girls and a corresponding increase of courtesy on the part of the boys, though much is left to be desired in both directions. The new building for the girls has been a strong stimulus to them."

The summing up of our experience so far is that success in educating Indians here depends largely on the opportunities which await them on their return to their homes. Those of us who know them best believe in their ability to stand in an ordinarily healthful moral atmosphere, but the false conditions of life which at present exist in most Indian agencies make their chance a small one. To quote again from Miss Eustis's report: "There is absolutely no position of dignity to which an Indian girl after three years' training can look forward with any reasonable confidence. There is nothing for her but to enjoy or suffer in the present as best she may. Should the United States Government ever find it possible to keep their treaty with the Sioux, which provides for a school and suitable teacher for every thirty children in the tribe, the way might be open for the solution of the knotty problem. Schools in the Indian camps under judicious and vigorous supervision (such as are in a few cases already established by the missionaries) would give honorable work, full of inspiration, to our best Indian girls."

That success with Indians is quite as much a question of men, as of money or of measures, is evident. It is an executive problem. Weak and changing officials in charge of our Indian wards have checked their progress. In view of the difficulties surrounding our returned students, I desire to express our appreciation of the assistance they have received from the following gentlemen, as well as from the Indian agents at the points mentioned: Rev. C. L. Hall, Fort Berthold Agency; Rev. Jerome Hunt, Standing Rock Agency; Rev. Henry Swift, Cheyenne River Agency; Mr. J. F. Kinney, Cheyenne River Agency; Rev. Thomas L. Riggs, Peoria Bottom; Rev. Luke Walker, Lower Brulé Agency; Rev. John Williamson, Yankton Agency; Rev. Joseph P. Cook, Yankton Agency.

The following testimony from the agents and others in immediate charge of the thirty Indian graduates of Hampton (brought in November, 1878), who have now been at home nearly a year, is, I think, creditable to and hopeful for the Sioux tribe, and, although not decisive, yet I respectfully submit, an argument in favor of the Eastern schools established for Indians, and a reason for pushing the *practical* education of their youth in every direction.

Rev. Jno. P. Williamson, a veteran missionary, writes of the six who returned to Yankton Agency—

So far they have all run well. I have not heard a slander against one of them. They attend church regularly; they are recognized as leading spirits among the Christian youth; their appearance is always creditable. Not one white boy in sixteen could do his work or teach as well as David Simmons.

There has since been a less favorable account of the ten girls who live in the camp with their mothers, which is their misfortune rather than their fault. They have, how-

ever, done nothing wrong. There is not the regular employment for girls that there is for boys. The lot and the chances of the former are much harder than the latter. The intelligent, decent Indian girl is a problem; teaching would be her hope if schools were provided.

Major Parkhurst, agent at Lower Brulé, reports, April 20, the five young men returned to his agency:

All the returned boys from Hampton have now come in and are at work, doing much better. George Bushooter is doing will; needs a little direction, but is tractable; his faults are of the head, not of the heart.

Since this report the boy has got into temporary trouble from assuming too much authority.

Henry Rementie is doing well; improving in work, and is at something all the time. Zede was the first malcontent to give in after a long trial; stated that he was sick of doing nothing, and was willing to work as directed; that he would obey me and the master carpenter at all times, and has done so since. I have had no fault to find with his work. James and Joseph hung around the shops for a time, hindering the other boys, telling them they were fools for working, till ordered out of the shop. Finding no other way open, they then applied for work, were talked to firmly and kindly, came under the yoke, and have been well broken in. I have reason to think that some evil disposed person instigated them to insubordination. I am inquired of almost daily about the absent (5) boys at Hampton.

Three boys and one girl are at Crow Creek Agency, the latter keeping her father's store and accounts, and doing well at last reports. The two shop boys, carpenters, are reported as "doing all that could be expected," and the teacher as "doing splendidly." They are exerting a good influence on the Indians around them. An official writes me from Crow Creek as follows:

The boys are great correspondents; they write in both English and Indian and receive many letters. They spend evenings mostly in their rooms, receiving visits from friends, but devote most of their time to reading English books and writing letters. I found the following regulations posted up in the room, signed by the boys:

No. 1. No play here.
No. 2. No sit down in the bed.
No. 3. No chew here.
No. 4. No spit on the floor here.
Just smoking here.
Please be careful here in this room. Sit down like man and talk like man.

The Indians were at first disposed to regard Hampton as a sort of educational trap set by white men to catch and swallow their children. The return of these scholars has entirely unfixed this prejudice and secured the full confidence of the Indians. They are now anxious to send their children away.

Five returned boys are at Cheyenne River; one is assistant teacher, the rest are mechanics, blacksmiths, and carpenters, making an excellent record; like the others in government shops, at moderate wages, and wholly supporting themselves. All or nearly all at the various agencies live away from the tents or camps in decent rooms at the headquarters. This gives them a great advantage and immunity from temptation. Girls cannot be isolated.

Two boys and one girl are at Standing Rock Agency. Major McLaughlin, in charge, writes: "Both the young men are doing well." A lady missionary reports that "they are quiet, conscientious workers, and have the respect of every one." The girl is working in a missionary's family giving excellent satisfaction.

Five boys and one girl are at Fort Berthold Agency. The girl writes: "Hard out here to be good woman." She has since married a white man of good repute and is doing well. Three of the boys have given good satisfaction as workers; two have again gone to school at Santee Agency; they are but 14 years old.

We had expected that half of them might relapse into barbarism. We now hope that three-fourths at least will do well. I would urgently recommend that every Indian girl competent to teach be guaranteed a school to teach. This would go far towards solving the greatest difficulty in the problem—the fate of the girls.

I would call attention to the fact that the education of the above-named Indians at Hampton cost the government but $150 a year, for three years (a rate that we never agreed to), and that the expense of their support at home for rations, clothing, &c., would have been, had they not come East, not less than $50 a year. Contrast this cost of civilizing them with that of each soldier in the West yearly, reported to the last Congress to be $1,000. The comparative success of arms and of ideas indicates the true policy, a liberal educational policy and wise management, in and for which I have found no more confidence and enthusiasm than among those officers of the Army who have had the most to do with Indians.

From study and from personal observation on the ground, having visited six different agencies the past year, I am convinced that the agent is of all others the man to lead the mass of Indians up to the estate of full citizenship, which is the true objective point. Laws alone cannot do it: the Indian cannot govern himself; he is a child, and needs a father, not a savage needing an executioner. The agent is the Indian's point of contact with civilization, and should be a strong, valuable, representative man, a lesson in character and manliness to the red man, whose own type is not deficient in some of the finest traits. Such men will find him tractable, quick to learn, ready to

work, a difficult subject in many ways, but worthy of the noblest philanthropic effort and of generous government aid. Those who live near him know him as the Southerner knew the negro, in a fixed condition, and often scout the idea of improving him as they would of improving a wild pony. But the West, like the South, may some day change their opinions. The "despised races" are "the rejected stones" of our civilization, but they will yet have their place. The success of educational work for Indians away from their homes depends so directly upon the conditions of life to which students return that hope for their future is justified only as these conditions shall be changed for the better, and that depends on the kind of agents that are appointed. More cruel and unjust to the Indians than any war or plunder of their supplies, is the prevention of their progress by the inefficiency or worse of many public agents who have been sent to care for them. While good Indian agents can be pointed out, it is hardly too much to state that the salaries paid are a prohibitory tariff on first-class men for those positions. Pardon me, sir, if I have gone beyond my province in the above statement. Our work here is only a commencement, where results are determined by remote conditions, of which I have ventured to speak. The civilization of the Indian awaits, I believe, a wise liberality and efficiency at Washington. There can be no true policy with the frequent change of officials in charge. Measures are useless without the right man to execute them, and the right men are practically denied the Indian.

Like the negro, the Indian is more ready for citizenship than we have supposed. Hopeless of the measures that are needed to give the red man a chance to *grow* into citizenship, I believe in granting him the right to vote at once; thus compelling measures at the point of necessity or danger that the dictates of reason and justice have failed to secure.

I find that I have failed to refer to the productions of our Indians workshops. The following-named articles have already been made or are in process of manufacture for the Indian department, about half of them having already been shipped to the agencies:

75 sets double plow harness.
265 dozen tin coffee boilers.
350 dozen tin cups.
2,000 pairs men's brogan shoes.

Prices paid us have been according to the lowest contract prices of last year for the same articles, which have not covered cost of material, of making, boxing, and freights to the New York depot. On this basis students cannot be taught all they need to learn, *i. e.*, the entire process of making shoes by hand. Competing with the largest manufacturers, we must use some machinery, and although six processes are done by hand (making a better shoe), it is impossible to make the article in a way to give the apprentice the best instruction. The quality of our shoes has been declared by Boston experts to be fully up to the market standard. I would recommend that the products of our Indian workshops, so far as available for the public service be taken at actual cost, including material, superintendence, and labor, fuel, and freights, not including wear and tear, insurance and repairs.

I would also recommend a special allowance, say 25 cents a day for a working day of ten hours, for each apprentice who does his duty, one-half to be retained for the purchase of tools, &c., on his return, and to help him along in the sudden descent to his home life, the other half to be expended by him for personal needs; thus teaching him or her the use of money. This to be due after the first six months or a year. We have already made such an allowance with the best results.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INDIAN YOUTH,
Forest Grove, Oreg., September 14, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report. At last it would seem that the government has hit upon a plan for the education and civilization of the Indians, promising the highest results. Theories respecting it have been as numerous as the brains that have interested themselves in it. Prizes have been offered for best essays on Indian education, but from past results one would quite naturally conclude that the question had been "how not to do it." Now, it must appear that the question should be, not to give prizes for best theories, but to find men to go and do it and then back them with all the strength of the government in their labors. Isn't it about time to bury that historical omnipresent "Indian who graduated at Yale with dis-

tinguished honors and returned to his people and relapsed into tenfold heathenism," and who is paraded as the only result of the labor of our government for the last two hundred years in educating and civilizing the Indian?

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

As indicated in my last year's report, I obtained the ten children allowed from the Umatillas, and they have done exceedingly well during the ten months of their stay in the school. The least promising at first are now among our best workers on the farm and in the school-rooms. The Umatilla Indians, generally, seem greatly encouraged by their letters and the advancement they have made.

Tabulation of school.—Chehalis 6, Alaskans 12, Nisquallies 3, Oyster Bay 2, Pitt River 2, Piute 1, Puyallup 22, Spokanes 18, Snohomish 1, Umatillas 10, Warm Springs 2, Wascos 12, a total of 91; 54 boys, 37 girls.

BLACKSMITHING.

The apprentices in the blacksmith's shop, seven in number, have, according to their instructor's report, made commendable progress in their craft, and have won friends, particularly in the farming community, by their uniformly pleasant manners, as well as by their good work. The receipts of this shop are as follows:

Cash received for labor for regular and transient customers from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882	$1,038 32
Amount stock on hand	50 00
Amount as credit to shop	$1,088 32
Amount paid for stock same period	547 08
Amount to credit of shop	$541 24

SHOEMAKING.

The shoe-shop is also located centrally in the town. The apprentices, eight (8) in number, have done good work, and are commended by their instructor for obedience and industry. The receipts are as follows:

Cash received for labor from March 1, to August 31, 1882	$133 95
Amount of work for school, shoes made and repaired	212 21
Value of tools on hand, bought during that time	10 45
Value of stock on hand, bought during that time	44 00
Amount as credit to shop	$400 61
Amount paid for stock, same period	169 56
Amount to credit of shop	$231 05

CARPENTERING.

In this department let me condense the work of the last two months, as an unanswerable argument as to what Indian boys can accomplish when inspired by the thought that they are working for their people. They have put up additions to both dormitories, 32 by 32, 24 feet high, 2½ stories. Upon the girl's dormitory a sick ward, double walled, 25 by 36, 12 feet high; an addition to the kitchen 14 by 28, 12 feet in height. These additions to the girl's buildings are substantially finished, being clapboarded and painted. These repairs include two bay windows and four dormer windows. They have also in this time made seven bedsteads. Thirteen boys have done this work, under direction of the carpenter.

FARMING.

In referring to work accomplished upon the farm, I anticipate somewhat the next year's report. In April I was authorized to employ a farmer (please see remarks in reference to the farm) and rent his farm of 45 acres. The work has been done entirely by ten boys, under supervision of the farmer, and his report, which follows, will give the total amount of supplies already received and estimated, viz:

Supplies.	Acres.	Totals.
Onions	½	5 bushels & 300 dozen, table.
Beans	2½	96 bushels.
Potatoes	7	340 bushels early potatoes; did not do well, owing to drought.
Cabbage	1½	120 dozen.
Apples	2	150 bushels.
Plums		6 bushels.
Pears		20 bushels.
Pasture	14$\frac{3}{8}$	
Peas	2	56 bushels.
Beets	3	153 bushels.
Turnips	3½	154 bushels.
Corn	3	1,272 dozen ears, table.
Hay	6	10 tons (estimated).
Tomatoes	1$\frac{1}{8}$	10 bushels.

In addition to the work done in the shops, the boys have run a sewer 750 feet long at an average of 4½ feet deep, and have sawed fifty cords of wood for winter use, besides working in the surrounding harvest fields. The local press of the country notes the fact that without the help of the boys of the Indian school some of the farmers of this section would have had great trouble in harvesting their crops. One paper has raised its warning cry for the protection of white labor against Indian. The boys have worked side by side with the white man, earned the same wages, and, as has been stated, won the credit of working harder than the average white young man, and this in a section of country where it has always been claimed the Indian would not work. Justice and truth demand this statement, even though it may appear rose-colored and may be considered injudicious. Certainly I am justified in giving the testimony of those for whom they have worked.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

The girls have manufactured all their own garments and the boys' underclothing and undress uniforms, in all 1,118 articles, including sheets, pillow-cases, and towels. A large class of the younger girls is instructed in mending and repairing the worn garments of both boys and girls. The order and neatness of their kitchen, laundry, dining, and living and sleeping room, must be seen to be appreciated. They tell their own story of what the girls can do when faithfully instructed and properly encouraged.

In the direction of the proper education of the Indian woman lies the hope of this and kindred schools, and without success here the whole effort must fail. Certainly, without any desire to disparage the work on the reservations by many thorough, conscientious, and competent Indian agents, still the fact, as they must and do admit, remains that it is impossible upon the reservation to cultivate the moral sentiment and purity of life, and so lay the foundation for the true home. Said an enthusiastic Indian agent before a large audience at The Dalles, Oreg., during a visit of a delegation of boys and girls from this school to that place: "You see these young ladies and gentlemen; it is impossible for us to make them such on the reservation in daily contact with their people. I was glad to send children to Forest Grove, and shall be glad to send more."

Here let me note a most encouraging feature which may put to rest the fear expressed by many, that being educated to habits of neatness and order, they are being educated away from their people; on the other hand the fact is, there is being developed in them here, especially in the girls, a tender regard and solicitude for their people, and they show themselves to be aware of the cause so largely of the degradation of their race, viz, the *want of virtue.*

SCHOOL ROOM.

With the exception of grammar, which has been dropped and Swinton's Language Lessons substituted, the course of instruction is much the same as in our common schools. An army officer of high rank, distinguished for his literary attainments, and deeply interested in the success of our common-school system, after a thorough examination of the school, a few days since, said that it was one of the most satisfactory ones that he had ever made; that he had proceeded in the same manner that he would in examining a public school.

EMPLOYÉS.

Have had no little trouble to obtain suitable employés, securing those who are compe-

tent for the meager sum I am able to pay, with the small appropriation made the school; for instance, have secured a man who is a practical house-builder, and carpenter, a good wagon-maker, a fair disciplinarian, and one whose heart is in the work, for $1,050 per annum; so the government gets disciplinarian, carpenter, and wagon-maker for $87.56 per month. My blacksmith, at a salary of $900 per annum, furnishes one set tools, his blacksmith and wagon shops, and his entire services for $75 per month. My shoemaker rents his shop and gives his entire time at $50 per month. The farmer, for $75 a month, rents 45 acres good land, furnishes team, farming implements, and his own time. The physician has, up to this time, given his services and furnished medicine in part for the school for the pittance of $25 per month, and other employés are as reasonably compensated for faithful service.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL.

This continues to be remarkably good. It has been said that "to educate an Indian is to sign his death warrant." An intelligent care as to the proper division of work, study, and play, and thorough ventilation of sleeping, living, and school rooms, proper food, with milk—no tea or coffee—seasonable clothing, cleanliness, and regularity of habits, as the proof is, signs no "death warrants," but clearly establishes the fact that a proper education of the Indian means life, not death. Since the incorporation of this school but one death has occurred in it. This remarkable sanitary showing has been most gratifying to us, and has done much to reconcile the Indians to separation from their children, and may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that no violent climatic changes have been necessary in bringing the children to Forest Grove from some of their homes, although the majority are from Alaska and east of the Cascade range, and are natives of cold and dry climates.

SUGGESTIONS.

A farm is one of the most urgent requirements of this school; one reasonably stocked and managed upon strong common-sense principles would, in a short time, help largely to make this school self-supporting, beside affording the absolutely necessary training in agriculture to the boys, and the practical education of the girls in their duties as farmers' wives.

The land, 4 acres, upon which the school buildings stand belongs to the Pacific University; it can be purchased for $375. Certainly it should be paid for. I have recommended this for three years.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. WILKINSON,
First Lieutenant Third Infantry, in Charge of School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

CHAP. 21.—AN ACT for the relief of the Eastern Shawnee Indians at the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory. [Vol. 22, p. 7.]

Eastern Shawnee Indians.

Relief of.

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid in cash, per capita, to the Eastern Shawnee Indians, at Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, from their uninvested funds in the Treasury, the sum of two thousand dollars, in order to relieve their pressing wants and necessities occasioned by the failure of crops during the summer and fall of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Approved March 4, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

CHAP. 46.—AN ACT authorizing the sale of certain logs cut by the Indians of the Menomonee Reservation in Wisconsin. [Vol. 22, p. 30.]

Menomonee Reservation, Wisconsin.

Sale of cut timber.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, after due public advertisement, and in such lots or quantities as he may deem judicious, all pine timber cut upon the Menomonee Indian Reservation during the winter of eighteen hundred and seventy-six and eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, under the direction of the then United States Indian agent, J. C. Bridgman.

Disposition of proceeds.

SEC. 2. That the proceeds arising from all sales of such timber shall be applied first to the payment of any and all indebtedness incurred for labor, supplies, and other expenses incident to the cutting and sale of said timber, and the surplus, if any, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians, and expended for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved March 22, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 34.]

CHAP. 52.—AN ACT to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska. [Vol. 22, p. 35.]

Northern boundary of Nebraska extended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska shall be, and hereby is, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, extended so as to include all that portion of the Territory of Dakota lying south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude and east of the Keyapaha River and west of the main channel of the Missouri River; and when the Indian title to the lands thus described shall be extinguished the jurisdiction over said lands shall be, and hereby is, ceded to the State of Nebraska, and subject to all the conditions and limitations provided in the act of Congress admitting Nebraska into the Union, and the northern boundary of the State shall be extended to said forty-third parallel as fully and effectually as if said lands had been included in the boundaries of said State at the time

of its admission to the Union; reserving to the United States the original right of soil in said lands and of disposing of the same: *Provided*, That this act, so far as jurisdiction is concerned, shall not take effect until the President shall, by proclamation, declare that the Indian title to said lands has been extinguished, nor shall it take effect until the State of Nebraska shall have assented to the provisions of this act; and if the State of Nebraska shall not by an act of its legislature consent to the provisions of this act within two years next after the passage hereof this act shall cease and be of no effect.

Proviso.

Conditions.

Approved March 28, 1882.

PUBLIC—No. 36.

CHAP. 55.—AN ACT to confirm certain instructions given by the Department of the Interior to the Indian agent at Green Bay Agency, in the State of Wisconsin, and to legalize the acts done and permitted by said Indian agent pursuant thereto. [Vol. 22, p. 36.]

Preamble.

Wheras on the twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs addressed to the Indian agent at the Green Bay Agency, in the State of Wisconsin, a letter of instructions as follows, namely:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
"OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
"Washington, November 28, 1881.

"E. STEPHENS, United States Indian Agent,
"Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin:

"SIR: I notice in your annual report a statement that the Indians of your agency complain that they are not allowed to dispose of the dead and down timber going to waste on their reserve.

"You are hereby informed that the sale of such timber is allowed by this office; but great care must be taken by you to see that the Indians dispose of only surplus dead or down wood which without such disposition would soon become worthless, and that they do not take advantage of this permission to cut other timber, in violation of section two hundred and sixty-two, 'Instructions to Indian Agents.'

"Personal oversight should be exercised by you of the bargains and sales made by Indians under this authority, and they should understand that a failure to observe the restrictions of this permission will result in a forfeiture of the permit.

"Yours respectfully

"H. PRICE,
"Commissioner"; and

Whereas, under the authority supposed to be conferred by the said letter of instructions, said Indian agent permitted the Indians upon the reservations under the charge of the said agency to proceed to cut into logs a considerable quantity of timber of the kind designated in said letter of instructions, in which work they are now engaged; and

Whereas the authority of said Commissioner to authorize such sale, disposal, cutting, or removal of such timber has been called in question: Therefore,

Indian agent, Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin, instructions to, by Commissioner of Indian Affairs, legalized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the instructions of the said Commissioner of Indian Affairs contained in the above recited letter to the said Indian agent at the Green Bay Agency, in the State of Wisconsin, be, and the same are hereby, ratified and confirmed, and all acts done or permitted by said agent in pursuance thereof are hereby legalized and declared valid; and the disposal of all timber cut or prepared for market, or which may be cut or prepared for market during the logging season of the present year, is hereby authorized in conformity with said instructions; and the logs or timber so cut shall be subject to all remedies which are provided by the laws of the State of Wisconsin to enforce liens upon logs or timber.

Rights of the State preserved.

Approved March 31, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 46.]

CHAP. 74.—AN ACT to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Crow Indians of Montana for the sale of a portion of their reservation in said Territory, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same.* [Vol. 22, p. 42.]

Preamble.

Whereas certain individual Indians and heads of families representing a majority of all the adult male members of the Crow tribe of Indians occupying or interested in the Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana have agreed upon, executed, and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior an agreement for the sale to the United States of a portion of their said reservation, and for their settlement upon lands in severalty, and for other purposes: Therefore,

Crow Indians, Montana, agreement of, for sale of lands accepted, ratified, and confirmed. 15 Stats., p. 649.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed. Said agreement is executed by a majority of all the adult male members of said tribe, in conformity with the provisions of article eleven of the treaty with the Crow Indians of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and is in words and figures as follows, namely:

"We, the undersigned individual Indians and heads of families of the Crow tribe of Indians now residing upon the Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana, do, this twelfth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty, hereby agree to dispose of and sell to the Government of the United States, for certain considerations to be hereinafter mentioned, all that part of the present Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River at a point opposite the mouth of Boulder Creek; thence up the mid-channel of said river to the point where it crosses the southern boundary of Montana Territory, being the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence east along said parallel of latitude to a point where said parallel crosses Clarke's Fork; thence north to a point six miles south of the first standard parallel, being on the township-line between townships six and seven south; thence west on said township-line to the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to a point either west or east of the source of the eastern branch of Boulder Creek; thence down said eastern branch to Boulder Creek; thence down Boulder Creek to the place of beginning; for the following considerations:

Boundaries of portion of reservation agreed upon for sale.

Conditions of sale.

"First. That the Government of the United States cause the agricultural lands remaining in our reservation to be properly surveyed and divided among us in severalty, in the proportions hereinafter mentioned, and to issue patents to us respectively, therefor, so soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress. Allotments in severalty of said surveyed lands shall be made as follows:

Allotments of land in severalty.

"To each head of a family not more than one quarter-section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one quarter-section.

"To each single person over eighteen years of age not more than one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth of a section.

"To each orphan child under eighteen years of age not more than one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth of a section; and

"To each other person under eighteen years, or who may be born prior to said allotments, one-eighth of a section, with a like quantity of grazing land.

"All allotments to be made with the advice of our agent, or such other person as the Secretary of the Interior may designate for that purpose upon our selection, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agent making the allotment for each orphan child. The title to be acquired by us, and by all members of the Crow tribe of Indians, shall not be subject to alienation, lease, or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance of the grantee or his heirs, or by the judgment, order, or decree of any court, nor subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable and not subject to

Title inalienable for twenty-five years.

* The agreement of May 14, 1880, signed at Washington [see page 277, Report Indian Office for 1880], was not ratified by the Crow Nation, and the above agreement was substituted therefor.

taxation for the period of twenty-five years, and until such time thereafter as the President may see fit to remove the restriction, which shall be incorporated in each patent.

Annuity for twenty-five years.

"Second. That in consideration of the cession of territory to be made by us as individual Indians and heads of families of the Crow tribe to the Government of the United States, said Government of the United States, in addition to the annuities and sums for provisions and clothing stipulated and provided for in existing treaties and laws, hereby agrees to appropriate annually, for twenty-five years, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the President, for our benefit, in assisting us to erect houses, to procure seeds, farming implements, and stock, or in cash, as the President may direct.

"Third. That if at any time hereafter we, as a tribe, shall consent to permit cattle to be driven across our reservation or grazed thereon, the Secretary of the Interior shall fix the amount to be paid by parties so desiring to drive or graze cattle; all moneys arising from this source to be paid to us under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescibe.

15 Stats. p. 649.

"Fourth. That all the existing provisions of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall continue in force.

"Done at Crow Agency, Montana Territory, this twelfth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty."

Secretary of Interior to carry provisions of act into effect.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed a sufficient quantity of land on the Crow Reservation to secure the settlement in severalty of said Indians as provided in said agreement, and upon the completion of said survey he shall cause allotments of land to be made to each and all of the Indians of said Crow tribe in quantity and character as mentioned and set forth in the agreement above-named, and upon the approval of said allotments by the Secretary of the Interior he shall cause patents to issue to each and every allottee for the lands so allotted, with the same considerations, restrictions, and limitations mentioned therein as are provided in said agreement.

Appropriations.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and they are hereby, set aside, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior as follows, namely:

For the expense of the survey of the lands as provided in the second section of this act, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For the first of twenty-five installments, as provided in said agreement, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as the President may direct, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Approved April 11, 1882.

[PUBLIC—NO. 54.]

CHAP. 85.—AN ACT to provide a deficiency for the subsistence of the Arapaho, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita Indians. [Vol. 22, p. 47.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of eighty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the subsistence of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, in the Indian Territory, the same being a deficiency for the fiscal year of eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Approved April 21, 1882.

[PUBLIC—NO. 76.]

CHAP. 144.—AN ACT to provide for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas. [Vol. 22. p. 63.]

Lands of Miami Indians, Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the unallotted lands of the

Miami Indians in Kansas, including the school sections, shall be disposed of in the following manner, to wit:

That each bona fide settler occupying any portion of said lands at the date of the passage of this act, and having made valuable improvements thereon, or the heirs-at-law of such, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled at any time within one year from the passage of this act to purchase the land so occupied and improved by him, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in each case, according to the government survey, at the appraised value thereof, as heretofore ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. And such persons who are entitled to purchase said lands as aforesaid shall be permitted to make payment therefor in cash or in three equal annual installments, the first installment to be payable on the day of the entry of the land, and the remaining two installments annually thereafter, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of entry.

Sale.

Settlers entitled to purchase 160 acres.

17 Stat's, 631.

Payments.

SEC. 2. That all lands not purchased by said settlers at the expiration of six months from the date of this act, together with all the unoccupied and unallotted lands of the Miami Indians, shall be offered at public sale in the usual manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than the appraised value, notice of said sale to be given by public advertisement, of not less than sixty days in three newspapers having general circulation in the State of Kansas; and any tract or tracts not then sold, together with such as may be hereafter purchased by said settlers, but wherein default may be made in the payment of any portion of the purchase-money, or the interest thereon as herein provided, shall be thereafter subject to private entry at the appraised value of the same.

Lands not purchased by settlers to be offered at public auction.

SEC. 3. That the net proceeds of the sales of said lands, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall belong to said Miami Indians, and shall be disposed of as now provided by law.

Proceeds of sales; how disposed of.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not in any way affect the rights or claims of those individual Miamies, or persons of Miami blood or descent, who are named in the corrected list referred to in the Senate amendment to the fourth article of the treaty of June fifth eighteen hundred and fifty-four, or their descendants. And before the proceeds which have been, or may be hereafter, realized from the sale of said lands shall be applied for any purpose, or distributed, the Secretary of the Interior shall obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General as to what rights or interests, if any, said persons have or had in and to said lands, and if, in his opinion, they are or were entitled to have parcels of said lands allotted to them under the provisions of said treaty, and failed to receive the same, then said Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to each of said persons out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands as aforesaid, a sum equal to the value of two hundred acres of said lands as appraised for the purpose of making said sale, for and in lieu of their interest in said lands, and that of the surplus of said proceeds which may then remain, if any, that they receive their pro rata share thereof the same as other members of said late tribe of Miami Indians.

Rights of individual Miamies preserved. [10 Stat., 1098.]

Approved May 15, 1882.*

[PUBLIC—NO. 95.]

CHAP. 163—AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes. Approved May 17, 1862. [Vol. 22, p. 68.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

---

*Amended by act of June 27, 1882. See page 199.

[Page 70.] * * * * * * *

Inspector of Indian schools.

The President is authorized to appoint a person to inspect all Indian schools, who is hereby required to report a plan for carrying into effect, in the most economical and efficient manner, all existing treaty stipulations for the education of Indians, with careful estimates of the cost thereof; also a plan and estimates for educating all Indian youths for whom no such provision now exists, and estimates of what sums can be saved from existing expenditures for Indian support by the adoption of such plan, whose compensation shall not exceed three thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose, and also a further sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for his necessary traveling expenses.

* * * * * * *

CHOCTAWS.

[Page 72.] * * * * * * *

14 Stats., p. 769. Education of freedmen. Proviso. Proviso.

That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the three hundred thousand dollars reserved by the third article of the treaty with the Choctaws and Chicksaws concluded April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of educating freedmen in said tribes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, three-fourths thereof for the freedmen among the Choctaws, and one-fourth for the freedmen among the Chickasaws; *Provided*, that said sum of ten thousand dollars shall be deducted in like proportion from any moneys in this act appropriated to be paid said Choctaws and Chickasaws; *And provided further*, that either of said tribes may, before such expenditure, adopt and provide for the freedmen in said tribe in accordance with said third article, and in such case the money herein provided for such education in said tribe shall be paid over to said tribe, to be taken from the unpaid balance of the three hundred thousand dollars due said tribe.

* * * * * * *

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

[Page 75.] * * * * * * *

Reimbursement to delegation at Washington, D. C.

Payment per capita, amount for sales of unallotted lands in Kansas. 17 Stat., p. 631.

For payment to the delegation of the Miami Indians of Kansas now or recently in Washington, the sum of one thousand dollars, to reimburse them for money expended in eighteen hundred and eighty-one, to be paid out of any funds belonging to said tribe and to be immediately available. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to pay per capita to the Miami Indians of Kansas now residing in the Indian Territory the amount found due said Indians at this date on account of proceeds of sales of their unalloted lands in Kansas, as provided by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the same to be immediately available.

* * * * * * *

PONCAS.

[Page 76.] * * * * * * *

Subsistence. Proviso.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for subsistence of the Poncas, twenty-five thousand dollars; in all, forty thousand five hundred dollars; *Provided*, that the foregoing sums shall be divided pro rata among all the members of said tribe in the Indian Territory and in Dakota Territory.

* * * * * * *

REMOVAL, SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE, AND SUPPORT OF INDIANS.

[Page 83.] * * * * * * *

Pueblo Indians, of New Mexico.

For civilization and instruction of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, including pay of teachers and purchase of seeds and agricultural implements, seven thousand five hundred dollars; and of this sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars may, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, be used in constructing irrigating ditches at Zuni and Jemez Pueblos.

* * * * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * * * * * [Page 85.]

Industrial schools to be established in—

And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause to be constructed, at a point in the Indian Territory adjacent to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas and near to the Ponca and Pawnee reservations, and upon a section of land suitable in quality and location for the industrial purposes of said school, which section of land is hereby reserved for said purpose, a building suitable in size and convenience for the instruction and care of one hundred and fifty Indian children, and shall cause to be instructed therein, in the English language and in industrial pursuits, the children of such of the Indian tribes located in the Indian Territory as are least provided for under existing treaties or laws; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars of this sum shall be expended in the erection, completion, and furnishing of said building.

Indian Territory.

Proviso.

And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby further authorized to cause to be constructed, at some suitable point on the Sioux reservation, in Dakota Territory, and upon a section of land suitable in quality and location for the industrial purposes of said school, which section of land is hereby reserved for said purpose, a building suitable in size and convenience for the instruction and care of one hundred and fifty Indian children, and shall cause to be instructed therein, in the English language and in industrial pursuits, the children of the Indian tribes located on said reservation, or in his discretion the Secretary of the Interior may establish said school in the school building now standing on the Pawnee reservation, in State of Nebraska; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Interior shall not establish said school in the buildings on the late Pawnee reservation, that not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars of this sum shall be expended in the erection, completion, and furnishing of said building.

Dakota Territory.

Proviso.

Education of Indian children at schools in the States.

And the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized and directed to provide for the care, support, and education of one hundred Indian children not belonging to the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory at any established industrial, agricultural, or mechanical school or schools other than those herein provided for, in any of the States of the United States, such schools to be selected by him from applications made to him, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum for each child; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That not more than twenty of said pupils shall be educated in any one State.

Appropriation.

Proviso.

Education of Indian children west of the Mississippi River, &c.

And for the purpose of further instructing and civilizing Indian children dwelling west of the Mississippi River, and in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and not belonging to the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, or so many thereof as may be practicable in industrial schools other than those at Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove, supported in whole or in part from treaty and other funds appropriated by Congress, or such as may be established and supported wholly from treaty or other funds so appropriated and for purchasing stock for herding purposes for such industrial schools, and also for the placing of such children, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such children moral, industrial and educational training, for a term of not less than three years, under arrangements in which their proper care, support, and education shall be in exchange for their labor, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

* * * * * * [Page 86.]

Removal of Mescalero Apache Indians to Jicarilla Reservation.

For the removal, with their consent, of the Mescalero Apache Indians to the Jicarilla reservation, and for the support, civilization, and instruction of the Indians of said reservation, including pay of employees, fifteen thousand dollars; and if said consent shall not be given, then ten thousand dollars of this sum may be expended for the

support, civilization, and instruction of said Indians at their present agencies, in equal proportions at each agency.

Survey of reservations.

For survey of Indian reservations, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, five thousand dollars.

North Carolina Cherokees.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay counsel fees incurred in defending suits now pending against the North Carolina Cherokees, one thousand dollars, said amount to be paid out of the funds in the Treasury belonging to the said North Carolina Cherokees.

Payment for damages suffered from raid of Northern Cheyenne Indians, &c.

To pay the following claimants named in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, being Senate executive document numbered one hundred, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, for damages suffered from the raid of the Northern Cheyenne Indians in September, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, to be paid from the unexpended balances of treaty funds belonging to the Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, which are hereby reappropriated for the purpose, namely:

To Dora Westphalen, eight hundred dollars;

To Peter Westphalen, three hundred and sixty-five dollars;

To D. C. Tracy, one thousand three hundred dollars;

To Julia Laing and daughters, Mary Laing, Elizabeth Laing, and Julia Laing, one thousand five hundred dollars;

Also the following sums, to be paid from said unexpended balances of treaty funds belonging to said Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians; To Barbara Springler, one thousand and fifty-nine dollars; Dina Stenner, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; Frank Sperank, three hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty cents; Ernest Zebig, sixty dollars; Mary Locher, eighty-five dollars; Marie Denmie, six hundred and one dollars; Christopher Abbott, eight hundred and fifteen dollars; A. C. Blume, one hundred and three dollars; Mary Janosek, seven hundred and thirty-one dollars; John Banda, one hundred and thirty-three dollars; Frank Vocasek, seven hundred and forty dollars; Paul Janosek, two hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty cents; in all, nine thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and ten cents to be immediately available.

Additional clerks in the office of Commissioner Indian Affairs.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ, temporarily, sufficient clerical force to effect a prompt settlement of the accounts of Indian agents which have been unduly delayed, four thousand dollars, to be immediately available. And section two thousand and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section two thousand and fifty-six. Each Indian agent shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

R. S. 2056. Amended.

* * * * * * *

[Page 82.]

Appropriations immediately available.

SEC. FOUR.—That so much of the appropriations herein made as may be required to pay for goods and supplies, and for transportation of the same, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, shall be immediately available; but no such goods or supplies shall be distributed or delivered to any of said Indians prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any surplus that may remain in any of the said appropriations herein made for the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars in the aggregate, to supply any subsistence deficiency that may occur: *Provided, however*, That funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be so used: *And provided further*, That any diversions which shall be made under authority of this section shall be reported in detail, and the reasons therefor, to Congress, at the session of Congress next succeeding such diversion.

Proviso.

Secretary Interior to report to Congress.

* * * * *

Consolidation of agencies and Indian tribes.

SEC. SIX.—That the President may, in his discretion, consolidate two or more agencies into one, and where Indians are located on reservations created by executive order he may, with the consent of the tribes to be affected thereby, expressed in the usual manner, consolidate one or more tribes, and abolish such agencies as are thereby rendered unnecessary; and preference shall at all times, as far as practicable, be given to Indians in the employment of clerical, mechanical, and other help on reservations and about agencies.

Abolition of agencies.

SEC. SEVEN.—That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to cause to be compiled and printed for the use of Indian Agents and inspectors the provisions of the statutes regulating the performance of their respective duties, and also to furnish said officers from time to time information of new enactments upon the same subject.

Compilation, printing, and distribution of laws and regulations respecting duties of agents and inspectors.

SEC. EIGHT.—That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause such Indians as are now being subsisted, in whole or in part, by appropriations not required in discharge of treaty obligations to be notified that he will recommend to Congress, at its next session, a diminution of such appropriation, and that in consequence thereof their future support will depend more upon their own exertions.

Indians supported by appropriations other than those required by treaty stipulation to be notified of reduction.

Approved, May 17, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 130.]

CHAP. 246.—AN ACT to amend section two of an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the lands of the Miama Indians in Kansas," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. [Vol. 22, p. 116.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas," approved May fifteenth eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be, and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows, viz:

Act for the sale of lands of Miami Indians, Kansas, amended

"SEC. 2.—That all lands not purchased by said settlers at the expiration of one year from the date of this act, together with all the unoccupied and unallotted lands of the Miami Indians, shall be offered at public sale in the usual manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than the appraised value, notice of said sale to be given by public advertisement of not less than sixty days in three newspapers having general circulation in the State of Kansas; and any tract or tracts not then sold, together with such as may be hereafter purchased by said settlers but wherein default may be made in the payment of any portion of the purchase money, or the interest thereon, as herein provided, shall be thereafter subject to private entry at the appraised value of the same."

Approved, June 27, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 143.]

CHAP. 268.—AN ACT to accept and ratify an agreement with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians for the sale of a portion of their reservation in Idaho Territory required for the use of the Utah and Northern Railroad, and to make the necessary appropriation for carrying out the same. Approved July 3, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 148.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain agreement made by Joseph K. McCammon, Assistant Attorney-General, on behalf of the United States, with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians resident on the Fort Hall Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, subject, nevertheless, to the conditions hereinafter mentioned. Said agreement is executed by a majority of all the adult male Indians of the Shoshone and Bannock tribes occupying or interested in the lands therein more particularly described, in conformity with the provisions contained in article eleven of the treaty with said Indians of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and is in the words following, namely

Acceptance and ratification of agreement with Shoshone and Bannock Indians for sale of a portion of reservation in Idaho, to Utah and Northern Railroad Company.

15 Stat., 676.

"This agreement, made this eighteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-one between the Shoshone and Bannock Indians resident on the Fort Hall Reservation in the Territory of Idaho, represented by their chiefs and head men and heads of a majority of families, and being a majority of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested

Preamble.

in the lands hereinafter described, of the one part, and the United States of America, represented by Joseph K. McCammon, Assistant Attorney-General, of the other part.

"Whereas the Utah and Northern Railroad Company has applied for permission to construct a line of railroad from east to west through the Fort Hall Reservation, and the said Indians have consented thereto, and for that purpose have agreed, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, to surrender to the United States their title to so much of land comprised in said reservation as may be necessary for the legitimate and practical uses of said road:

Agreement. "Now this agreement witnesseth that, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, the said Shoshone and Bannock Indians do hereby cede to the United States all that part of the present Fort Hall Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, described as follows, namely:

"A strip of land not exceeding one hundred feet in width (except at Pocatello Station, where it is two hundred feet) as will appear on maps hereto annexed, commencing on the eastern boundary of said reservation, striking the south bank of Port Neuf River, and thence following down Port Neuf Valley, sometimes on the south side and sometimes on the north side of said Port Neuf River, until it reaches the Utah and Northern Railroad, already constructed at a point about five miles east of Port Neuf Station, on said road, a distance of about thirty-six miles, more or less; thence following said Utah and Northern Railroad already constructed, a distance of ten and seventy-three hundredths miles, to a point on said road about six miles west of said Port Neuf Station, on said road; thence leaving said road already constructed and proceeding northwestward along the Port Neuf River aforesaid a distance of eight miles, more or less; thence deflecting from said river westward and continuing to the west boundary line of said Fort Hall Indian Reservation, a distance of about nineteen miles, more or less, from the Utah and Northern Railroad, as shown upon the map or plan thereof hereto attached, marked A; the same being intended to be hereafter used by the said Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, as a right of way and road bed, and containing by actual survey six hundred and seventy acres or thereabouts.

"Also the several pieces or parcels of land situate along and adjoining the said strip of land hereinbefore described as defined in the several plats or maps thereof also hereto attached and marked, respectively, B, C, D, and so forth, the same being intended to be used by the said Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, for depots, stations, sidings, and so forth, and containing in the whole, by actual survey, one hundred and two acres, more or less.

Consideration. "In consideration of such cession the United States agrees to pay to the Shoshone and Bannock Indians the sum of six thousand dollars, being at and about the rate of seven and seventy-seven hundredths dollars per acre for the lands so ceded, to be deposited in the United States Treasury, to the credit of said Indians upon ratification hereof by Congress, and necessary appropriation therefor, and to bear interest at five per centum per annum; the same to be in addition to any and all sums to which the above-named Indians are now entitled by treaty. [Margin: Interest.]

"All provisions of existing treaties not affected by this agreement to remain in full force and effect, and this agreement to be subject to ratification by Congress. [Margin: Ratification.]

Executed at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, the day and year first aforesaid."

Appropriation. SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect the sum of six thousand dollars is hereby set aside, out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, and to bear interest at five per centum per annum, such interest to be expended for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. [Margin: Interest.]

Right of way. SEC. 3. That the right of way over the land relinquished by said agreement to the United States for the construction of said Utah and Northern Railroad, and the use of the several parcels of land so relinquished intended to be used for depots, stations, sidings, and so forth, for said railroad, are hereby granted to said Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the uses and purposes in said agreement set forth; but the land, or any part thereof, relinquished to the United States by said agreement shall not be used for

said railroad purposes by or for the Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, except upon the condition precedent that the said company, its successors or assigns, shall, within ninety days from the taking effect of this act, pay to the Treasurer of the United States said sum of six thousand dollars hereby appropriated to be paid by the United States for the lands relinquished to the United States by said agreement, and shall within the same time file with the Secretary of the Interior its written acceptance of the conditions of this section. Nor shall said land, or any part thereof, be continued to be used for railroad purposes by or for said Utah and Northern Railroad Company, or successors or assigns, except upon the further condition that said company, its successors or assigns, will pay any and all damages which the United States or said Indians, individually or in their tribal capacity, or any other Indians lawfully occupying said reservation, may sustain by reason or on account of the act or acts of said company, its successor or assigns, its agents or employees, or on account of fires originating by or in the construction or operation of such railroad, the damages in all cases to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Idaho having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That the said United States attorney may accept such sum of money in satisfaction of any such injury or damage as in his discretion may be just; and if so accepted before suit or action is commenced, no suit or action shall be instituted, and if accepted after commencement of suit or action, the same shall be dismissed at the cost of said company, its successors or assigns.

Payment within ninety days.

Payment for damages.

Proviso.

SEC. 4. That all moneys accepted or recovered under the provision of section three of this act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and if accepted or recovered on account of damages sustained by said Indians as aforesaid, they shall be placed to the credit of said Indians in their tribal names, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of said Indians, in such manner as he may deem for their best interest, except in the case of an individual Indian, when the amount covered into the Treasury shall be expended for his sole benefit.

Moneys accepted or recovered to be covered into Treasury; if for damages to be placed to credit of Shoshone and Bannock Indians; exception.

Approved July 3, 1882.

[PUBLIC NO. 158.]

CHAP. 284.—AN ACT to accept and ratify an agreement with the Crow Indians for the sale of a portion of their reservation in the Territory of Montana required for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same. Approved July 10, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 157.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain agreement made between the United States of America, represented by Llewellyn A. Luce, William H. Walker, and Charles A. Maxwell, special agents duly appointed in that behalf by the Secretary of the Interior, of the one part, and the Crow tribe of Indians resident on the Crow Reservation, in the Territory of Montana, acting under the supervision and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, of the other part, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed. Said agreement is executed by a majority of all the adult male Indians of the Crow tribe occupying or interested in the lands therein more particularly described, in conformity with the provisions contained in article eleven of the treaty with the Crow Indians of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and is in the words following, namely:

Acceptance and ratification of agreement with Crow Indians for sale of portion of reservation in Montana to the United States, for use of Northern Pacific Railroad.

15 Stat., 652.

"Whereas by section one of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled 'An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route (thirteenth Statutes at Large, page three hundred and sixty-five), the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances, namely: Beginning at a point on Lake Superior in the State of Minnesota or Wisconsin, thence west-

Preamble.

13 Stat., 365.

erly by the most eligible railroad route, as shall be determined by said company, within the territory of the United States, on a line north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude, to some point on Puget Sound; and

"Whereas by section two of said act Congress granted to said company the right of way for the construction of said railroad and telegraph line to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass through the public domain, including all necessary ground for station-buildings, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations; and

"Whereas by said section two Congress provided that the United States should extinguish as rapidly as may be consistent with public policy and the welfare of the Indians the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this act and acquired in the donation to the road named in the act; and

"Whereas by treaty between the United States and the Crow Indians concluded at Fort Laramie, May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and duly ratified and proclaimed (fifteenth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and forty-nine), a district of country in the Territory of Montana was set apart as a reservation for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of said Indians; and

15 Stat., 649.

"Whereas there is no provision or stipulation in said treaty authorizing said company or recognizing its right to construct its road through said reservation; and

"Whereas the said company did, on the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, file in the Department of the Interior a map showing the definite location of its line of railroad from the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude west from Greenwich westwardly through said reservation and adjacent territory to the western boundary of the said reserve, as provided by said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the company having first obtained the permission of the Secretary of the Interior to survey its line in said reservation; and

"Whereas the said company desires to construct its line of railroad upon such designated route, and claims the right by virtue of said act so to do:

Agreement.

"Now, therefore, in order to fulfill the obligations of the government in the premises, this agreement, made this twenty-second day of August anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-one, between the Crow tribe of Indians resident on the Crow Reservation, in the Territory of Montana, represented by their chiefs, headmen, and heads of a majority of families, and being a majority of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the lands hereinafter described, the said Indians acting under the supervision and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, of the one part, and the United States of America, represented by Llewellyn A. Luce, William H. Walker, and Charles A. Maxwell, special agents duly appointed in this behalf by the Secretary of the Interior, of the other part, witnesseth. That for the consideration hereinafter mentioned the Crow tribe of Indians do hereby surrender and relinquish to the United States all their right, title and interest in and to all that part of the Crow Reservation situate in the Territory of Montana and described as follows, namely:

Description of land relinquished.

"A strip of land not exceeding four hundred feet in width, that is to say, two hundred feet on each side of the line laid down on the map of definite location hereinbefore mentioned, wherever said line runs through said reservation between the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich on the east and the mid-channel of the Big Boulder River on the west, containing five thousand three hundred and eighty-four acres, more or less. An official copy of said map of definite location was, on this twenty-second day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-one, produced before said special agents and the Indians in council, was fully explained to said Indians, and is hereunto attached, marked A, and made a part of this agreement. Also the several parcels of land situate along and adjoining the said strip of land hereinbefore mentioned between the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich on the east and the mid channel of the Big Boulder River on the west, as defined and described on a map produced before said special agents and the Indians in council on the day and date above mentioned, and fully explained to and understood by said Indians; said tracts being designated on the aforesaid map by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K, and containing, respectively,

the following area, that is to say: Tract A, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract B, twenty-eight and fifty-four hundredths acres; tract C, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract E, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract F, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract G, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract H, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract I, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract J, twenty-eight and thirty-two hundredths acres; tract K, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres, aggregating two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less, said map being hereunto attached, marked B, and made a part of this agreement; which last-mentioned tracts are intended for the use of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company for station-houses, depots, switches, and so forth. It is further stipulated and agreed that the United States will not permit the said railroad company, its employees or agents to trespass upon any part of the lands of the Crow Indian Reservation not hereby relinquished, nor permit said company, its employees or agents, to cut any timber, wood, or hay from the lands embraced in said reservation. Trespass.

"And it is further stipulated and agreed that the Secretary of the Interior, upon such terms as he may see fit to impose, may permit to be constructed, maintained, and used within said Crow Indian Reservation wagon-roads not exceeding three in number, in addition to any established wagon-roads which may be now in use therein; the said three roads to connect with the line of said railroad at such points as the Secretary of the Interior may designate; all of which wagon-roads shall be under the control of the Government of the United States. Wagon-roads.

"In consideration for the lands hereby relinquished, amounting in the aggregate to five thousand six hundred and fifty acres, more or less, and for the privileges herein granted, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the Crow tribe of Indians the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said tribe of Indians upon the ratification of this agreement by Congress, and the necessary appropriation made therefor, the sum aforesaid to be expended for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct; the same to be in addition to any and all moneys to which the said Indians are entitled under the provisions of the treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, hereinbefore mentioned. Payment to Crows. 15 Stats., 649.

"All provisions of existing treaties with the Crow Indians not affected by this agreement are to remain in full force and effect, and this agreement is to be subject to ratification by Congress.

"Executed at Crow Agency, in the Territory of Montana, this twenty-second day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-one, as witness the following signatures."

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby set aside, out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Crow tribe of Indians, and to be expended for the benefit of the said Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. Appropriation.

SEC. 3. That the right of way over the land relinquished by said agreement to the United States for the construction of said Northern Pacific Railroad, and the use of the several parcels of land so relinquished intended to be used for depots, stations, sidings, and so forth, for said railroad, are hereby granted to said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the uses and purposes in said agreement set forth; but the land, or any part thereof, relinquished to the United States by said agreement shall not be used for railroad purposes by or for the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, except upon the condition precedent that the said company, its successors or assigns, shall, within sixty days from the taking effect of this act, pay to the Treasurer of the United States said sum of twenty-five thousand dollars hereby appropriated to be paid by the United States for the lands relinquished to the United States by said agreement, and shall within the same time file with the Secretary of the Interior its written acceptance of the conditions of this section; nor shall said land, or any part thereof, be continued to be used for railroad purposes by or for said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, except upon the further condition that said company, its successors or assigns, Right of way. Payment to the United States. Acceptance filed with Secretary of Interior.

will pay any and all damages which the United States or said Indians, individually or in their tribal capacity, or any other Indians lawfully occupying said reservation, may sustain by reason or on account of the act or acts of said company, its successors or assigns, its agents or employees, or on account of fires originating by or in the construction or operation of said railroad, the damages in all cases to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Montana having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That the said United States attorney may accept such sum of money in satisfaction of any such injury or damages as in his discretion may be just; and if so accepted before suit or action is commenced, no suit or action shall be instituted, and if accepted after commencement of suit or action, the same shall be dismissed at the cost of said company, its successors or assigns.

Damages.

Proviso.

Moneys accepted or recovered to be covered into Treasury; if for damages, credited to Crow Indians.

SEC. 4. That all moneys accepted or recovered under the provisions of section three of this act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and if accepted or recovered on account of damages sustained by said Indians as aforesaid, they shall be placed to the credit of said Indians in their tribal-names, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as he may deem for their best interest, except in the case of an individual Indian, when the amount covered into the Treasury shall be expended for his sole benefit.

Exceptions.

Approved, July 10, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 181.]

CHAP. 356.—AN ACT to provide for the sale of certain Kickapoo Indian lands in Kansas. [Vol. 22, p. 177.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be appraised and sold, for cash, to the highest bidder, after due advertisement in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, the following-described tracts of land in the State of Kansas, reserved, in accordance with the provisions of the amended eleventh article of the treaty made June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by and between the United States and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, for mill-site and missionary and agency purposes, namely: The south half of section four, township five, range sixteen, and the north half of section nine, township five, range sixteen, for mill-site purposes; the south half of section thirty-three, township four, range seventeen, reserved for mission purposes; lots five, six, and seven, section three, township five, range seventeen, and lot six, section fifteen, township five, range seventeen, reserved for agency purposes: *Provided*, That no tract shall be sold for less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case for less than six dollars per acre.

Sale of Kickapoo Indian lands, Kansas.

13 Stats., 629.

Description.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. That the net proceeds of the sale of said lands, after deducting therefrom the expense incident to said appraisement and sale, shall be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, and shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend the interest annually accumulating thereon, and all or any part of the principal fund, at such time and in such manner as he may deem for the best interests of said Indians: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Interior shall direct the payment of said principal sum in installments, the unpaid portion thereof shall continue to draw interest until paid.

Disposition of proceeds of sale.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents in fee-simple to be issued to the purchasers of the lands sold under the provisions of this act in the same manner as patents are issued for the public lands.

Patents to be issued to purchasers.

Approved, July 28, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 182.]

CHAP. 357.—AN ACT relating to lands in Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Ute Indians. [Vol. 22, p. 178.]

Land in Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Ute Indians declared public land, etc.
21 Stat., 203.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of that portion of the Ute Indian Reservation in the State of Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Utes be, and the same is hereby, declared to be public land of the United States, and subject to disposal from and after the passage of this act, in accordance with the provisions and under the restrictions and limitations of section three of the act of Congress approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, chapter two hundred and twenty-three, except as hereinafter provided, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Boundary line, etc., to be established.

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, at the earliest practicable day, ascertain and establish the line between the land mentioned in section one of this act and that now or lately occupied by the Southern Utes in said State; and for that purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Prior entries, settlements, etc., to date from time they were made, respectively.

Proviso.

SEC. 3. That all entries, settlements, or locations heretofore made, under any law of the United States, by duly-qualified persons, upon a strip of land extending northerly and southerly, not exceeding ten miles in width, within that part of the Ute Indian Reservation in the State of Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Ute Indians, and bounded on the east by the one hundred and seventh meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, shall legally date from the time they were respectively made; and the rights of said persons shall be in all respects the same as if the lands had been legally subject to their claims when the same were initiated: *Provided, however,* That if homestead entries have been made on said strip, the lands so entered shall be paid for in cash, after proof which would be satisfactory under the pre-emption laws: *And provided further,* That none of said lands shall be disposed of for any consideration other than cash, nor for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Approved, July 28, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 184.]

CHAP. 360.—AN ACT to amend section twenty-one hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes, in relation to Indian traders. [Vol. 22, p. 179.]

R. S. 2133 amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-one hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read:

Indian traders.

Provisos.

"Any person other than an Indian of the full blood who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country, or on any Indian reservation, as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein, without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians or found in his possession, and shall moreover be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to any person residing among or trading with the Choctaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks, or Seminoles, commonly called the five civilized tribes, residing in said Indian country, and belonging to the Union Agency therein: *And provided further,* That no white person shall be employed as a clerk by any Indian trader, except such as trade with said five civilized tribes, unless first licensed so to do by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under and in conformity to regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior."

Approved, July 31, 1882.

PUBLIC—No. 187.

CHAP. 363.—AN ACT to provide additional industrial training-schools for Indian youth, and authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks for such purpose.

Industrial training-schools for Indian youth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to set aside, for use in the establishment of normal and industrial training-schools for Indian youth from the nomadic tribes having educational treaty claims upon the United States, any vacant posts or barracks, so long as they may not be required for military occupation, and to detail one or more officers of the Army for duty in connection with Indian education, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at each such school so established: *Provided,* That moneys appropriated or to be appropriated for general purposes of education among the Indians may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education of Indian youth at such posts, institutions, and schools as he may consider advantageous, or as Congress from time to time may authorize and provide.

Proviso.

Approved, July 31, 1882.

PUBLIC—No. 190.

CHAP. 371.—AN ACT to grant a right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and for other purposes. Approved August 2, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 181.]

Right of way for railroad and telegraph line through lands of Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians granted to Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way is hereby granted to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line, said right of way to be one hundred and fifty feet in width through that part of the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations occupied by the Choctaws, and three hundred feet in width at each station for a distance of four thousand feet in length; said right of way to commence at any point to be selected by said company on the line of the Choctaw Nation immediately contiguous to Sebastian or Scott Counties, in the State of Arkansas, and run thence in a southwesterly direction on the most direct and practicable route through the lands of the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the direction of Paris, in the State of Texas; said road to continue to or connect with a proposed road from the city of Paris aforesaid.

Conditions of acceptance.

SEC. 2. That the said Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Choctaws or Chickasaws in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided,* That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Proviso.

Payment for damages, &c.

SEC. 3. That the said railway company shall pay for all property injured or destroyed by said company, and for all material taken and used in the construction, operation, or repairs of said road and telegraph line, and shall take no such material except under contract with the proper authorities of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, and according to the laws thereof: *Provided,* That before the construction of said road through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of said nations, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damages to them by reason of the construction of the said road and telegraph line. In case of failure to make amicable settlements in any case, either national or individual, such compensation shall be determined by appraisement of three disinterested referees, one to be named by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one by the principal chief of said nation claiming damages or to which the persons claiming damages belong, and one by said company. This provision shall also apply to all cases of injury to persons or prop-

Proviso.

Referees to determine, &c., upon failure to make amicable settlement.

erty occasioned by the construction or operation of said road and telegraph line after the construction thereof shall have been commenced. Said arbitrators shall receive not exceeding four dollars per day for each, with mileage not exceeding six cents per mile, and witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by the losing party.

Compensation.

Costs.

Penalty for failure to pay award for damages, &c.

In case of failure to pay such award, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and is hereby, authorized to forbid the further passage of trains, or the use of said right of way, and to remove the agents and employees of said company from the limits of said nations, as intruders under the intercourse laws of the United States, until such time as payment shall be made by said company.

Legal remedies.

And in addition to the foregoing the injured parties shall have the right of recourse to all legal remedies that may be applicable in like cases in the judicial tribunals; and consent is hereby given that the civil jurisdiction of the district court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be established by authority of the United States, shall be extended within the territory and limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Payments to be made by grantee, to be used for benefit of schools.

SEC. 4. That for and in consideration of the uses and grants aforesaid the said railway company shall pay quarter-annually to the national treasures of said nations every year during the existence of the rights and privileges granted to said company by this act, to be used for the benefit of schools therein, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, one-fourth of said payments to be paid to the Chickasaws and three-fourths to be paid to the Choctaws; and until the first of such payments be made, no right or power to enter upon said lands, except for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of road and telegraph, shall be acquired under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That if the general councils of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, or either of them, shall within sixty days after the passage of this act, by resolution duly adopted, dissent from the allowance provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then the compensation to be paid for the use and grants in this act made for such dissenting tribe shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, except that one of said appraisers shall be appointed by the council of the dissenting tribe; and the award made shall be paid as and under the penalties provided for in said section three: *And provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing such taxes as it may deem just and proper upon the railroad hereby authorized for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians so long as they shall occupy and possess the territory or to prohibit any State or States which may hereafter be formed out of said territory from imposing taxes upon said road.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Right of United States to impose taxes reserved.

Limit of time for acceptance of grant, and also for determining route of road.

SEC. 5. That within ninety days from the passage of this act the said company shall accept the provisions of this act, and within thirty days thereafter the said company shall fix and determine the general route of its line of road in accordance with this act by filing with the Secretary of the Interior a map of preliminary survey, and by filing copies thereof in the offices of the principal chiefs of said nations respectively; and thereafter no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement along such line within seventy-five feet on either side thereof shall be valid as against the said right of way; and within one year from the date of the acceptance of this act by said company as herein provided, the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a map showing the definite location of its line of roads and telegraph as designated in the first section of this act, and shall complete the said road and telegraph through the lands of said nations within the further period of one year.

Definite location of line of road.

Settlement on right of way by non-citizens prohibited; exceptions. Proviso.

SEC. 6. That the said right of way shall not be settled upon, by authority of said railway company, by non-citizens of said nations, except such employees of said company as are necessary to the successful operation of said railway and telegraph line, and their families: *Provided*, That only agents, operators, employees, and sectionmen shall be exempt by reason of such employment from payment of permits, as required of other non-citizens of said nations.

Rates of fare and freight.

SEC. 7. That no greater rates of fare or freight shall be charged in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, by said railway company, than the lowest rate authorized by law in the States of Arkansas and Texas, or either of them for services or business of the same kind; and said railway company agree to convey all passengers and to accept and transport all freight that may be offered, and to bill any freight which may be offered for shipment from points on said line by persons lawfully residing or doing business in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation to Chicago, with the privilege of stopping said freight at Saint Louis, by the shipper, on the same terms as if the bills had been made for Saint Louis in the first instance.

Special billing of freight.

Tracks, sidings, &c.

Rental to be paid by other users of road.

SEC. 8. That said company shall provide a sufficient number of tracks to do the business that may be offered, and shall permit any railroad company to have the rights of user of its main tracks and sidings by the payment of a fixed charge as rental therefor. The maintenance of superstructure, tracks, depots, and other buildings and appurtenances, and of stations and operating expenses, and such other expenses as may be imposed by law, shall be based upon the wheelage of such trains as may run over said road, each company paying such proportion as its wheelage shall bear to the total wheelage passing over said road. The rental shall be a fixed charge in addition to maintenance of road, and shall be determined by mutual agreement, or, in case of disagreement, by arbitrators, each party choosing one such arbitrator, the third to be chosen by the others appointed, whose decision upon all points respecting such rental shall be final. Each company enjoying the right of user as aforesaid shall pay for any and all damages to the property of the nation or individuals caused by the running of its own trains to the company owning the franchise hereby granted whenever such company has been required to pay the same under the provisions of this act. If said companies shall disagree as to damages aforesaid, all disagreements shall be settled and determined between them by arbitration, as provided in case of rental: *Provided*, That all trains running over said railroad shall be under the exclusive control of the company owning and operating said railroad.

Operating and all other expenses based on wheelage of trains.

Individual companies to pay damages caused by operating, &c.

Disagreement as to damages determined by arbitration. Proviso.

Bond.

SEC. 9. That the said railroad company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penal sum of five hundred thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, to cover any and all damages which may accrue by reason of the failure of said railway company to comply with all or any of the provisions and conditions of this act. Said bond shall be good and valid against said company, its successors and assigns, and shall be renewed at the expiration of every five years, and whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, a renewal of the same shall be deemed necessary for the protection of the interests of the Indians or of the United States.

Renewable every five years.

Grantee failing to accept conditions or to comply with provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That if within ninety days after the passage of this act the company aforesaid shall fail to accept the conditions herein specified by a resolution of its board of directors, certified to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior, or shall fail within one year from the filing of the acceptance of its charter to file its map of definite location in accordance with this act with the Secretary of the Interior, or shall fail to construct its road within the time and as hereinbefore provided, then all the rights of said company under this act shall thereupon cease and determine, and the Secretary of the Interior shall so declare; and thereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall give a consent in writing to the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Texas, which shall succeed to all the rights, privileges, immunities, duties, and obligations hereby conferred by this act upon the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, to the same extent as if said successor had been the grantee first herein named, upon filing with the Secretary of the Interior its acceptance of the provisions of this act within ninety days from the date of the expiration of the period herein granted to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company and upon filing bond as prescribed in the ninth section of this act to comply with the provision of this act, and upon filing with the Secretary of the Interior within twelve months its map of definite location in accordance with this act, and within twelve months thereafter completing said road. And in the event of the failure of the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company to file its acceptance of the provisions of this act within the time

Secretary of Interior to declare rights of company void.

Chicago, Texas, and Mexican Railway Company to succeed to rights, &c., of the act on complying with terms, &c.

Franchise given to company first obtaining ap-

hereinbefore specified, and thereafter to file its map of definite location in accordance with the provisions of this act and to complete said road within the time herein granted then the privileges herein granted to said Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company shall apply to any other incorporated company that shall have first obtained the approval of the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the said successor shall thereafter have the same time to perform in all respects the several acts and things herein enjoined to be done as is by this act given to the original grantee including the definite location in accordance with this act and the filing of bond as herein required: *And provided further*, That any railroad company enjoying the rights conferred by this act shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges, over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

proval of President of the United States, when

Proviso.

SEC. 11. Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

This act may be altered, &c.

Approved, August 2, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 205.]

CHAP. 390.—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section four of the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes. Approved August 5, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 257.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * * * *

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[Page 265.]

To pay the Creek Nation of Indians for one hundred and seventy-five thousand acres of land now occupied by the Seminole Nation, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, as per agreement made in pursuance of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, which agreement bears date February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and is now on file in the Department of the Interior; said sum to be immediately available.

Creek Nation of Indians.

* * * * * * *

[Page 266.]

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to afford relief to the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians, located at the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, he is authorized to advance to their agents, from uninvested funds in the Treasury to their credit, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be distributed among said Indians per capita.

Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians.

For the payment of so much of the outstanding indebtedness, principal and interest, of the Kansas tribe of Indians, incurred under the stipulations of the fourth article of the treaty of October fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, as is represented by scrip certificates known as "Kaw" or "Kansas Indian scrip," issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to R. S. Stevens, for improvements made by him for the benefit of said Kansas Indians under certain contracts executed by and between the United States and the said R. S. Stevens, now in the possession of and belonging to any person or persons (mechanics and others) who actually performed the labor in the construction of the buildings and other improvements erected under said contracts, and who received the said certificates, in lieu of cash, in payment therefor, and who shall make satisfactory proof thereof to the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; *Provided*, That the same shall be taken from funds now in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Kansas Indians, derived from

Kansas Indians 12 Stat., 1112.

"Kaw" or "Kansas Indian scrip," payment of.

Proviso.

the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas, without regard to the preference given to the payment of the expenses of appraisement and sale of said lands.

"Civilization fund," reimbursement of. Removal of North Carolina Cherokee Indians.

To reimburse what is commonly known as the "civilization fund," the amount taken therefrom to defray the expenses of the removal of certain North Carolina Cherokee Indians to the Indian Territory during the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, two thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents.

Osage Indians. 16 Stat., 362. Payment of interest at 5 per centum per annum.

This amount, to be expended for the Osage Indians, in accordance with section twelve of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, being interest at five per centum per annum, as provided for in said act, and by section two of the act approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, from July first, eighteen hundred and eighty, to April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, on the following amounts, being the net avails of Osage trust and diminished-reserve lands sold by the United States prior to January first, eighteen hundred and eighty two, as follows:

On five hundred and thirty five thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy three cents, from July first eighteen hundred and eighty, to March first, eighteen hundred and eighty one, seventeen thousand eight hundred and thirty seven dollars and twenty five cents;

On two million eight hundred and seventy three thousand two hundred and forty eight dollars and ninety nine cents, from March first, eighteen hundred and eighty one, to March first eighteen hundred and eighty two, one hundred and forty three thousand six hundred and sixty two dollars and forty four cents;

On two million eight hundred and seventy three thousand two hundred and forty eight dollars and ninety nine cents, from March first, eighteen hundred and eighty two, to April twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty two, twenty one thousand nine hundred and forty eight dollars and forty three cents;

On one hundred and eleven thousand and twenty dollars and seventy three cents, from July first, eighteen hundred and eighty one, to April twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty two, four thousand five hundred and forty eight dollars and seventy five cents;

On thirty five thousand six hundred and seventy eight dollars and eighty seven cents, from October first, eighteen hundred and eighty one, to April twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty two, one thousand and fifteen dollars and eighty five cents;

On fifty eight thousand seven hundred and fifty five dollars and fifty two cents, from January first, eighteen hundred and eighty two, to April twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty two, nine hundred and thirty eight dollars and forty five cents; in all, one hundred and eighty nine thousand nine hundred and fifty one dollars and seventeen cents:

Proviso. Expenses of sales, &c. how paid.

Provided, That all expenses incident to the disposition of Osage trust and diminished-reserve lands and Osage ceded lands in Kansas shall be paid by the receivers of public moneys out of the sums realized from the sales thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and all sums heretofore paid on account of the disposition of said lands shall be reimbursed the several appropriations out of which the same may have been paid, from the proceeds of the sale of said Osage trust and diminished-reserve lands and Osage ceded lands.

* * * * * * *

[Page 267.] James L. Henry, attorney, &c. payment to.

To pay James L. Henry, of Asheville, North Carolina, for services as attorney in behalf of the North Carolina Cherokee Indians, in the case of Polly Tatham, administratrix of Thomas C. Tatham, deceased, against the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, one hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid out of any funds in the Treasury belonging to said Indians.

* * * * * * *

Approved, August 5, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 207.]

CHAP. 392.—AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain lands adjacent to the town of Pendleton, in the State of Oregon, belonging to the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and for other purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 297.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the In-

terior be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed and laid out into lots and blocks so much of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, lying and being contiguous to or in the vicinity of the town of Pendleton, as may be necessary to allow said town proper and needful extension and growth, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres. That the lands so authorized to be laid out into town-lots shall, in the plan and survey thereof, correspond as near as may be to the plans and survey of the said town of Pendleton, as laid out and established. That at the time of the said survey the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the said lots and blocks to be appraised by three disinterested persons, to be appointed by him, who, after taking and subscribing an oath before the county clerk of Umatilla County, Oregon to faithfully and impartially perform their duty as appraisers of said lots and blocks under the provisions of this act, which oath shall be returned with their appraisement, shall go in person upon the ground and determine the value of each lot and parcel thereof; making lists thereof particularly describing each lot, block, and parcel, with the appraised value thereof, as by them determined; which said list shall be verified by the affidavit of at least two of said appraisers, made before the said clerk of Umatilla County, Oregon, to the effect that said list is a correct list of the said lots, blocks, and parcels appraised by them, and that the appraisements thereof are the true value of each parcel appraised, and that the same were determined by them after due and full inspection of each and every parcel thereof.

Sale of land on Umatilla Indian Reservation, near Pendleton, Oreg.

Survey.

Appraisement.

SEC. 2. That upon the return of said survey and the appraisement of said lands, if the same shall be approved, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause said lands to be offered for sale at public auction at the door of the court house in the town of Pendleton, which sale shall be advertised, for at least thirty days, in such manner as the said Secretary shall direct. The said sale shall be open, public, and to the highest bidder, and shall continue from day to day until all of the said lands shall have been sold or offered for sale. The said lands shall be offered in single lots and parcels, and no bid shall be received for any lot or parcel less than the appraised value of the same. Payment shall be made as follows: One third at the time of sale, one third in one year, and one third in two years; but no patent shall issue until full payment shall have been made. All lots, blocks, and parcels of said lands not sold at said public sale shall thereafter be subject to private entry at the appraised value thereof. Upon a failure of any purchaser to make any of the deferred payments upon any lot or parcel of said land sold at public auction, for the period of thirty days after demand, the same shall be subject to private entry as unsold lots or parcels, and all payments made thereon shall be forfeited to the fund for the use and benefit of said Indians as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the title to so much of said lands as is covered by a patent issued by the United States to Moses E. Goodwin, on the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the north half of the northeast quarter of section ten, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section two, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section eleven, township two north, range thirty-two east of the Willamette meridian, be, and the same is hereby confirmed to the heirs and legal representatives of the said Moses E. Goodwin, now deceased, and to their assigns, upon compliance with the following condition and not otherwise: The heirs and legal representatives of the said Moses E. Goodwin, or their assigns, shall pay for the use of said Indians the value of the said lands at the time of Goodwin's settlement thereon; which value shall be determined by the persons who shall be appointed to appraise the lots and blocks by this act authorized to be laid out and appraised; and the said appraisers shall certify and return their action in this respect in the same manner and at the same time as they do their action in respect of the lands laid out into town-lots: *And provided further*, That any right heretofore acquired by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for right of way for a line of railway and to lands for use and occupancy by said company for station or depot purposes, shall not be affected by this act.

Sale at public auction, after advertisement, to highest bidder.

Payments.

Land not sold at public sale, &c., subject to private entry.

Proviso.
Title to certain land confirmed to heirs, &c., of Moses E. Goodwin.

Conditions of confirmation of title.

Proviso.
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

SEC. 3. That the funds arising from the sale of said lands, after deducting the expenses of the survey, appraisement and sale of the same, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians belonging on said reservation, and shall bear five per centum

Proceeds of sale; disposition of.

per annum interest; and the Secretary of the Interior shall expend, from time to time, for the benefit and support of an industrial school for said Indians on said reservation, so much of the principal and accrued interest thereon as he shall see fit.

Secretary of Interior to make rules, &c.

Compensation of appraisers and surveyors.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make all needful rules and regulations requisite to carry this act into effect, shall determine the compensation to be allowed the appraisers for their services in appraising said lands, and also the compensation of the surveyor for his services in laying out said lands into town lots.

Consent of Indians to be obtained, &c.

SEC. 5. That before the Secretary of the Interior shall execute any part of the provisions of this act he shall obtain the full and free consent of the Indians upon the said reservation to the sale and disposition of the said lands in the manner and for the purposes in this act provided.

Appropriation.

SEC. 6. That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, which said sum, or so much thereof as may be expended, shall be reimbursed to the Treasury out of the sales of said lands.

Boundary line of reservation.

SEC. 7. That the interior lines of the land by this act authorized to be laid out in town lots and separating the same from the lands of said reservation shall from the date of the approval of said survey by the Secretary of the Interior, be and constitute the line of said reservation between the same and the town of Pendleton.

Approved August 5, 1882.

[PUBLIC—NO. 208.]

CHAP. 393.—AN ACT relating to the registration of trade-marks. [Vol. 22, p. 298.]

Registration of trade-marks.
21 Stat., 502.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the law entitled "An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks and protect the same," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall prevent the registry of any lawful trade-mark rightfully used by the applicant in foreign commerce or commerce with Indian tribes at the time of the passage of said act.

Approved, August 5, 1882.

[PUBLIC—NO. 209.]

CHAP. 394.—AN ACT granting the right of way to the Arizona Southern Railroad Company through the Papago Indian Reservation, in Arizona. [Vol. 22, p. 299.]

Right of way to Arizona Southern Railroad Company through Papago Indian Reservation, Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way not exceeding two hundred feet in width through the Papago Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, shall be, and is hereby, granted to the Arizona Southern Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, according to the plans of route and survey of the said company now on file in the Department of the Interior, which said plans of route and survey have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, except as to that portion running through said reservation: *Provided,* That the consent of the Indians occupying said reservation be first obtained, and such compensation as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior be paid to him by the said railroad company, to be expended by him for the benefit of the said Indians.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. That whenever said right of way shall cease to be used for the purposes of the said railroad company the same shall revert to the United States.

Approved, August 5, 1882.

[PUBLIC—NO. 216.]

CHAP. 432.—AN ACT to reimburse the Creek orphan fund. [Vol. 22, p. 301.]

Creek orphan fund; appropriation to reimburse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred

and forty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents, with five per centum interest on one hundred and seventy-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents from April sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of reimbursing the Creek orphan fund, which sum has been diverted from the said fund, and is due to the Creek orphans and their heirs under the treaty of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two: *Provided*, That said sum shall, in the discretion of the President, be paid to the Creeks who were orphans on the twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and their heirs under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain who are entitled under the aforesaid treaty of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two and the provisions of this act, to receive the money hereby appropriated; and it shall be his duty to see that said moneys shall be paid to the actual beneficiaries under said law, the orphans and their heirs, to the exclusion of all claims by attorneys for fees, except such reasonable attorneys' fees as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior after the passage of this act, unless in the judgment of the President it shall be for the best interest of the said orphans or their heirs that the same in whole, or in part, be deposited in the Treasury to their credit as now provided by law for Indian trust-funds, and the interest thereon only to be paid to the actual beneficiaries under this act: *Provided further*, That all bonds heretofore purchased with moneys belonging to this fund shall be the property of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and instructed to charge the sum of sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents, used for general purposes of the Creek Nation, against the general fund of said nation, and said sum shall be retained by the Secretary of the Interior in such installments as shall not seriously embarrass the object of the annual appropriations for the support and necessities of the Creek Nation; but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the United States from asserting its right to be reimbursed by the Creek Nation in any future settlements therewith the further sum of one hundred and six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, expended by the United States out of the Creek orphans fund for the support of loyal Creek refugees.

7 Stats., 368.
Proviso.
Secretary of Interior to ascertain and pay the actual beneficiaries.
President of United States may authorize deposit of moneys in Treasury, and pay interest, &c., only.
Bonds purchased, etc., to be the property of United States.
Moneys due the United States retained, etc.

Approved, August 7, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 217.]

CHAP. 433.—AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes. Approved August 7, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 302.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, namely:

* * * * * * *

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

[Page 327.]

* * * * * * *

For the resurvey of lands within the Sioux Indian Reservation west of Big Stone Lake, Dakota, and retracement of the west boundary of the reservation, four thousand dollars.

Resurvey of lands Sioux Ind. reservation.

For the survey of the boundary-line between the Crow Indian diminished reservation in Montana Territory and the lands purchased from said Crow Indians by the act of April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as described in said act, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Crow Indian diminished reservation, Montana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Ute Commission: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of expenses of the Ute Commission provided for under section two of the "Act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes,"

Ute Commission.
21 Stat., 202.

Proviso.

fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the work of said commission shall be completed and final report made prior to September fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty three.

Agent of Eastern Band Cherokee Indians. (15 Stat., p. 223.)

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ an agent for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, in accordance with section three of the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, eight hundred dollars.

Census, etc., of Cherokees east of Mississippi River.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to cause the census to be taken and a new roll to be made of all the Cherokee Indians residing east of the Mississippi River, eight hundred dollars.

Investigation and report to Congress as to equitable settlement of disputes, etc., between certain bands of Cherokees, etc.

The Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to Congress what in his opinion would be an equitable settlement of all matters of dispute between the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (including all the Cherokees residing east of the Mississippi River) and the Cherokee tribe or nation west; also all matters of dispute between other bands or parts of the Cherokee Nation; also all matters between any of said bands, or parts thereof, and the United States, arising from or growing out of treaty stipulations, or the laws of Congress relating thereto; and what sum or sums of money, if any, should, in his opinion, be paid under such settlement; and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for such investigation.

Expenses of delegates from Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians to Washington, etc.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay expenses of the delegates representing the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians while in the city of Washington, during the months of May, June, and July, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, including traveling expenses in coming to and returning home from said city, six hundred dollars, to be paid out of any funds belonging to said tribe.

Secretary of Interior to negotiate with Sioux for modification of treaties, etc.

Proviso.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for such modification of existing treaties and agreements with said Indians as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, five thousand dollars; but any such agreement shall not take effect until ratified by Congress: *Provided, however*, That if any lands shall be acquired from said Indians by the United States, it shall be on the express condition that the United States shall only dispose of the same to actual settlers under the provisions of the homestead laws.

Survey and appraisal of Otoe and Missouria Indian lands, etc. 21 Stat., 380.

For the purpose of survey and appraisal of the Otoe and Missouria Indian lands in the States of Kansas and Nebraska (exclusive of such portion thereof as has heretofore been ceded by said Indians as right of way to railroads), in accordance with provisions of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; said sum to be reimbursed to the government out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands.

Purchase and distribution of beef at certain Indian agencies.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of additional beef for Indians, to be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior, at such Indian agencies as the necessities of the Indians shall require, two hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary shall cause a report to be made to Congress at its next session thereafter of his action under this provision.

Support of Indians at Mescalero and the Jicarilla agencies.

For the support of the Indians of the Mescalero agency and the Jicarilla agency, in addition to amounts heretofore appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars.

R. H. Taylor, payment to. 16 Stat., 360.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the amount found due R. H. Taylor, June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for herding cattle, the sum of three hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents, appropriated by the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby reappropriated and made available for this purpose.

Consolidation of agencies.

Where two or more Indian agencies have been or may hereafter be consolidated, the expenditures, at such consolidated agencies, for employees, exclusive of the agent's salary, shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and in no case shall money be expended for such purpose at any such agency, beyond the actual needs of the service.

Purchase of land on old Pawnee reservation, Nebraska, for Indian industrial school.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, in addition to that now owned by the government, on the old Pawnee reservation, in the State of Nebraska, two thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available only in the event that an

Indian industrial school shall be established upon said reserve in pursuance of an act of Congress approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Proviso, ante., p. 85.

* * * * * * *

Approved, August 7, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 218.]

CHAP. 434.—AN ACT to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes. Approved, August 7, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 341.]

Sale of portion of reservation of Omaha Indians in Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That with the consent of the Omaha tribe of Indians, expressed in open council, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed, if necessary, and sold, all that portion of their reservation in the State of Nebraska lying west of the right of way granted by said Indians to the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad Company under the agreement of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior July twenty-seventh eighteen hundred and eighty. The said lands shall be appraised, in tracts of forty acres each, by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by the Omaha tribe of Indians, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Survey and sale with consent of Indians, etc.

To be appraised in tracts of 40 acres by commissioners, etc.

SEC. 2. That after the survey and appraisement of said lands the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to issue proclamation to the effect that unallotted lands are open for settlement under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. That at any time within one year after the date of such proclamation, each bona fide settler, occupying any portion of said lands, and having made valuable improvements thereon, or the heirs-at law of such settler, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled to purchase, for cash, through the United States public land-office at Neligh, Nebraska, the land so occupied and improved by him, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in each case, according to the survey and appraised value of said lands as provided for in section one of this act; *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may dispose of the same upon the following terms as to payments, that is to say, one-third of the price of said land to become due and payable one year from the date of entry, one-third in two years, and one-third in three years, from said date, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; but in case of default in either of said payments the person thus defaulting for a period of sixty days shall forfeit absolutely his right to the tract which he has purchased and any payment or payments he might have made: *And provided further*, That whenever any person shall under the provisions of this act settle upon a tract containing a fractional excess over one hundred and sixty acres, if the excess is less than forty acres, is contiguous, and results from inability in survey to make township and section lines conform to the boundary lines of the reservation, his purchase shall not be rejected on account of such excess, but shall be allowed as in other cases: *And provided further*, That no portion of said land shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre; *And provided further*, That all land in township twenty-four, range seven east, remaining unallotted on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, shall be appraised and sold as other lands under the provisions of this act.

Unallotted lands opened up for settlement by proclamation, etc.

Rights of settlers, etc., to purchase.

Proviso.

Terms of payment.

Forfeiture in case of default, etc.

Proviso.

Purchase not to be rejected on account of fractional excess, etc.

Land to be sold at appraised value, etc.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of such sale, after paying all expenses incident to and necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act, including such clerk hire as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary, shall be placed to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which income shall be annually expended for the benefit of said Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Proceeds placed in Treasury United States to credit of Indians, bearing interest, etc.

SEC. 4. That when purchasers of said lands shall have complied with the provisions of this act as to payment, improvement, and so forth, proof thereof shall be received by the local land-office at Neligh, Nebraska, and patents shall be issued as in the case of public lands offered for settlement under the homestead and pre-emption acts: *Pro-*

Patents, when to issue.

Proviso. Indian rights in severalty under existing

treaties preserved. *vided,* That any right in severalty acquired by any Indian under existing treaties shall not be affected by this act.

Allotment in severalty, etc. SEC. 5. That with the consent of said Indians as aforesaid the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, either through the agent of said tribe or such other person as he may designate, to allot the lands lying east of the right of way granted to the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad Company, under the agreement of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty, in severalty

Distribution. to the Indians of said tribe in quantity as follows: To each head of a family, one quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years of age, one-sixteenth of a section; which allotments shall be deemed and held to be in lieu of the allotments or assign-

14 Stat., 668. ments provided for in the fourth article of the treaty with the Omahas, concluded March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for which, for the most part, certificates in the names of individual Indians to whom tracts have been assigned, have been issued by the Commissioner of

Proviso. Indian Affairs, as in said article provided: *Provided,* That any Indian to whom a tract of land has been assigned and certificate issued, or who was entitled to receive the same, under the provisions of said fourth article, and who has made valuable improvements thereon, and any Indian who being entitled to an assignment and certificate under said article, has settled and made valuable improvements upon a tract assigned to any Indian who has never occupied or improved such tract, shall have a preference right to select the tract upon which his improvements are situated, for allotment under the provisions of this section:

Proviso. *Provided further,* That all allotments made under the provisions of this section shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agent shall select for each orphan child; after which the certificates issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as aforesaid shall be deemed and held to be null and void.

Patents for allotted lands to issue upon approval, etc.; lands to be held by United States in trust for twenty-five years, etc. SEC. 6. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in the preceding section by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indians to whom such allotment shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State of Nebraska, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set part and allot'ed as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same before the expiration of the time above mentioned,

Proviso. such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided,* That, the law of descent and partition in force in the said State shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered.

Indians subject to laws, civil and criminal, of Nebraska; when. SEC. 7. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of said tribe of Indians shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State of Nebraska; and said State shall not pass or enforce any law denying any Indian of said tribe the equal protection of the law.

Residue of lands, &c., patented to Omahas, and held in trust, &c. SEC. 8. That the residue of lands lying east of the said right of way of the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad, after all allottments have been made, as in the fifth section of this act provided, shall be patented to the said Omaha tribe of Indians, which patent shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus patented for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the said Omaha tribe of Indians, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Omaha tribe of Indians, in fee discharged of said trust and

Proviso. free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided,* That from the

Allotment of land made to each Omaha child born during and prior to expiration of time of trust, &c. residue of lands thus patented to the tribe in common, allotments shall be made and patented to each Omaha child who may be born prior to the expiration of the time during which it is provided that said lands shall be held in trust by the United States, in quantity and upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations as are provided in section six of this act, touching patents to allottees therein mentioned. But

such conditions, restrictions, and limitations shall not extend beyond the expiration of the time expressed in the patent herein authorized to be issued to the tribe in common: *And provided further*, That these patents, when issued, shall override the patent authorized to be issued to the tribe as aforesaid, and shall separate the individual allotment from the lands held in common, which proviso shall be incorporated in the patent issued to the tribe: *Provided*, That said Indians or any part of them may, if they shall so elect, select the land which shall be allotted to them in severalty in any part of said reservation either east or west of said right of way mentioned in the first section of this act.

Provisos.

SEC. 9. That the commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of five dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties herein designated, in addition to the amount paid by them for actual traveling and other necessary expenses.

Commissioners to receive compensation.

SEC. 10. That in addition to the purchase, each purchaser of said Omaha Indian lands shall pay two dollars, the same to be retained by the receiver and register of the land office at Neligh, Nebraska, as their fees for services rendered.

Fees to register and receiver.

Approved, August 7, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 223.]

CHAP. 439.—AN ACT to authorize the auditing of certain unpaid claims against the Indian Bureau by the accounting officers of the Treasury. [Vol. 22, p. 345.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury are authorized and directed to examine and audit all the unpaid claims heretofore filed in the departments for sevices rendered and supplies furnished under directions of the Indian Bureau or any of its agents; and in cases where said services and supplies are found to have actually been applied to the benefit of the Indians to report to Congress the balances equitably due on said accounts respectively, notwithstanding no sufficient appropriation existed.

Claims under Indian Bureau filed, to be examined and audited; report in certain cases to be made to Congress.

Approved, August 7, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 230.]

CHAP. 446.—AN ACT for the manufacture of salt in the Indian Territory. [Vol. 22, p. 349.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislative council of the Cherokee Nation may execute a lease of the salines or salt deposits on the plains, not to exceed three in number, located on the lands of the Cherokee Nation lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude in the Indian Territory, and so much land connected therewith as may be necessary for the working of the same, for a period of not exceeding twenty years, with right of a highway for ingress and egress, to be reserved for such purpose and to facilitate the manufacture of salt, and the conditions of which lease shall insure the payment to the Cherokee national authorities of a royalty of not less than one dollar per ton; said lease being subject to such conditions and to the proper jurisdiction of the Cherokee national legislature, and said lease and conditions subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the proceeds of such royalty from the manufacture of salt shall be an addition to the educational fund of said nation: *And provided further*, That said salines shall continue subject to any rights of the United States under sections fifteen and sixteen of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with the Cherokee Indians; and said lease or leases shall be liable to revocation by the legislative council of the Cherokee Nation and the Secretary of the Interior for the non-performance of any of said conditions.

Manufacture of salt in Indian Territory, on lands of Cherokee Nation.

Lease of salt deposits.

Royalty per ton.

Provisos.

Proceeds added to educational fund, &c.

14 Stat., 799.

Approved, August 7, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 238.]

CHAP. 474.—AN ACT to amend section forty-seven hundred and sixty-six, title fifty-seven, of the Revised Statutes of the United States. [Vol. 22, p. 373.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-seven hundred and sixty-six, title fifty-seven, of the Revised Statues of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Manner of payment of pensioners.
R. S., 4766. 927.

"SEC. 4766. Hereafter no pension shall be paid to any person other than the pensioner entitled thereto, nor otherwise than according to the provisions of this title; and no warrant, power of attorney, or other paper executed or purporting to be executed by any pensioner to any attorney, claim agent, broker, or other person shall be recognized by any agent for the payment of pensions, nor shall any pension be paid thereon; but the payment to persons laboring under legal disabilities may be made to the guardians of such persons in the manner herein prescribed, and pensions payable to persons in foreign countries may be made according to the provisions of existing laws: *Provided*, That in case of an insane invalid pensioner having no guardian, but having a wife or children dependent upon him (the wife being a woman of good character), the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause the pension to be paid to the wife, upon her properly executed voucher, or in case there is no wife, to the guardian of the children, upon the properly-executed voucher of such guardian, and in like manner to cause the pension of invalid pensioners who are or may hereafter be imprisoned as punishment for offenses against the laws to be paid while so imprisoned to their wives or the guardians of their children. And pensions to Indian pensioners residing in the Indian Territory may be paid in person by the pension agent, upon a suitable voucher, at some convenient point in said Territory, which, together with the form and manner of identification of the pensioners, may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; such payments to be made in standard silver, at least once in each current year. And payments in person shall be made to the pensioner, in cash, by the pension agent whenever in the discretion of the Commissioner of Pensions such personal payment shall be by him deemed necessary or proper to secure to the pensioner his rights; and the necessary and actual expenses of such pension agent in making such payments shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior upon properly-executed vouchers, out of the contingent fund appropriated for the use of the Pension Office. The Commissioner of Pensions may, when in his judgment it shall be deemed necessary or proper, visit in person, for the purpose of examination and inspection, or may send any one or more of the officers of his bureau for that purpose, any of the pension agencies or medical examining boards or surgeons; and the necessary and actual expenses of such visits shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior, upon properly-executed vouchers, out of the contingent fund of said bureau.

Amended.
Pensioners under legal disabilities.
Pensioners in foreign countries
Proviso.
Invalid pensioners, insane.
Indian pensioners; payment in standard silver.
Payments in cash; when made.
Expenses of agents.
Commissioner of Pensions to examine agencies, &c.

Approved, August 8, 1882.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

[PRIVATE—No. 10.]

CHAP. 36.—AN ACT for the relief of Frank D. Yates and others. [Vol. 22, p. 3.]

Frank D. Yates, Todd Randall, E. W. Raymond, Stephen F. Estes. Payment to.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay the sum of fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-five cents, in proportions as are hereafter mentioned, to the following-named persons: Frank D. Yates, the sum of nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents; Todd Randall, the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars and ten cents; E. W. Raymond, the sum of two thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety cents; and Stephen F. Estes, the sum of two hundred and twenty-four dollars, as a full compensation for and in satisfaction of all claims for transportation furnished and money paid for transportation furnished in the removal of Indian property and supplies belonging to the Whetstone Agency from White River, Dakota, to their new reservation in Dakota, in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-two and eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Approved, March 15, 1882.

[PRIVATE—No. 20.]

CHAP. 56.—AN ACT to authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle the accounts of Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch, United States Army, chairman and disbursing officer of the special Ute Commission appointed under act of Congress of May third, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. [Vol. 22, p. 6.]

Edward Hatch. Credit in accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, in the settlement of the accounts of Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch, United States Army, chairman and disbursing officer of the special Ute Commission appointed under act of Congress of May third, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the same upon the principles of equity and justice, and to award to him credit for disbursements as appear to have been honestly made in good faith and to have inured to the benefit of the Indians or the United States.

20 Stats., 48.

Approved, March 31, 1882.

[PRIVATE—No. 186.]

CHAP. 395.—AN ACT for the relief of Eugene B. Allen. [Vol. 22, p. 81.]

Eugene B. Allen. Payment to.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Eugene B. Allen, of Leavenworth, Kansas, the sum of twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-four cents, for losses sustained by said Allen growing out of a contract made on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, between the said Eugene B. Allen and E. A. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by which said Allen agreed to furnish and deliver beef-cattle at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, in the Territory of Dakota.

Approved, August 5, 1882.

[PRIVATE—No. 192.]

CHAP. 401.—AN ACT for the relief of Joab Spencer and James R. Mead. [Vol. 22, p. 82.

Joab Spencer, James R. Mead. Payment to.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to Joab Spencer and James R. Mead, late of the firm of Spencer and Mead, whatever sum, if any, he may find due, not exceeding the sum of seven thousand five hundred and nine dollars and eighty-three cents, out of any money due and owing, or that may at any time hereafter become due and owing, the Kansas tribe of Indians, in the State of Kansas, from the proceeds arising from the sale of lands owned by said tribe of Indians in said State of Kansas, in full compensation for the goods and provisions furnished said Indians by said Spencer and Mead during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Approved, August 5, 1882.

[PRIVATE—No. 218.]

CHAP. 445.—AN ACT for the relief of Joseph Hertford. [Vol. 22, p. 87.]

Joseph Hertford. Payment to.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Joseph Hertford, of Cairo, Green County, New York, the sum of four hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-three cents, in full for all claims by him for compensation for services as clerk at the Sac and Fox Indian Agency from April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, till July ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, inclusive, and from October first, eighteen hundred seventy-nine, till December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, inclusive.

Approved, August 7, 1882.

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent. produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Fifteen installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10		$450, 000 00		
Do	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	do	$15, 000 00			
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	5, 200 00			
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	do	do	2, 500 00			
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	50, 000 00			
Assinaboines	do	do	do	30, 000 00			
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	do	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	do	40, 000 00			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Fifteen installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10		300, 000 00		
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article		do	14, 000 00			
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.		Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	7, 700 00			
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods		Vol. 1, p. 619			$3, 000 00	
Chippewas, Boise Forte band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron, tools, &c.	Three installments, at $1,500 each, unappropriated.	Vol. 14, p. 766, § 3		4, 500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Three installments, at $1,600 each, unappropriated.	do		4, 800 00		
Do	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity, $3,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, &c., $1.000; three installments, unappropriated.	do		33, 000 00		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Support of smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Estimated at	Vol. 10, p. 1112	1, 800 00			

Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments in money, at $20,000 each, third article treaty of February 22, 1855, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Two installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	....	40,000 00	....	....
Do	Forty-six installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Ten installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3	....	10,000 00	....	....
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish band.	Forty installments: in money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000; and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	Twelve installments, of $22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	....	271,999 92	....	....
Do	Ten installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Two installments, of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	....	6,000 00	....	....
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.	....	....	9,600 00	....
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.	....	....	920 00	....
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.	....	Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13	....	....	19,512 89	$390,257 92
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4	....	....	1,500 00	....
Do	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2	....	....	3,000 00	....
Do	do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4	....	....	20,000 00	490,000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	do	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8	....	....	1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	....	....	600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistance in agricultural operations, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	840 00	....	....	....
				270 00	....	....	....
				600 00	....	....	....
				1,000 00	....	....	....
				2,000 00	....	....	....
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6	....	....	10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3.	....	....	33,758 40	675,168 00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; sixteen installments, of $19,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	....	304,000 00	....	....
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	4,500 00	....	....	....
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Seven installments, of $1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7.	....	10,500 00	....	....
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8.	2,000 00	....	....	....

***STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS*—Continued.**

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Crows	Twenty-five installments, of $30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Twenty-four installments, of $30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.		$720,000 00		
Gros Ventres	Amounts to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		$35,000 00			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, §9			$2,875 00	$57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, §2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $93,581.09, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, §2			4,679 05	93,581 09
Klamaths and Modocs.	Twenty installments, for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	Four installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 708, §2		4,000 00		
Do	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow makers' shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school.	Three installments, of $1,500 each, due.	...do		4,500 00		
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Three installments, of $3,600 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 709, §5		10,800 00		
Miamies of Kansas.	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say $411.43 for shop and $262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, §5			674 05	13,481 00
Do	Interest on $21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, §3			1,094 24	21,884 81
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, §4; vol. 7, p. 91, §3; vol. 7, p. 114, §3; vol. 7, p. 116.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, §2	3,000 00			

Nez Percés	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	8,500 00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty May 10, 1868.	Sixteen installments, of $12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6.		192,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Six installments, of $37,500 each, due.	do		225 000 00		
Do	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7.	6,000 00			
Omahas	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, fourth series, of $10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4		120,000 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6.			3,456 00	69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1			15,000 00	300,000 00
Otoes and Missourias.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, of $5,000 each, due	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4		60,000 00		
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.			30,000 00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	10,000 00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two striker, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	2,180 00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4.	4,400 00			
Poncas	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Six installments, of $8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2.		48,000 00		
Do	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2.	10,000 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			357 80	7,156 00
Do	do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3.			178 90	3,578 00
Do	do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3.			894 50	17,890 00
Do	do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2.			715 60	14,312 00
Do	do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2.			5,724 77	114,495 40
Do	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2.	5,000 00			
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,008 99	20,179 80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156 54	3,130 80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107 84	2,146 80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7			11,503 21	230,064 20

***STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS*—Continued.**

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2			$400 00	$8, 000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $1,060 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	$2, 060 00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10, 000 00	200, 000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40, 000 00	800, 000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7, 870 00	157, 400 00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5		$200 00		
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25, 000 00	500, 000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, &c	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3			3, 500 00	70, 000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent	February 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4			1, 660 00	33, 200 00
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6, 000 00	120, 000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3, 750 00	75, 000 00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2, 152 50	43, 050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4			1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do	Support of smith and smith's shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	1, 060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			3, 000 00	60, 000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3			2, 000 00	40, 000 00
Shoshones, western band	Twenty installments, of $5,000 each, under the direction of the President.	One installment to be appropriated.	Vol. 18, p. 690, § 7		5, 000 00		
Shoshones, northwestern band.	do	do	Vol. 13, p. 663, § 3		5, 000 00		

Shoshones, Goship band.	Twenty installments, of $1,000 each, under direction of the President.	......do	Vol. 18, p. 682, § 7	....	1,000 00	....	....
Shoshones and Bannacks:							
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Seventeen installments due, estimated at $11,500 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9	....	195,500 00	....	....
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00	....	....	....
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	......do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000 00	....	....	....
Bannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Seventeen installments due, estimated at $6,937 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9	....	117,929 00	....	....
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00	....	....	....
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Treaty, November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6	....	....	4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Seventeen installments, of $130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10	....	2,210,000 00	....	....
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	....do	2,000 00	....	....	....
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Seventeen installments of $200,000 each, due; estimated.	....do	....	3,400,000 00	....	....
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00	....	....	....
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	......do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	1,100,000 00	....	....	....
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	......do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00	....	....	....
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	......do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9	220 00	....	....	....
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	......do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800 00	....	....	....
Do	Thirty installments, of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Sixteen installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11	....	480,000 00	....	....
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.	....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000 00	....	....	....
Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4.	....	....	40,245 45	804,909 17
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1	....	....	3,917 02	78,340 41

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annunities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of $25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Six installments due, of $25,000 each.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4.	....	$150,000 00	....	....
Do.	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, due.	....do..........	....	300,000 00	....	....
Total	....	....	....	$1,421,750 00	9,683,728 92	$349,522 25	$6,120,045 40

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1882.

Tennessee (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company's) 6's, amounting to $121,000.00, belonging to the Chickasaw national fund, and $70,800, in bonds, as follows: Tennessee 5's, $20,000; Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company's) 6's, $9,000, and Virginia 6's, $41,800, belonging to the Creek orphan fund, have been redeemed, the proceeds of which have been deposited in the Treasury, the first amount in lieu of investment, to draw interest at five per centum per annum, under act of Congress approved April 1, 1880, as shown in statement No. 1 and statement D, and the latter amount for payment to said orphans.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, and G show in detail the various changes in the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

BONDS REDEEMED.

No. 1.—*Statement showing the redemption of bonds since November* 1, 1881, *and amounts deposited in the Treasury, in lieu of investment, under act approved April* 1, 1880, *at* 5 *per centum per annum.*

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of redemption.	Amount redeemed.
Tennessee (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company's) 6's.	Chickasaw national fund	July 1, 1882	$121,000 00
Tennessee 5s *	Creek orphan fund	August 7, 1882	20,000 00
Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company) 6's *.	......do	August 7, 1882	9,000 00
Virginia 6's *	......do	August 7, 1882	41,800 00
			191,800 00

* The bonds marked * revert to the United States under act of Congress, approved August 7, 1882, the United States having appropriated the face value of the same for payment to the Creek orphans.

Recapitulation showing the aggregate of bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes, November 1, 1882.

Whole amount of bonds on hand, November 1, 1881	$1,999,816 83½
Amount of bonds redeemed (as per statement No. 1)	191,800 00
Total on hand November 1, 1882	1,808,016 83½

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Statutes at Large. Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$541, 638 56	$31, 378 31	$68, 000 00	$4, 080 00
Cherokee school fund....	Feb. 27, 1819 Dec. 29, 1835	7 7	195 478	75, 854 28	4, 621 26	15, 000 00	900 00
Cherokee orphan fund....	Dec. 29, 1835 Feb. 14, 1873	7 17	478 462	22, 223 26	1, 333 40	....	....
Chickasaw national fund.	Oct. 20, 1872 May 24, 1834 June 20, 1878	7 7	381 450	347, 016 83⅓	$20, 321 01	....	....
Chickasaw incompetents...	June 20, 1878 May 24, 1834	7	450	2, 000 00	100 00	....	....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450, 000 00	27, 000 00	....	....
Delaware general fund.....	May 6, 1854	10	1048	189, 283 90	11, 887 03	....	....
Iowas.....................	May 17, 1854 Mar. 6, 1861	10 12	1069 1171	55, 000 00	3, 520 00	....	....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	May 30, 1854 Feb. 23, 1867	10 15	1082 519	77, 300 00	4, 801 00	....	....
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20, 700 00	1, 449 00	....	....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19, 000 00	950 00	....	....
Ottawas and Chippewas ...	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	4, 000 00	230 00	....	....
Pottawatomies, education..	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	4, 000 00	200 00	*1, 000 00	....
Total..................	....	....	......	$1, 808, 016 83⅓	$107, 791 01	84, 000 00	4, 980 00

* No interest appropriated on a $1,000 abstracted bond.

SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000 00		$13,000 00	$910 00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00		
State of North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
State of Tennessee	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9,398 31
Total		609,638 56	68,000 00	541,638 56	31,378 31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00		7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
State of North Corolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28		51,854 28	3,111 26
Total		90,854 28	15,000 00	75,854 28	4,621 26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			22,223 26	1,333 40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland	6			8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee	6			104,000 00	6,240 00
State of Tennessee	5¼			66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Total				347,016 83⅔	20,321 01
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5			2,000 00	100 00
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina	6			87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad eastern division	6			49,283 90	2,957 03
Total				189,283 90	11,887 03

B.—*Statement of stock account, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			$22,000 00	$1,540 00
State of Louisiana	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total				55,000 00	3,520 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			16,300 00	1,141 00
State of Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total				77,300 00	4,801 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700 00	1,449 00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total				4,000 00	230 00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			4,000 00	200 00

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	
State of Florida	7	132,000 00	
State of Indiana	5	6,000 00	$1,000 00
State of Louisiana	6	37,000 00	
State of Maryland	6	8,350 17	
State of Missouri	6		50,000 00
State of North Carolina	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina	6	125,000 00	
State of Tennessee	6	104,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee	5	145,000 00	
State of Tennessee	5½	66,666 66⅔	
State of Virginia	6	544,000 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280,000 00	
Total		1,808,016 83⅓	84,000 00

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Statutes at Large. Page.	Statutes at Large. Sec.	Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	$390, 257 92	$19, 512 89
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	49, 472 70	2, 473 63
Choctaw general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	3, 689 00	184 45
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675, 168 00	33, 758 40
Creek orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	6, 193 66	309 68
Cherokees	July 15, 1870	16	362	......	724, 137 41	36, 206 87
	June 5, 1872	17	228	......		
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	64, 147 17	3, 207 36
Cherokee national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	427, 242 20	21, 362 10
Cherokee orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	228, 835 43	11, 441 77
Cherokee school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	457, 903 72	22, 895 18
Chickasaw national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	959, 678 82	47, 983 94
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	42, 560 36	2, 128 01
Delaware general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	267, 323 36	13, 366 16
Delaware school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	11, 000 00	550 00
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57, 500 00	2, 875 00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	49, 808 37	2, 490 41
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	27, 174 41	1, 358 72
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	2, 700 92	135 04
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	20, 711 97	1, 035 59
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	93, 581 09	4, 679 05
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	128, 571 78	6, 428 58
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	20, 000 00	1, 000 00
Menomonee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	134, 039 38	6, 701 97
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	21, 884 81	1, 094 24
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69, 120 00	3, 456 00
	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	1	300, 000 00	15, 000 00
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12	3, 060, 751 90	153, 037 59
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1880	21	291	......		
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	119, 911 53	5, 995 57
Ottawa and Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	16, 956 25	847 81
Otoes and Missourias	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	......	184, 737 30	9, 236 86
Ponca fund	Mch. 3, 1881	21	422	......	70, 000 00	3, 500 00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230, 064 20	11, 503 21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	89, 618 57	4, 480 93
Pottawatomies educational fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	72, 993 93	3, 649 70
Pottawatomies mill fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	17, 482 07	874 10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200, 000 00	10, 000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800, 000 00	40, 000 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	55, 058 21	2, 752 91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157, 400 00	7, 870 00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	21, 659 12	1, 082 96
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500, 000 00	25, 000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70, 000 00	3, 500 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2–3	118, 050 00	5, 902 50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	40, 979 60	2, 048 98
Seneca and Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	15, 140 42	757 02
Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	86, 950 00	4, 347 50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40, 000 00	2, 000 00
Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	1, 985 65	99 28
Shoshone and Bannack fund	July 3, 1882	......	......	......	6, 000 00	300 00
Eastern Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	......	9, 079 12	453 95
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	......	75, 886 04	3, 794 30
Ute five per cent. fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500, 000 00	25, 000 00
Ute *four* per cent. fund	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1, 250, 000 00	50, 000 00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804, 909 17	40, 245 45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	......	78, 340 41	3, 917 02
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the government in lieu of investment	......	......	......	......	14, 326, 655 97	......
Amount of annual interest	......	......	......	......	......	704, 432 71

D No. 2.—*Funds held by the Government in lieu of abstracted bonds.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest.
Amounts brought down from statement D					$14,326,655 97	$704,432 71
Delawares	July 12, 1862	12	539		406,571 28	20,328 56
Iowas	July 12, 1862	12	539		66,735 00	3,336 75
Total amount in lieu of investment					14,799,962 25	
Total annual interest on same						728,098 02

The changes in the statements of funds held in lieu of investment and of abstracted bonds are accounted for as follows, viz:

This fund has been increased by—

The proceeds of sale of Cherokee school lands in Alabama		$599 65
The redemption of Tennessee (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company's) 6's		121,000 00
The proceeds of sale of Osage trust lands		207,263 00
The proceeds of sale of Otoe and Missouria lands		97,641 66
The sum of $6,000 set aside for the Shoshone and Bannack Indians to draw interest at five per centum per annum, per act approved July 3, 1882		6,000 00
Total increase		432,504 31
This fund has been decreased by—		
Amount appropriated by Congress, per act approved August 5, 1882, for the relief of the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	$15,000 00	
Amount appropriated by Congress, per act approved March 4, 1882, for the relief of the Eastern Shawnees	2,000 00	
		17,000 00
Net increase		415,504 31
Add amount reported in statements D and D No. 2, November 1, 1881		14,384,457 94
Total as before stated		14,799,962 25

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638 56	July 1, 1881, to January 1, 1882	$4,699 16
	156,638 56	January 1, 1882, to July 1, 1882	4,699 16
			9,398 32
Cherokee school fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1881, to January 1, 1882	1,555 63
	51,854 28	January 1, 1882 to July 1, 1882	1,555 63
			3,111 26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1881, to January 1, 1882	666 70
	22,223 26	January 1, 1882, to July 1. 1882	666 70
			1,333 40
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1881, to January 1, 1882	1,478 51
	49,283 90	January 1, 1882, to July 1, 1882	1,478 51
			2,957 02

F.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.			
Chickasaw national fund	$8,350 17	July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882	*$485 34

* Less State tax, $15.66.

G.—*Collections of interest made since November 1, 1881, falling due since July 1, 1881.*

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period. From—	Period. To—	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
Chickasaw national fund	$30,720 00	July 1, 1881	July 1, 1882	$121,000	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 6's	$7,260 00
Chickasaw incompetents	100 00	July 1, 1881	July 1, 1882	2,000	Indiana	100 00
Pottawatomies, education	200 00	July 1, 1881	July 1, 1882	4,000	Indiana	200 00
Total	31,020 00			127,000		7,560 00

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E)	$16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F)	485 34
Interest collected on paying bonds due since July 1, 1881 (Table G)	7,560 00
Total interest collected during the time specified and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes	24,845 34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1882, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	$10,080 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5¼	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	8,250 00
Virginia	6	594,800 00	35,688 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Total amount appropriated			94,238 00

RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1881, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1881.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1882.
Proceeds of Sioux Reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	$206,636 16	$92,241 16	$56,610 64	$242,266 68
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip	....	30,525 22	30,525 22	....
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	300 72	298 93	599 65	....
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	92,422 81	76,745 85	144,620 48	24,548 18
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1872.	9,417 18	403 26	9,443 93	376 51
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872.	712 26	....	....	712 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	2,933,488 90	207,263 00	....	3,140,751 90
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058 06	....	....	4,058 06
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,767 63	....	....	32,767 63
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621 61	....	....	20,621 61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian Reservation in California.	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594 37	....	....	594 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages.	724,137 41	....	....	724,137 41
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	19,478 55	5,341 15	4,607 14	20,212 56
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	770 56	300 00	....	1,070 56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of August 15, 1876.	87,095 64	97,641 66	....	184,737 30
Total		4,132,501 86	510,760 23	246,407 06	4,396,855 08

STATEMENT OF THE SALARIES AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES PAID AT EACH AGENCY IN THE INDIAN SERVICE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1882, SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAID AND THE NUMBER OF INDIANS AT EACH AGENCY.

Names of agencies.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.	Incidental expenses.				Total of incidental expenses.	Pay of employés.*		Total pay of employés.
			Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
Aggregate	244, 215		$11, 879 09	$2, 850 97	$1, 684 47	$43 12	$16, 457 65	$313, 229 69	$6, 925 19	$320, 154 88
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River	1, 026	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	25 00							
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1882.			500 00		525 00	2, 816 30	675 00	3, 491 30
Pima, Maricopa and Papago.	10, 249	do	143 89					3, 520 00	327 50	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	271 05				414 94			3, 847 50
Moquis Pueblo	1, 813	Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1882.			190 80		190 80	1, 032 00		1, 032 00
San Carlos	4, 578	Support of Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, 1882.		74 50				6, 603 93	7 00	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	263 20				337 70			6, 610 93
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley	510	Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1882.		15 00			15 00	4, 360 00		4, 360 00
Mission	3, 010	do	138 73			9 65		1, 740 00		
		Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882		240 00						
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	115 00				503 38			1, 740 00
Round Valley	645	Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1882.						2, 203 25	69 00	2, 272 25
Tule River	699	do	25 00	10 65				1, 019 35		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	75 00				110 65			1, 019 35
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute	925	Support of Utes, confederated bands, 1882						4, 510 00	75 00	
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Colorado, 1882.	159 95			14 27	174 22			4, 585 00

*Payments to employés at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to the Indians and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

STATEMENT *of the* SALARIES *and* INCIDENTAL EXPENSES *paid at each* AGENCY *in the* INDIAN SERVICE, *&c.*—Continued.

Names of agencies.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.	Incidental expenses. Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total of incidental expenses.	Pay of employés.* Regular.	Temporary.	Total pay of employés.
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River	3,188	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.						$6,789 60		
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	$22 00				$22 00			$6,789 60
Crow Creek	988	do	77 60							
		Contingencies Indian Department	100 00							
		Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.					177 60	6,533 00	$504 90	7,037 90
Devil's Lake	933	Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.						2,310 82		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	66 60	$22 00						
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	48 40				137 00			2,310 82
Fort Berthold	1,352	Support of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1882.						7,008 85	140 00	
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	25 80				25 80			7,148 85
Lower Brulé	1,558	do	77 25							
		Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.					77 25	9,271 52		9,271 52
Pine Ridge	7,202	do						9,515 31		
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	9 90				9 90			9,515 31
Rosebud	7,698	do	37 30							
		Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.					37 30	7,934 81		7,934 81
Sisseton	1,466	Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.						1,275 00		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	60 20				60 20			1,275 00

Standing Rock	3,755	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.						9,258 46	390 00	
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	193 00				193 00			9,643 46
Yankton	1,977	do	289 10		30 75			1,260 00		
		Fulfilling treaty with Sioux, Yankton tribe						5,850 61		
		Support of Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1882						2,149 42		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	32 85	24 25			376 95			9,260 03
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall	1,651	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	28 00							
		Support of Indians in Idaho, 1882							15 00	
		Support of Shoshones and Bannocks, 1882						4,999 70		
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1882	143 00				171 00	496 97		5,511 67
Lemhi	750	do	105 25							
		Support of mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters, 1882.						3,391 80		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	65 55				170 80			3,391 80
Nez Percé	1,251	do	175 00							
		Support of Nez Percés, 1882						1,933 94		
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1882	186 50				361 50			1,933 94
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho	6,569	Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1882						6,248 90	226 50	
		Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1882.						100 00		
		Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1882.						1,650 00	119 75	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	109 90				109 90			8,345 15
Kaw	285	Fulfilling treaty with Kansas Indians		18 40				1,460 00	111 77	
		Support of Kansas Indians, 1882					18 40	1,460 00		3,031 77
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	4,214	Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1882.						4,145 00		
		Fulfilling treaty with Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1882.						406 04	106 00	
		Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1882.						2,397 30		
		Support of Wichitas and other affiliated bands, 1882.						2,500 00		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	42 35	38 70			81 05			9,554 34
Oakland	322	Support of Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1882						2,028 05	151 87	2,179 92
Osage	1,950	Contingencies Indian Deparment, 1882	258 85				258 85			
Otoe	274	do	279 56			19 20		70 00		
		Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias					298 76	3,782 01	64 50	3,916 51
Ponca	542	Support of Poncas, 1882						5,290 12		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	208 00				208 00			5,290 12
Pawnee	1,251	Support of Pawnees, 1882		20 00			20 00	5,623 35		5,623 35
Quapaw	1,044	Support of Modocs in Indian Territory, 1882						594 79		
		Support of Quapaws, 1882						165 34		

* Payments to employés at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to the Indians and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

STATEMENT of the SALARIES and INCIDENTAL EXPENSES paid at each AGENCY in the INDIAN SERVICE, &c.—Continued.

Names of agencies.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.	Incidental expenses.				Total of incidental expenses.	Pay of employés.*		Total pay of employés.
			Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River	3,188	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.						$6,789 60		
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	$22 00				$22 00			$6,789 60
Crow Creek	988	do	77 60							
		Contingencies Indian Department	100 00							
		Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.					177 60	6,533 00	$504 90	7,037 90
Devil's Lake	933	Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.						2,310 82		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	66 60	$22 00						
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	48 40				137 00			2,310 82
Fort Berthold	1,352	Support of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1882.						7,008 85	140 00	
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	25 80				25 80			7,148 85
Lower Brulé	1,558	do	77 25							
		Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.					77 25	9,271 52		9,271 52
Pine Ridge	7,202	do						9,515 31		
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	9 90				9 90			9,515 31
Rosebud	7,698	do	37 30							
		Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.					37 30	7,934 81		7,934 81
Sisseton	1,466	Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.						1,275 00		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	60 20				60 20			1,275 00

Standing Rock	3,755	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.						9,258 46	390 00	
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota. 1882.	193 00				193 00			9,643 46
Yankton	1,977	do	289 10		30 75			1,260 00		
		Fulfilling treaty with Sioux, Yankton tribe						5,850 61		
		Support of Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1882						2,149 42		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	32 85	24 25			376 95			9,260 03
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall	1,651	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	28 00							
		Support of Indians in Idaho, 1882							15 00	
		Support of Shoshones and Bannocks, 1882						4,999 70		
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1882.	143 00				171 00	496 97		5,511 67
Lemhi	750	do	105 25							
		Support of mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters, 1882.						3,391 80		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	65 55				170 80			3,391 80
Nez Percé	1,251	do	175 00							
		Support of Nez Percés, 1882						1,933 94		
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1882.	186 50				361 50			1,933 94
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	6,569	Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1882						6,248 90	226 50	
		Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1882.						100 00		
		Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1882.						1,650 00	119 75	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	109 90				109 90			8,345 15
Kaw	285	Fulfilling treaty with Kansas Indians		18 40				1,460 00	111 77	
		Support of Kansas Indians, 1882					18 40	1,460 00		3,031 77
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	4,214	Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1882.						4,145 00		
		Fulfilling treaty with Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1882.						406 04	106 00	
		Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1882.						2,397 30		
		Support of Wichitas and other affiliated bands, 1882.						2,500 00		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	42 35	38 70			81 05			9,554 34
Oakland	322	Support of Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1882						2,028 05	151 87	2,179 92
Osage	1,950	Contingencies Indian Deparment, 1882	258 85				258 85			
Otoe	274	do	279 56			19 20		70 00		
		Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias					298 76	3,782 01	64 50	3,916 51
Ponca	542	Support of Poncas, 1882						5,290 12		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	208 00				208 00			5,290 12
Pawnee	1,251	Support of Pawnees, 1882		20 00			20 00	5,623 35		5,623 35
Quapaw	1,044	Support of Modocs in Indian Territory, 1882						594 79		
		Support of Quapaws, 1882						165 34		

* Payments to employés at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to the Indians and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

STATEMENT of the SALARIES and INCIDENTAL EXPENSES paid at each AGENCY in the INDIAN SERVICE, &c.—Continued.

Names of agencies.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.	Incidental expenses.				Total of incidental expenses.	Pay of employés.*		Total pay of employés.
			Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
INDIAN TERRITORY.—Continued.		Fulfilling treaty with Eastern Shawnees						$165 32		
		Fulfilling treaty with Senecas						840 00		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	$572 95	$56 25						
		Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1882.			$18 45		$647 65	5,384 06	$61 12	$7,210 63
Sac and Fox	2,147	......do						1,245 00		
		Support of Kickapoos, 1882						674 19		
		Fulfilling treaty with Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.						1,778 80		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	236 13		8 71		244 84	313 83	267 77	4,279 59
Union	60,036	......do	581 45	30 00	45 00		656 45	2,120 00	54 00	2,174 00
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox	350	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882		42 00						
		Fulfilling treaty with Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.					42 00	600 00		600 00
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie	695	Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies						874 95		
		Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos						759 20		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	247 25	8 00			255 25			1,634 15
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac	9,795	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	301 08	32 20				360 00		
		Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1882						700 00		
		Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882		250 00			583 28			1,060 00
MINNESOTA.										
White Earth	4,382	Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.						2,285 00		
		Support of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas, 1882.						2,606 77		

		Support of Chippewas on White Earth Reservation, 1882.						2,905 80		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	477 20	41 37			518 57	1,905 80	46 00	9,749 37
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet	6,000	Support of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1882						7,278 25		7,278 25
Crow	3,500	Support of Crows, 1882						6,900 08	221 72	
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1882.	251 10				251 10	600 00		7,721 80
Flathead	1,391	do	237 50						200 00	
		Support of Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1882.					237 50	5,959 76		6,159 76
Fort Belknap	1,800	Support of Gros Ventres in Montana, 1882			39 97			3,312 17	35 70	
		Support of Assinaboines in Montana, 1882					39 97	2,996 79		6,344 66
Fort Peck	6,014	Support of Indians at Fort Peck, 1882						7,757 36	621 82	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	67 75				67 75			8,379 18
NEBRASKA.										
Great Nemaha	201	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	17 00	2 40				180 00	45 75	
		Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, 1882					19 40	400 00		625 75
Santee and Flandreau	1,270	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.						3,569 40	249 87	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	212 92							
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	79 85				292 77		4 00	3,823 27
Winnebago and Omaha	2,669	Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes						3,073 25	578 35	
		Fulfilling treaty with Omahas						3,424 43	45 00	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	185 45				185 45			7,121 03
NEVADA.										
Nevada	4,031	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	76 15							
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Nevada, 1882.	93 50	19 00	150 00		338 65	5,312 00	237 00	5,549 00
Western Shoshone	3,800	do	223 31					412 50		
		Fulfilling treaty with Shoshones					223 31	1,857 50		2,270 00
NEW MEXICO.										
Jicarilla	850	Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882		100 00						
		Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1882.	335 70		148 32		584 02	2,351 72	13 50	2,365 22
Mescalero	900	do	426 45							
		Support of Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, 1882.					426 45	6,356 63		6,356 63
Navajo	17,000	Support of Navajoes, 1882						6,941 04		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	103 75				103 75			6,941 04
Pueblo	9,060	Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882		600 00						
		Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1882.	564 25				1,164 25	2,597 37		2,597 37

* Payments to employés at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to the Indians and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

STATEMENT of the SALARIES and INCIDENTAL EXPENSES paid at each AGENCY in the INDIAN SERVICE, &c.—Continued.

Names of agencies.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employés and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.	Incidental expenses.				Total of incidental expenses.	Pay of employés.*		Total pay of employés.
			Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
NEW YORK.										
New York	5, 116	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	$122 45	$15 00			$137 45	$550 00		$550 00
OREGON.										
Grande Ronde	786	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1882.						1, 647 53		1, 647 53
Klamath	1, 023	do		$15 75						
		Support of Indians in Southeastern Oregon, 1882						1, 925 86		
		Support of Klamaths and Modocs, 1882					15 75	3, 193 71		5, 119 57
Siletz	998	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1882.	77 25					4, 817 91		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	90 00				167 25			4, 817 91
Umatilla	879	Support of Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1882.		47 50	$75 00		122 50	4, 960 80		4, 960 80
Warm Spring	835	Support of confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1882.						3, 437 60		
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1882.	17 00					300 00		
UTAH.										
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	16 10				33 10			3, 737 60
Ouray	1, 400	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	220 50						$4 50	
		Support of Utes, confederated bands, 1882						4, 941 13	161 77	
		Support of Utes, Tabequache band, 1882					220 50	639 62		5, 747 02
Uintah Valley	971	Support of Utes, confederated bands, 1882						1, 703 12	209 50	
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, 1882	96 30					2, 465 64	251 33	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	169 00				265 30	500 00		5, 129 59
WASHINGTON.										
Colville	3, 558	Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882		420.00						
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1882.	117 50				537 50	2, 734 24	160 00	2, 894 24
Neah Bay	1, 019	do	49 00							

Niaqually	1,098	Support of Makahs, 1882					49 00	675 00		675 00
		Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882		600 00						
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	41 75							
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1882.	24 00		374 38		1,040 13	2,200 00	105 00	2,305 00
Quinaielt	528	......do	127 40							
		Support of Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 1882					127 40	1,800 00		1,880 00
S'Kokomish	675	Support of S'Klallams, 1882						2,685 06		
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1882.	106 00				106 00		108 70	2,793 76
Tulalip	2,805	......do	221 23						17 50	
		Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes, 1882.					221 23	3,320 85	25 00	3,363 35
Yakama	3,420	Support of Yakamas, 1882						7,062 31		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	14 50		53 09		67 59			7,062 31
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay	3,140	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	257 34		50 00					
		Support of Menomonees, 1882					307 34	5,104 10	31 00	5,135 10
La Pointe	4,616	Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882		108 00						
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	540 38					75 00	132 50	
		Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1882						5,773 70	53 00	
		Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Boise Forte band, 1882.					648 38	1,450 00		7,484 20
WYOMING.										
Shoshone	1,782	Support of Shoshones and Bannacks, 1882						2,846 70		
		Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1882.						3,840 30		
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Wyoming, 1882.	421 87				421 87			6,687 00

* Payments to employés at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to the Indians and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

AGGREGATE OF FOREGOING TABLE.

Pay of Indian agents	$84,552 77
Pay of special agents	3,398 18
Pay of interpreters	23,711 64
Buildings at agencies and repairs	36,000 06
Vaccination of Indians	1,430 35
Medicines and medical supplies	15,794 99
Annuity goods	667,727 02
Subsistence supplies	2,302,739 13
Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies	210,581 73
Expenses of transportation and storage	285,261 16
Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies	25,265 37
Advertising, expenses, and telegraphing	14,180 12
Payments of annuities in money	285,819 36
Pay of regular employés at agencies	324,639 52
Pay of temporary employés at agencies	8,345 66
Support of schools*	244,209 18
To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor	233,364 48
Traveling expenses of Indian agents	12,947 45
Traveling expenses of special agents	2,790 76
Incidental expenses of agencies	6,231 00
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments	75,975 61
Presents to Indians	330 00
Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors	19,963 01
Agricultural improvements	6,756 31
Miscellaneous	4,650 97
Total amount expended from each appropriation	4,897,165 83
In hands of agents†	40,387 74
Balance unexpended‡	187,095 23
Amount appropriated	5,124,648 80

*This amount does not include all funds disbursed for school purposes, as it does not include all school employés, or the subsistence and clothing furnished to children in boarding-schools, which appear in the columns of "Indian labor," "Subsistence supplies," "Annuity goods," and "Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies." Neither does it include a considerable amount paid from trust funds and permanent treaty funds belonging to the Indians.

† This amount in hands of agents was doubtless disbursed before the date of this statement, but the accounts representing the disbursements have not yet reached this office.

‡ A large portion of this balance will be required to meet outstanding liabilities on account of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882; claims on account of which have not yet been settled.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS ESTABLISHING AND DEFINING EXISTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS.*

ARIZONA.

Colorado River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 22, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Arizona be withdrawn from sale and added to the reservation set apart for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865 (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 559), viz: All that section of bottom-land adjoining the Colorado Reserve, and extending from that reserve on the north side to within six miles of Ehrenberg on the south, bounded on the west by the Colorado River and east by mountains and mesas.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 16, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that a tract of country embraced within the following-described boundaries, which covers and adds to the present reservation as set apart by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865 (Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 559), and enlarged by executive order dated November 22, 1873, viz:

Beginning at a point where the La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River, four miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said Arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said crest of mountain in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction across the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a southeasterly direction to the point of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as the reservation for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 15, 1876.

Whereas an executive order was issued November 16, 1874, defining the limits of the Colorado River Indian reservation, which purported to cover, but did not, all the lands theretofore set apart by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and executive order dated November 22, 1873; and whereas the order of November 16, 1874, did not revoke the order of November 22, 1873, it is hereby ordered that all lands withdrawn from sale by either of these orders are still set apart for Indian purposes; and the following are hereby declared to be the boundaries of the Colorado River Indian Reservation in Arizona and California, viz:

Beginning at a point where La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River and four miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction over the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a direct line toward the place of beginning to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence down said west bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Pima and Maricopa or Gila River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 31, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona, viz: Township 4 south, range 7 east, sections 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, north half of

* Other Executive orders relating to Indian reserves which have been restored to the public domain may be found in annual reports of Indian office from 1877 to 1881.

section 35 and section 36; township 5 south, range 7 east, northeast quarter of section 1; township 4 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 19, west half and southeast quarter of section 29, sections 30, 31, 32, and southwest quarter of section 33; township 5 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 3, section 4, north half of section 5, north half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 6, and northwest quarter of section 10, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as an addition to the Gila River Reservation in Arizona, for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 10, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that all the public lands embraced within the following boundaries lying within the Territory of Arizona, viz, commencing at the mouth of the Salt River, running thence up the Gila River to the south line of township No. 2 south, Gila and Salt River base line; thence east with said line to the southeast corner of township No. 2 south, range 6 east; thence north with said line to a point two miles south of the Salt River; thence following the course of said stream in an easterly direction, and two miles south of the same, to the west line of the White Mountain Reservation; thence north with the line of said reservation, or the extension of the same, to a point two miles north of said river; thence in a westerly direction, following the course of said river, and two miles north of the same, to the east line of range 6 east; thence north with said line to the northeast corner of township 2 north, range 6 east; thence west with the north line of said township to the Gila and Salt River meridian line; thence south with said line to the Gila River, and thence by said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 14, 1879.

In lieu of an executive order dated January 10, 1879, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for the Pima and Maricopa Indians, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of said Pima and Maricopa Indians, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Indians by act of Congress appreved February 28, 1859 (11 Stat., 401), the several tracts of country in said Territory of Arizona lying within the following boundaries, viz:

Beginning at the point where the range-line between ranges 4 and 5 east crosses the Salt River; thence up and along the middle of said river to a point where the easterly line of Camp McDowell military reservation, if prolonged south, would strike said river; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Camp McDowell reservation; thence west along the southern boundary-line of said Camp McDowell reservation to the southwest corner thereof; thence up and along the west boundary line of said reservation until it intersects the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in township 3 north, range 6 east; thence west along the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in townships 3 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, to the northwest corner of section 31, township 3 north, range 5 east; thence south along the range-line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the place of beginning.

Also all the land in said Territory bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the old Gila Reservation; thence by a direct line running northwesterly until it strikes Salt River 4 miles east from the intersection of said river with the Gila River; thence down and along the middle of said Salt River to the mouth of the Gila River; thence up and along the middle of said Gila River to its intersection with the northwesterly boundary line of the old Gila Reservation; thence northwesterly along said last-described boundary-line to the place of beginning.

It is hereby ordered that so much of townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, lying south of the Salt River, as are now occupied and improved by said Indians, be temporarily withdrawn from sale and settlement until such time as they may severally dispose of and receive payment for the improvements made by them on said lands.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 5, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following described lands, situated in the Territory of Arizona, viz:

Beginning at a point where the south boundary of section 15, township 3 south,

range 3 east, intersects the western boundary of the present reservation south of the Gila River; thence west along the south boundary of sections 15 and 16, township 3 south, range 3 east, to the southwest corner of section 16; thence north along the section line to the northwest corner of section 16; thence due west along the south boundary of sections 8 and 7, in township 3 south, range 3 east, and sections 12, 11, and 10, in township 3 south, range 2 east, to the southwest corner of section 10; thence north along the west boundary of sections 10 and 3, to the northwest corner of section 3, in township 3 south, range 2 east; thence west along the north boundary of said township to the southwest corner of section 33, in township 2 south, range 2 east; thence north along the west boundary of sections 33 and 28 to the northwest corner of section 28; thence northwest in a straight line to a point on the Gila River meridian 2 miles south of the initial point on the Gila River base line; thence north along the Gila River meridian to the middle of the Gila River; thence with the boundary of the present reservation along and up the middle of the Gila River to a point where the said boundary leaves the said river; thence continuing along said boundary south 18° 38′ east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in addition to their present reservation in said Territory; *Provided, however*, That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead and pre-emption rights have attached under the laws of the United States, prior to the date of this order, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Papago Indian Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 1, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or entry and set apart for the use of the Papago and such other Indians as it may be desirable to place thereon, the following tract of country around San Xavier del Bac, in Arizona, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 9, township 15 south, range 13 east; thence west one-half mile to the quarter-section corner; thence south three miles to the section line between sections 21 and 28 of same township; thence west along north boundary of sections 28, 29, and 30, up to the northwest corner of section 30. same township; continuing thence due west nine miles to a point; thence south seven miles to a point; thence east three miles to the southwest corner of section 30, township 16 south, range 12 east; thence east along the south boundary of sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, township 16 south, range 12 east, and sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, township 16 south, range 13 east, to the southeast corner of section 25, same township; thence north along the range line between ranges 13 and 14 east to the northeast corner of section 24, township 15 south, range 13 east; thence west to the northwest corner of section 22, same township; thence north to the place of beginning, to be known as the Papago Indian Reserve.

U. S. GRANT.

Suppai Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 8, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz, beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract Creek, two miles below the lowest fall, south of the settlement of the Suppai Indians; thence due east two and one-half miles; thence in a northerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due east of the middle of said creek; thence due west five miles; thence in a southerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due west of the middle of said creek; thence due east two and one-half miles to the place of beginning, to embrace the settlements and improvements of the Suppai Indians, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Suppai Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 23, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz:

Beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract Creek, two miles below the lowest

fall north of the settlement of the Suppai Indians; thence due east two and one-half miles; thence in a southerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due east of the middle of said creek; thence due west five miles; thence in a northerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due west of the middle of said creek; thence due east two and one-half miles to the place of beginning, to embrace the settlements and improvements of the Suppai Indians, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Suppai Indians, and the executive order dated June 8, 1880, withdrawing from sale and setting apart a reservation for said Indians, is hereby revoked.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 31, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following described country lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz, so much of the bottom land of the cañon of Cataract Creek, bounded by walls of red sand-stone on the east and west, as is included within certain lines, viz, on the south, an east and west line (magnetic) crossing said cañon at a narrow pass marked by a monument of stone, placed in the summer of 1881, by Lieut. Carl Palfrey, of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, about two miles above the village of the Yavai Suppai Indians, and on the north, a line bearing N. 55° E (magnetic) crossing said cañon at the crest of the third falls of Cataract Creek, and marked by Lieut. Palfrey, by two monuments of stone, one on each side of the stream, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Yavia Suppai Indians, and the executive order dated November 23, 1880, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart a reservation for said Indians, is hereby revoked.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

White Mountain or San Carlos Reserve.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870.

SIR: I respectfully forward the following description of the proposed Indian reservation in Arizona; the boundaries of the reservation to be as follows, as shown in red on the accompanying map: Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa, to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; then in the direction of the Picache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek, and then up the Pinal Creek to the top of the Pinal Mountains; then following the crest of the Pinal range, "the Cordilleras de la Gila," the "Almagra Mountains," and other mountains bordering the north bank of the Gila River, to the New Mexican boundary near Steeple Rock; then following said boundary north to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the starting point.

H. M. ROBERT,
Major Engineers.

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Camp Apache, Arizona Territory, September 5, 1871.

SIR: As the White Mountain region has been set apart by the War Department as an Indian reservation, and there are several bands of peaceably disposed Apaches, who have for many years lived in this country, who cannot be removed without much suffering to themselves, risk of war and expense to the government, I have concluded to select the White Mountain Reservation, the boundaries of which were defined in letter of H. M. Robert, major of engineers, dated Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870, as one of the Indian reservations upon which the Apache Indians of Arizona may be collected, fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for and protected, agreeable to the power conferred upon me at the sug-

gestion of the President by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, under date July 21, 1871, and supplementary orders July 31, 1871, copies of which are herewith inclosed.

Agreeable to your wish that I should name the articles and amount of provisions to be issued, I would suggest that one pound of beef and one pound of corn per capita be issued with salt daily, and sugar and coffee occasionally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. JOHN GREEN,
First Cavalry U. S. A., Commanding
Camp Apache, Arizona Territory.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: Reservations for the roving Apache Indians of New Mexico and Arizona were selected under your instructions of 21st July, 1871, as follows:

* * * * * * *

For the Coyoteros and Chilions of Arizona at Camp Apache in White Mountain, Arizona.

For the Arrivapis and Pinals at Camp Grant, A. T.

* * * * * * *

A detailed description of the Camp Apache Reservation, which was established by Major-General Thomas, will be found on file in the War Department.

I also requested, with the advice of General Crook and the several post commanders, that temporary asylums, where the Tontos, Hualapais, and western band of Apache Mohaves might be protected and fed, should be established at Camp McDowell, Beal Spring, and Date Creek, until such times as the Indians collected there could be removed to the above reservations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this department by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, one of the board of Indian peace commissioners, who recently visited Arizona, wherein he states his views in relation to the Apache Indians, and describes certain tracts of country in Arizona and New Mexico which, during his recent visit to said Indians, he has selected to be set apart as reservations for their use, as authorized to do by orders issued to him before visiting the Apaches.

I have the honor to recommend, in pursuance of the understanding arrived at in our conversation with the Secretary of War on the 6th instant, that the President issue an order authorizing said tracts of country described in Mr. Colyer's letter to be regarded as reservations for the settlement of Indians until it is otherwise ordered. * * *

I would further suggest that the War Department will, for the present, select some suitable and discreet officer of the Army to act as Indian agent for any of the reservations in Arizona which may be occupied by the Indians, under the order herein contemplated. Such agents will be superseded by persons hereafter appointed by this department, at such times as the President may hereafter deem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

These recommendations were approved by the President as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1871.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, who will take such action as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

And indorsed by General Sherman thus:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington D. C., November 9, 1871.

GENERAL: I now inclose you copies of a correspondence between the Secretary of the Interior and War Department on the subject of the policy that is to prevail in Arizona with the Apache Indians. The Secretary of War wishes you to give all the necessary orders to carry into full effect this policy, which is the same that prevails in the Indian country generally, viz, to fix and determine (usually with the assent expressed or implied of the Indians concerned) the reservation within which they may live and be protected by all branches of the Executive Government; but if they wander outside they at once become objects of suspicion, liable to be attacked by the troops as hostile. The three reservations referred to in these papers, and more particularly defined in the accompanying map, seem far enough removed from the white settlements to avoid the dangers of collision of interest. At all events these Indians must have a chance to escape war, and the most natural way is to assign them homes and to compel them to remain thereon. While they remain on such reservations there is an implied condition that they should not be permitted to starve, and our experience is that the Indian Bureau is rarely supplied with the necessary money to provide food, in which event you may authorize the commissary department to provide for them, being careful to confine issues only to those acting in good faith and only for absolute wants.

The commanding officer of the nearest military post will be the proper person to act as the Indian agent until the regular agents come provided with the necessary authority and funds to relieve them; but you may yourself, or allow General Crook to appoint these temporarary agents regardless of rank.

The citizens of Arizona should be publicly informed of these events, and that the military have the command of the President to protect these Indians on their reservations, and that under no pretense must they invade them, except under the leadership of the commanding officer having charge of them.

The boundaries of these reservations should also be clearly defined, and any changes in them suggested by experience should be reported, to the end that they may be modified or changed by the highest authority.

After general notice to Indians and whites of this policy, General Crook may feel assured that whatever measures of severity he may adopt to reduce these Apaches to a peaceful and subordinate condition, will be approved by the War Department and the President.

I am your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, *General*.

General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Military Division Pacific.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 14, 1872.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for certain Apache Indians in the Territory of Arizona, to be known as the "Chiricahua Indian Reservation," viz:

Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains or Stevens Peak range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary 55 miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning.*

It is also hereby ordered that the reservation heretofore set apart for certain Apache

---

*The above-described Chiricahua Reservation was restored to the public domain by the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 30, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 14, 1872, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for certain Apache Indians, viz: Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains, to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains, or Stevens Peak Range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary fifty-six miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Indians in the said territory, known as the "Camp Grant Indian Reservation," be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

It is also ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and added to the White Mountain Indian Reservation in said Territory, which addition shall hereafter be known as tke "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation," viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the White Mountain Reservation as now established, and running thence south to a line 15 miles south of and parallel to the Gila River; thence west along said line to a point due south of the southwest corner of the present White Mountain Reservation, thence north to the said southwest corner of the aforesaid White Mountain Reservation; and thence along the southern boundary of the same to the place of beginning; the said addition to be known as the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Reservation," which will make the entire boundary of the White Mountain Reserve as follows, viz:

Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence in the direction of the Piache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek, to the top of the Pinal Mountains; thence due south to a point 15 miles south of the Gila River; thence east with a line parallel with and 15 miles south of the Gila River to the boundary of New Mexico; thence north along said boundary line to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1873.

Respectfully submitted to the President, with the recommendation that all that portion of the valley of the Gila River in the Territory of Arizona hitherto included in the San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation as established by executive order, dated December 14, 1872, lying east of and above the site of old Camp Goodwin, be restored to the public domain, as recommended by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 5, 1873.

Agreeable to the above recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the land therein described be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 21, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying east of 109° 30′ west longitude be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 27, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying west of the following-described line, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the present reserve, a point at the southern edge of the Black Mesas, due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence southeastwardly to Chromo Peak; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of the San Pedro River; thence due south to the southern boundary of the reservation, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 26, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point known as corner I of survey made by Lieut. E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, in March, 1876, situated northeast of, and 313 chains from, flag-staff of Camp

Apache, magnetic variation 13° 48′ east; thence south 68° 34′ west, 360 chains, to corner II, post in monument of stones, variation 13° 45′ east; thence south 7° 5′ west, 240 chains to corner III, post in monument of stones, variation 13° 43′ east; thence north 68° 34′ east, 360 chains to corner IV, post in monument of stones, magnetic variation 13° 42′ east; thence north 7° 15′ east, 240 chains to place of beginning, comprising 7,421.14 acres, be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 31, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona lying within the following-described boundaries be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain, to wit: Commencing at a point at the south bank of the Gila River, where the San Pedro empties into the same; thence up and along the south bank of said Gila River ten miles; thence due south to the southern boundary of the said reservation; thence along the southern boundary to the western boundary thereof; thence up said western boundary to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

CALIFORNIA.

Hoopa Valley Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 23, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the south and west boundaries and that portion of the north boundary west of Trinity River surveyed, in 1875, by C. T. Bissel, and the courses and distances of the east boundary, and that portion of the north boundary east of Trinity River reported but not surveyed by him, viz: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the reservation at a post set in mound of rocks, marked 'H. V. R., No. 3'; thence south 17½° west, 905.15 chains, to southeast corner of reservation; thence south 72¼° west, 480 chains, to the mouth of Trinity River," be, and hereby are, declared to be the exterior boundaries of Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, and the land embraced therein, an area of 89,572.43 acres, be, and hereby is, withdrawn from public sale, and set apart for Indian purposes, as one of the Indian reservations authorized to be set apart, in California, by act of Congress approved April 8, 1864. (13 Stats., p. 39.)

U. S. GRANT.

Klamath River Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 10, 1855.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 8th of August last to the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, advising him of the approval by the President of the United States of the recommendation of the department that it was expedient to expend the money appropriated on the 3d of March last for removing the Indians in California to two additional military reservations, I have the honor now to make the following report:

On the 15th of August last the acting Commissioner inclosed a copy of your letter of the 8th of that month to the superintendent of Indian affairs in California, with directions to select these reservations from such "tracts of land adapted as to soil, climate, water privileges, and timber, to the comfortable and permanent accommodation of the Indians, which tracts should be unincumbered by old Spanish grants or claims of recent white settlers," limiting the dimensions of the reserves to within 25,000 acres each, and to report to this office a description of their geographical position in relation to streams, mountain ranges, and county lines, &c., and indicating the same upon a map. A copy of that letter is herewith, marked A. By the last mail from California, I have received from Superintendent Thos. I. Henley a report upon this subject, dated the 4th ultimo (a copy of which is herewith, marked B), by

which it appears he recommends as one of the reservations aforesaid "a strip of territory one mile in width on each side of the (Klamath) river, for a distance of 20 miles." The superintendent remarks upon the character of the country selected, and incloses an extract from a report (also herewith, marked C) to him of the 19th of June last, by Mr. S. G. Whipple, which contains in some detail a description of the country selected, habits and usages of the Indians, &c., but no map is furnished.

It will be observed from this report of the superintendent that he has deemed it important to continue the employ of an agent and to prepare for raising a crop in order to assure the Indians of the good faith of the government and to preserve the peace of the country. Considering the great distance of this reserve from the seat of government and the length of time it necessarily requires to communicate with an agency at the Klamath, it is desirable that some definite action be taken, if practicable, before the sailing of the next steamer, to leave New York on the 20th instant.

I, therefore, beg leave to ask your attention to the subject, and if you shall be of the opinion from the representations made by the superintendent in California and Mr. Whipple that the selection at the mouth of the Klamath River is a judicious and proper one, that it be laid before the President of the United States for his approval, but with the provision, however, that upon a survey of the tract selected that a sufficient quantity be cut off from the upper end of the proposed reserve to bring it within the limitation of 25,000 acres, authorized by the act of 3d March last.

I also inclose herewith a copy of another letter from Superintendent Henley, of 4th ultimo (marked D), in which he states, in relation to the other reserve, that it is intended to locate it "between the headwaters of Russian River and Cape Mendocino." In reference to both of these proposed reserves, and as connected with the means to be used to maintain peaceable relations with the Indians, the superintendent is of opinion that it is of great importance to provide for crops, and that to do so an agent in each instance is necessary. As this last-named selection has not been defined by any specific boundaries, and no sufficient description is given as to soil, climate, and suitableness for Indian purposes, to enable the department to determine the matter understandingly, of course nothing definite can now be done. But it may not be improper to consider the subject in connection with the general intent as to the particular locality in which it is proposed to make the location.

The reserve proposed on the Klamath River and Pacific coast does not appear from the map of the State of California to be very far removed from Cape Mendocino, or a point between that and Russian River; and as provision is made only for two reserves in the State, other than those already in operation, the question arises whether it should not be situated farther in the interior, or perhaps eastern part of the State, than the point referred to. The Noome Lacke Reserve is situated in one of the Sacramento valleys, at about the latitude of 40° north and 122° of longitude west, about the center of that portion of the State north of the port of San Francisco. As, therefore, the proposed Klamath Reserve, being northwest from the Noome Lacke Reservation, would appear to be adapted to the convenient use of the Indians in that direction, the question is suggested whether the other reserve should not be located farther east and north, say on the tributaries of either Pitt or Feather rivers. As in the case of the proposed reserve of the Klamath, I am desirous of obtaining your opinion and that of the President of the United States, with such decision as may be arrived at under the circumstances, in season to communicate the same by the next California mail, for the government of the action of Superintendent Henley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 10th instant, and its accompanying papers, having relation to two of the reservations in California for Indian purposes, authorized by the act of 3d March last.

The precise limits of but one of the reservations, viz, a strip of territory commencing at the Pacific Ocean and extending one mile in width on each side of the Klamath River, are given, no sufficient data being furnished to justify any definite action on the other.

I recommend your approval of the proposed Klamath Reservation, with the provis-

ion, however, that upon a survey of the tract a sufficient quantity be cut off from the upper end thereof to bring it within the limit of 25,000 acres authorized by law.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

Let the reservation be made, as proposed.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

Mission Indian reserves.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 27, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the county of San Diego, Cal., viz: San Bernardino base and meridian.

Portrero—Including Rincon, Gapich, and La Joya, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, and 29;

Coahuila—Township 7 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36; township 7 south, range 3 east, sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35; township 8 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4; township 8 south, range 3 east, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6;

Capitan Grande—Township 14 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; township 14 south, range 3 east, sections 31 and 32; township 15 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; township 15 south, range 3 east, sections 5 and 6;

Santa Ysabel—Including Mesa Grande, township 11 south, range 2 east, south half of section 21, northwest quarter, and east half of section 28, and sections 25, 26, and 27; township 11 south, range 3 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 29, 30, and 32; township 12 south, range 2 east, sections 3, 10, 14, 15, and fractional section 13; township 12 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 12, and fractional sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, and 14;

Pala—Township 9 south, range 2 west, northeast quarter of section 33, and north half of the north half of 34;

Aqua Calienta—Township 10 south, range 3 east, southeast quarter of section 23, southwest quarter of 24, west half of 25, and east half of 26;

Sycuan—Township 16 south, range 1 east, section 13;

Inaja—Township 13 south, range 3 east, northeast quarter of section 35;

Cosmit—Township 13 south, range 3 east, north half of northeast quarter of section 25,

be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Lower California.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 15, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in San Bernardino County, Cal, viz:

Portrero—Township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36;

Mission—Township 2 south, range 3 east, sections 12, 13, and 14;

Aqua Calienta—Township 4 south, range 4 east, section 14, and east half of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 22;

Torros—Township 7 south, range 7 east, section 2;

Village—Township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16;

Cabezons—Township 7 south, range 9 east, section 6;

Village—Township 5 south, range 8 east, section 19;

Village—Township 5 south, range 7 east, section 24,

be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Southern California, in addition to the selections noted and reserved under executive order dated 27th December last.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 3, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands, situate in California, viz, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16 and 36, San Bernardino; township 7 south, range

2 east, section 36; township 14 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 11 south, range 3 east, section 36; township 9 south, range 2 west, north half of northeast quarter, section 33, being lands withdrawn from the public domain for the Mission Indians by President's order of December 27, 1875; also the following: township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36; township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16, being lands withdrawn by President's order of May 15, 1876, for the same purpose, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 25, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections and all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east, township 2 south, range 2 east; township 3 south, range 1 east; and township 3 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also all tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 29, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections, and all the unsurveyed portions of township 4 south, range 4 east; township 4 south, range 5 east; and township 5 south, range 4 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be and the same hereby are withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes for certain of the Mission Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 17, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that so much of the order of December 27, 1875, as relates to the Aqua Calienta Indian Reservation in California be, and the same is hereby, canceled.

It is also hereby ordered that said order of December 27, 1875, so far as the same relates to the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation, be, and the same is hereby, canceled to the following extent, viz:

All that portion of sections numbered 25, 26, and 27, township 11 south, range 3 east, lying north of the following line, viz, beginning on the north boundary line of section 25, township 11 south, range 3 east, of San Bernardino meridian, at a point 51.59 chains west of the northeast corner of said section 25; thence according to the true meridian south $25\frac{1}{2}°$ west, 56.50 chains, to a granite stone marked "P," at the north side of a granite boulder 8 feet high; thence south 74° west, 34.60 chains to a black oak marked "P XXI"; thence north 56° west, 52 chains to a granite stone marked "P" in stone mound; thence north 39° west, 40.46 chains to a point on the north boundary of section 27; thence east along the north boundaries of section 27, 26, and 25, of township 11 south, range 3 east, to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 2, 1881.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in California, viz:

Sections 26 and 35 in township 10 south, of range 1 west, and sections 2 and 3, in township 11 south, of range 1 west of the San Bernardino meridian be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in California; *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid adverse rights of any party.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 9, 1881.

It is hereby ordered that all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino meridian, California, excepting any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same are hereby,

withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 27, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated and lying in the State of California, viz, sections numbered 26, 27, 28, 34, and 35, in township numbered 8 south, of range numbered 2 west, of the San Bernardino meridian, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for Indian purposes; provided, however, that any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid, legal rights have attached under existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby created.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 24, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated December 27, 1875, setting aside certain described lands in the State of California, for the use and occupancy of the Mission Indians, be and the same hereby is canceled, so far as relates to the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), township nine (9) south, range two (2) west of the San Bernardino meridian.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Round Valley Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication dated the 4th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, map, &c., recommending the enlargement of Round Valley Indian Reservation in Mendocino County, California, to the extent indicated by the Commissioner, and as delineated on the said map.

I concur with the Commissioner in the opinion that the Indian service in California requires that all of "Round Valley" be reserved for Indian purposes, and have the honor to request that said valley be set apart as an Indian reservation, as the same is enlarged in accordance with the report of Superintendent McIntosh, plat, field-notes, and schedule of lands, marked A, B, and C, which are herewith inclosed.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

[Inclosure B.]

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, February 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you the field-notes of the recent survey of the Round Valley Indian Reservation. I also forward a proposed description of lands to be set apart for an Indian reservation at Round Valley, Mendocino County, California. * * * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Supt. of Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure C.]

Proposed description of lands to be reserved for Indian purposes, in Round Valley, Mendocino County, California.

All that piece or tract of land situated in Round Valley, Mendocino County, California, being a portion of the four (4) townships hereinafter mentioned, namely:

Townships 22 and 23 north, range 12 west, and 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, Mount Diablo meridian, and contained within the boundaries hereinafter described.

Beginning at a white-oak post the SE. corner section 23, township 23 north, range 13 west, Mount Diablo meridian; thence S. 72° 22′ W. for 5,330 feet (magnetic variation 17° 38′ E.), to a white-oak post; thence S. for 3,154 feet, to a white-oak post in stone mound; thence S. 23° E. for 2,073 feet, to a white-oak post; thence S. 7° 35′ E. for 4,491 feet, to a white-oak post; thence S. 37° 25′ E. for 13,324 feet, to a white-oak post on rock mound; thence S. 41° 40′ E. for 4,763 feet, to an oak post in rock mound; thence S. 71° 20′ E. for 2,845 feet, to an oak post; thence S. 20° 30′ E. for 4,098 feet, to black-oak tree, blazed on four (4) sides four (4) feet from the ground; thence S. 80° 15′ E. for 2,730 feet, to a pine tree 100 feet in height, bushy top, blazed as above; thence S. 53° 10′ E. for 937 feet, to a pine tree 20 inches in diameter, forked 10 feet above ground, blazed as above; thence S. 45° 10′ E. for 2,333 feet, to a black-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence S. 72° 58′ E. for 9,120 feet, to an oak post on high knoll; thence N. 39° 33′ E. for 4,627 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence N. 28° 30′ E. for 2,485 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence N. 16° 42′ E. for 3,209 feet, to a black-oak tree 32 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 51° 40′ E. for 3,797 feet, to a white-oak tree 15 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thenee N. 23° 32′ E. for 3,053 feet to a white-oak tree 10 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 7° 35′ E. for 6,150 feet, to a white-oak tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 48° 40′ E. for 1,088 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 15° E. for 719 feet, to a pine tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 71° 25′ E. for 962 feet, to a forked black oak 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 0° 15′ E. for 13,930 feet, to a white-oak 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 53° 45′ W. for 1,678 feet, to a pine tree 15 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 45° 25′ W. for 4,616 feet, to a white-oak tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 76° 55′ W. for 3,935 feet, to a white-oak tree, 22 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 81° 45′ W. for 5,670 feet, to a black-oak tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 89° 15′ W. for 1,874 feet, to a pine tree 35 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 83° 15′ W. for 849 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 71° 15′ W. for 1,257 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 60° 40′ W. for 1,337 feet, to a pine tree 28 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 52° 25′ W. for 1,530 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 64° 40′ W. for 5,525 feet, to a pine tree 35 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 78° 30′ W. for 604 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 84° 35′ W. for 3,357 feet, to a pine tree 9 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 71° 40′ W. for 3,103 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and near a boulder, and blazed as above; thence N. 87° 35′ W. for 4,842 feet, to a black-oak tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 66° 20′ W. for 2,423 feet, to a pine tree 60 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 3° 37′ E. for 3,314 feet, to a manderone tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 34° 10′ W. for 9,170 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 23° 10′ W. for 1,768 feet, to a white-oak tree 50 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 16° 50′ W. for 734 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. 35° 40′ W. for 993 feet, to a double pine tree, 60 inches by 25 inches at butt, and blazed as above; thence S. 0° 25′ W. for 409 feet, to a pine tree 32 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S 61° 15′ E. for 1,046 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 48° 14′ E. for 1,347 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 41° 50′ E. for 1,043 feet, to a white-oak tree 25 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. 32° 40′ E. for 735 feet, to point of beginning.

The total length of said boundary being 31 miles and 1,039 feet, and including an area of 31,683 acres; said tract of land being more minutely described in the field-notes and plat of the survey of said tract executed in December, 1869, and January, 1870, under the superintendence of Bvt. Maj. Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. Army, by Bvt. 2d Lieut. R. U. Vazaro, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 30, 1870.

I hereby order that "Round Valley," in Mendocino County, California, be set apart as an Indian reservation, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, as the same is delineated on the map accompanying his letter of the 30th March, 1870.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 29, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the terms of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes."

Section 2 of said act provides "that said township line between townships 22 and 23 north, extending from the middle fork of Eel River on the east to Eel River on the west, shall hereafter be the southern boundary of the Indian reservation in Round Valley, and the center of the middle fork of Eel River shall be the eastern boundary, and the center of Eel River shall be the western boundary of said reservation, with the privilege of fishing in said streams."

Section 3 of the same act further provides "that immediately after the passage of this act the President shall cause to be withdrawn from sale or entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws, all the land lying north of the southern boundary of the reservation as herein defined, and bounded north by the Eel River and the north fork of said river, east by the middle fork, and west by Eel River." * * *

In compliance with the provisions of said act, I have the honor to recommend that the President be requested to issue his order directing that the tract of country described in said section 3 thereof be withdrawn and reserved from sale or entry as public lands until after the report of the commissioners appointed to fix the northern boundary of said reservation shall have been received and approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington D. C., April 8, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a letter dated the 29th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wherein it is recommended that an order be issued by the Executive directing that the tract of country described in the third section of the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," be withdrawn and reserved from sale and entry as public land until the report of the commissioners appointed under said act to fix the northern boundary of said reservation, &c., shall have been received and action had thereon.

The recommendation of the Acting Commissioner is approved, and I have respectfully to request that an order may be issued setting apart the lands referred to for the purpose named.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 8, 1873.

Let the lands described in the third section of the act of 3d March, 1873, for the restoratien to market of a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, be withdrawn from sale and entry, as recommended in the within letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior of this date.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 18, 1875.

Whereas an act of Congress entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873 (Stats. at Large, vol. 17, p. 633), defines the south, east, and west boundaries of said reservation, and authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a commission to report its north boundary, and said commission having made their report, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 4, 1874, I hereby order and proclaim the following as the boundaries of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, conformable to said act of Congress, viz:

Beginning for the same at a point in section 36, of township 23, range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian, where the township line crosses Eel River, being at a point about eighty rods west of the southeast corner of said township and section; thence following the courses of Eel River up said stream, in the center thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the stream known as Williams Creek or Bland Mountain Creek; thence following up the center of said creek to its extreme northern source on the ridge dividing the waters of said creek from the waters of Hall's Cañon or Creek, a tributary of the North Fork of Eel River, at the foot of Bland Mountain, crossing said dividing ridge at a point on a line where a small white-oak tree and a cluster of arborvitæ trees are branded with the letters U. S. R.; thence in a direct line to the center of said Hall's Cañon or Creek; thence following down the center of the same to its intersection with the North Fork of Eel River; thence down the center of said North Fork to its intersection with the main fork; thence following up the main fork of the Eel River, in the center thereof, where the township line between townships 22 and 23

north, range 13 west, would intersect said river, if produced; thence east along said township line through ranges 13 and 12 to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 26, 1876.

The military reservation in California known as Camp Wright, embracing the west half of section 1 and the east half of section 2, township 22 north, range 13 west, and containing one mile square of land, be the same more or less, having been, with its buildings, improvements, &c., relinquished by the War Department, the executive order of April 27, 1869, creating said military reservation, is hereby revoked, and the said tract of land with its buildings, improvements, &c., is hereby withheld from public sale, and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Indians located on the Round Valley Reservation, as an extension thereof, until otherwise ordered.

U. S. GRANT.

Tule River Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 3d instant, requesting the setting apart for the use of the Tule River, King's River, Owen's River, Manche Cajon, and other scattering bands of Indians in California, a tract of land described as follows: Commencing on the South Tule River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, running thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Tule and Middle Tule; thence east on the dividing line 10 miles; thence south to the ridge dividing the waters of South Tule River and Deer Creek; thence west on said ridge 10 miles; thence north to the place of beginning; the said described tract of country being about 10 miles long and 6 miles wide. The request of the Acting Commissioner meets the approval of this department, and I respectfully recommend that an order be issued by the Executive setting apart the lands referred to for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 9, 1873.

Let the lands described in the within letter be set apart as a reservation for the bands of Indians in California therein named, agreeably to the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 3, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Tule River, King's River, Owen's River, Manche Cajon, and other scattered bands of Indians in the State of California, to be known as the "Tule River Indian Reservation," this being in lieu of the reservation set apart for those Indians by executive order, dated the 9th of January last, which is hereby canceled:

Commencing on the south fork of Tule River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, running thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the North Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence on said ridge easterly, extended if necessary, to a point from which a line running due south would intersect a line running due east from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point, due south, to the ridge, extended if necessary, dividing the waters of the South Fork of Tule River and Deer Creek; thence westerly on said ridge to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning, as indicated by red lines on above diagram.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 3, 1878.

It is hereby ordered that all of that portion of the Tule River Indian Reservation in California lying within the following boundary, viz: Commencing at a place where a line running due north from a point on the South Fork of the Tule River, 4 miles

below the Soda Springs on said river, crosses the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the North Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence on said ridge easterly to a point from which a line running due south would intersect a line running due east from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point due south to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence westerly on said ridge to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

COLORADO.

Ute Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 22, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Colorado lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian Reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868 (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 619); thence running north on the 107th degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian Reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute Indians, as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 17, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of country in the State of Colorado lying within the following-described boundaries, and forming a part of the Uncompahgre Park, viz: Commencing at the fifty-third mile-post on the north line of the survey of the boundaries of the Ute cession, executed by James W. Miller in 1875; thence south 4 miles; thence east 4 miles; thence north 4 miles, to the said north line; thence west to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as a part of the Ute Indian Reservation, in accordance with the first article of an agreement made with said Indians and ratified by Congress April 29, 1874. (Stats. at Large, vol. 18, p. 36.)

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 7, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of Colorado, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the 37th parallel of north latitude with the 107th degree of west longitude; thence east along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said State as the "National Divide" of the San Juan Mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwestly direction to longitude 107 degrees and 23 minutes west; thence due south to latitude 37 degrees and 17 minutes north; thence due east to the 107th meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 4, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in Colorado, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian Reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868 (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 619); thence running north on the 107th degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian Reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute

Indians by Executive order, dated November 22, 1875, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

It is hereby further ordered that the following-described tract of country in Colorado, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the 37th parallel of north latitude with the 107th degree of west longitude; thence east along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said State as the "National Divide" of the San Juan Mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to longitude 107 degrees and 23 minutes west; thence due south to latitude 37 degrees and 17 minutes north; thence due east to the 107th meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to the place of beginning, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians by Executive order, dated February 7, 1879, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

DAKOTA.

Crow Creek Reserve.

USHER'S LANDING, DAK., *July* 1, 1863.

SIR: * * * With this report I transmit a plat and field notes of the surveys made for the Sioux and Winnebago reservations by Mr. Powers, and to which I desire to call your attention. * * * * * *

The reservation for the Sioux of the Mississippi is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Crow Creek, in Dakota Territory; follow up said channel of the Missouri River about fourteen miles, to a point opposite the mouth of Sne-o-tka Creek; thence due north and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings for the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians, about three miles, to a large stone mound; thence due east 20 miles; thence due south to the Cedar Island River or American Creek; thence down the said river or creek to the middle channel of the Missouri River; thence up said channel to the place of beginning. * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[See An. Rep. Ind. Office for 1863, page 318, and also Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 635.]

Fort Berthold Reserve.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT STEVENSON,
September 25, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have consulted the best guides and obtained all available information in addition to my own examination, as far as it was practicable, in regard to a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

I had an interview with the chiefs of the three tribes, and read the communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, forwarded to me from the commanding general of the department, with which they seemed much pleased. I proposed to them the following reservation, with which they were satisfied: From a point on the Missouri River four miles below the Indian village (Berthold), in a northeast direction three miles (so as to include the wood and grazing around the village); from this point a line running so as to strike the Missouri River at the junction of Little Knife River with it; thence along the left bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Yellowstone River, along the south bank of the Yellowstone River to the Powder River, up the Powder River to where the Little Powder River unites with it; thence in a direct line across to the starting point four miles below Berthold. The Indians desired that the reservation should extend to the Mouse River, but in view of a railroad passing over that country I did not accede to their wish. They seemed to comprehend my reason for not doing so, and were satisfied. I have endeavored in this proposed reservation to give them land enough to cultivate and for hunting and grazing purposes. I inclose a sketch of the proposed reservation.

Very respectfully, sir,

S. A. WAINWRIGHT,
Captain Twenty-second Infantry, Commanding Post.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. O. D. GREENE,
Adj. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter of Capt. S. A. Wainwright, Twenty-second United States Infantry, commanding post at Fort Stevenson, Dak., dated September 25 last, indorsed respectively by the commanding officer of the Department of Dakota and by the assistant adjutant-general of the Military Division of the Missouri, and forwarded by the Adjutant-General of the United States Army to this office, relative to setting apart of a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

This has been the subject of correspondence before between Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding Department of Dakota, and this office.

General Hancock, in a letter dated near Fort Rice, Dak., July 21, 1869, addressed to Bvt. Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of the Missouri (copy of which has been furnished by direction of Lieutenant-General Sheridan to this office), states that the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, among others, complain "that whites come on their land at Berthold and cut wood for sale to steamboats. They want this stopped. They are willing that boats should go and cut all they want, but do not want strangers to come and sell their wood while they are starving; they want to cut and sell it themselves."

General Hancock further states, in the letter above referred to, that he did not know whether those Indians had a reservation or not, and that he has instructed the commanding officer at Fort Stevenson to examine the country about Berthold and to recommend what portions should be set off for them.

By letter dated August 16 last General Hancock was informed by this office that by the treaty concluded at Fort Laramie October 17, 1851, which was not ratified, but was amended by the Senate, and the stipulations as amended fulfilled by the government, the following are given as the boundaries of a reservation for the Gros Ventres, Arickarees, and Mandans, viz: Commencing at the mouth of Heart River; thence up the Missouri to the mouth of Yellowstone River; thence up the Yellowstone to the mouth of Powder River; thence southeast to the headwaters of the Little Missouri River; thence along the Black Hills to the head of Heart River, and down said river to the place of beginning.

A subsequent treaty was concluded with these Indians at Fort Berthold July 27, 1866. This makes no provision in regard to a reservation. The Indians, parties to the same, grant to the United States the right to lay out and construct roads, highways, and telegraphs through their country, and they cede to the United States "their right and title to the following lands situated on the northeast side of the Missouri River, to wit: Beginning on the Missouri River, at the mouth of Snake River, about 30 miles below Fort Berthold; thence up Snake River in a northeast direction 25 miles; thence southwardly, parallel to the Missouri River, to a point opposite and 25 miles east of old Fort Clarke; thence west to a point on the Missouri River opposite the old Fort Clarke; thence up the Missouri River to the place of beginning."

This treaty has never been ratified, but appropriations have been made by Congress in accordance with its provisions. There are no treaty stipulations with these Indians relative to a reservation for them which have been ratified.

It is proper here to state that the reservation as proposed by Captain Wainwright is a part of the country belonging to the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, according to the agreement of Fort Laramie, with the addition of a strip of land east of the Missouri River from Fort Berthold Indian village to the mouth of Little Knife River, as shown by the inclosed diagram; and I therefore respectfully recommend that an order of the Executive may be invoked, directing the setting apart of a reservation for said Indians as proposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to lay before you a communication dated the 2d instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying papers, reporting the selection by Captain Wainwright, Twenty-second Infantry, of a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, and respectfully recommend that the lands included within the boundary lines of said reserve be set apart for those Indians by Executive order, as indicated in the inclosed diagram of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 12, 1870.

Let the lands indicated in the accompanying diagram be set apart as a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, as recommended in the letter of Secretary of the Interior of the 12th instant.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 13, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan reservations set aside by Executive order dated April 12, 1870, and known as the Fort Berthold Reservation, and situated in the Territories of Dakota and Montana, respectively, lying within the following boundaries, viz, beginning at a point where the northern forty-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad intersects the present southeast boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; thence westerly with the line of said forty-mile limit to its intersection with range line, between ranges 92 and 93 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the south bank of the Little Missouri River; thence northwesterly along and up the south bank of said Little Missouri River, with the meanders thereof to its intersection with the range line between ranges 96 and 97 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence westerly in a straight line to the southeast corner of the Fort Buford Military Reservation; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to the south bank of the Yellowstone River, the present northwest boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; thence along the present boundary of said reservation and the south bank of the Yellowstone River to the Powder River; thence up the Powder River to where the Little Powder River unites with it; thence northeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

And it is further ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning on the most easterly point of the present Fort Berthold Indian Reservation (on the Missouri River); thence north to the township line between townships 158 and 159 north; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the White Earth River; thence down the said White Earth River to its junction with the Missouri River; thence along the present boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation and the left bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Little Knife River; thence southeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

R. B. HAYES.

Old Winnebago Reserve.

USHER'S LANDING, DAK., *July* 1, 1863.

SIR: With this report I transmit a plat and field-notes of the surveys made for the Sioux and Winnebago reservations by Mr. Powers, and to which I desire to call your attention. * * * * * * * *

The reservation for the Winnebago Indians is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri River where the western boundary of the Sioux of the Mississippi Reserve intersects the same; thence north and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings of the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians, and along said boundary line to the northwest corner of said Sioux Reserve; thence along the northern boundary of said Sioux Reserve 10 miles; thence due north 20 miles; thence due west to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll River; thence down said river to the middle channel of the Missouri River; thence down the said channel to the place of beginning. * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

[See An. Rep. Ind. Office for 1863, page 318, and also Stats. at Large, vol. 15. p. 635.]

Sioux Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 11, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River, where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 16, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point where the 102d degree of west longitude intersects the 46th parallel of north latitude; thence north on said 102d degree of longitude to the south bank of the Cannon Ball River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to a point on the east side of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of said Cannon Ball River; thence down and with the east bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the 100th degree of west longitude; thence south with said 100th degree of longitude to the 46th parallel of latitude; thence west with said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 20, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that that portion of the public domain in the Territory of Dakota lying south of an east and west line from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation to the ninety-ninth degree of longitude, and between said longitude and the Missouri River on the west and the Yankton Indian Reservation on the east, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 28, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota on the east side of the Missouri River, lying within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the south bank of Beaver River, intersected by the one-hundredth degree of west longitude; thence in a direct line to the east corner of the Fort Rice Military Reservation; thence in a southwestern direction along the said military reservation to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence with the east bank of the Missouri to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 9, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota Territory created by Executive orders dated January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the west line of the Fort Randall military reservation crosses the Missouri River; thence up and along said river to the mouth of American Creek; thence up and along said creek to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south along said degree to a point due west from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation; thence due east to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence due south to the north boundary line of Fort Randall military reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly to the northwest corner of said military reservation; thence south on the west boundary line of said reservation to the place of be-

ginning. And also the following-described land: Beginning at the east bank of the Missouri River at the mouth of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence up and along the Missouri River to the boundary line of Fort Sully military reservation; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to the southeast corner of said military reservation; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of said reservation to the northeast corner thereof; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the mouth of the Bois Cache; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the south line of township one hundred and twenty-nine north; thence east along said township line to the line between ranges seventy-eight and seventy-nine west; thence north along said range line to Beaver Creek, or the north boundary line of the reservation set aside by Executive order of March 16, 1875; thence west along said creek to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said east bank to the southeast corner of Fort Rice military reservation; thence northeasterly along said military reservation to the east corner of said reservation; thence in a direct line to a point on the south bank of Beaver Creek where said creek is intersected by the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south with said one hundredth degree of longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to its intersection with the north boundary line of the old Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the eastern boundary line of the old Winnebago Reservation; thence north along said east line to the northeast corner of said Winnebago Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence down the middle channel of said creek to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 24, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of Nebraska, viz: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota, where the range line between ranges 44 and 45 west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence east along said boundary line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary line; thence due east along said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set aside as an addition to the present Sioux Indian Reservation in the Territory of Dakota.

This order of reservation to continue during the pleasure of the President.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

IDAHO.

Cœur d'Alène Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 23, 1867.

SIR: Under date October 1, 1866, Governor Ballard, of Idaho, was instructed to select and report to this office reservations for the use of the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones, in the southern part, and for the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians, in the northern part of that Territory. These instructions were based upon statements contained in the annual report of Governor Ballard, printed at pages 191 and 192 of the Annual Report of this office for 1866. There are no treaties existing with either of the tribes or bands named, nor, so far as the Shoshones are concerned, have they any such complete tribal organization as would justify treaties with them, even if such arrangements were practicable under the force of recent legislation by Congress. The northern tribes have a better organization, but advices from the Executive indicate that while a necessity exists for some arrangement under which the Indians of all the bands referred to should have some fixed home set apart for them before the lands are all occupied by the whites, who are rapidly prospecting the country, such arrangements can now be made by the direct action of the department.

I herewith transmit two reports of Governor Ballard, describing tracts proposed to be set apart for these Indians. So far as the one intended for the Shoshones is concerned, its location as a permanent home for those bands is dependent upon the consent

of Washakee's band commonly known and heretofore treated with as the eastern bands Shoshones; but there is no doubt of their ready acquiescence in the arrangement. The land referred to is within the limits acknowledged as their hunting range by the treaty of 1863. Believing that the interest of the government as well as that of the Indians require that such action should be taken, I recommend that the President be requested to set apart the reservation, described in the diagram herewith for the use of the Indians referred to, and that the General Land Office be directed to respect the boundaries thus defined.

Should the suggestions herein contained be approved and favorable action had, this office will inform the governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs of the fact, and direct such further measures as to carry the plan into operation without delay, so far as the means at the disposal of the department will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, transmitting one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 23d May last, with accompanying documents, relating to proposed Indian reservations in Idaho Territory; and in obedience to your directions that I examine and report upon the subject-matter, I have to state as follows:

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the reservations proposed for the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shohones in the southern part of Idaho, and for the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians in the northern part of that Territory, is that the same may be set apart by the President for those Indians as their home reservations to the extent as represented on the accompanying diagrams herewith, and transferred on a map of Idaho accompanying this letter, being there represented in *green* and *blue* shadings respectively.

The boundaries as defined by the local Indian agents, as per separate diagrams of the above reservations, are:

1st. The Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones and Bannock Reservation: "Commencing on the south bank of Snake River at the junction of the Port Neuf River with said Snake River; thence south 25 miles to the summit of the mountains dividing the waters of Bear River from those of Snake River; thence easterly along the summit of said range of mountains 70 miles to a point where Sublette road crosses said divide; thence north about 50 miles to Blackfoot River; thence down said stream to its junction with Snake River; thence down Snake River to the place of beginning," embracing about 1,800,000 acres, and comprehending Fort Hall on the Snake River within its limits.

2d. The Cœur d'Alènes and other tribes of Northern Idaho, the proposed reservation for which is shown on the map of Idaho, herewith, in blue color, is represented to be about 20 miles square: "Commencing at the head of the Latah, about six miles above the crossing on the Lewiston trail, a road to the Spokane Bridge; thence running north-northeasterly to the Saint Joseph River, the site of the old Cœur d'Alène mission; thence west to the boundary line of Washington and Idaho Territories; thence south to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence east to place of beginning," including about 250,000 acres.

I have to observe that no surveys of the public lands have been made in those portions of Idaho Territory, nor is this office advised of the extinguishment of Indian titles to the same guaranteed to them by the provisions of the first and seventeenth sections of an "Act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho," approved March 3, 1863. (U. S. Stats., volume 12, pages 809 and 814.)

The records of this office showing no objection to the policy recommended to the department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his communication of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to return the same to the department, together with the papers accompanying the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1867.

SIR: I submit herewith the papers that accompanied the inclosed report of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the propriety of selecting reservations in Idaho Territory, upon which to locate the Cœur d'Alênes and other Indians in the northern part of Idaho, and the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of that Territory.

This department concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the lands indicated upon the annexed diagram, and defined in the accompanying report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 6th instant, be set apart as reservations for the Indians referred to, and I have the honor to request, if it meet your approval, that you make the requisite order in the premises.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 14, 1867.

Let the lands be set apart as reservations for the Indians within named, as recommended by the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 8, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in the Territory of Idaho be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Cœur d'Alène Indians, in said Territory, viz:

"Beginning at a point on the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangman's) creeks, directly south of a point on said last-named creek, six miles above the point where the trail from Lewiston to Spokane bridge crosses said creek; thence in a northeasterly direction in a direct line to the Cœur d'Alène Mission, on the Cœur d'Alène River (but not to include the lands of said mission); thence in a westerly direction, in a direct line, to the point where the Spokane River heads in, or leaves the Cœur d'Alène Lakes; thence down along the center of the channel of said Spokane River to the dividing line between the Territories of Idaho and Washington, as established by the act of Congress organizing a territorial government for the Territory of Idaho; thence south along said dividing line to the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangman's) Creek; thence along the top of the said ridge to the place of beginning."

U. S. GRANT.

Fort Hall Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 23, 1867.

SIR: Under date October 1, 1866, Governor Ballard, of Idaho, was instructed to select and report to this office reservations for the use of the Bois and Bruneau bands of Shoshones, in the southern part, and for the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians, in the northern part of that Territory. These instructions were based upon statements contained in the annual report of Governor Ballard, printed at pages 191 and 192 of the annual report of this office for 1866. There are no treaties existing with either of the tribes or bands named, nor, so far as the Shoshones are concerned, have they any such complete tribal organization as would justify treaties with them, even if such arrangements were practicable under the force of recent legislation by Congress. The northern tribes have a better organization, but advices from the Executive indicate that while a necessity exists for some arrangement under which the Indians of all the bands referred to should have some fixed home set apart for them before the lands are all occupied by the whites, who are rapidly prospecting the country, such arrangements can now be made by the direct action of the department.

I herewith transmit two reports of Governor Ballard, describing tracts proposed to be set apart for these Indians. So far as the one intended for the Shoshones is concerned, its location as a permanent home for those bands is dependent upon the consent of Washakee's band, commonly known and heretofore treated with as the eastern bands Shoshones; but there is no doubt of their ready acquiescence in the arrangement. The land referred to is within the limits acknowledged as their hunting range by the treaty of 1863. Believing that the interests of the government, as well as that of the Indians, require that such action should be taken, I recommend that the President be requested to set apart the reservations described in the diagram herewith for the use

of the Indians referred to, and that the General Land Office be directed to respect the boundaries thus defined.

Should the suggestions herein contained be approved and favorable action had, this office will inform the governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of the fact, and direct such further measures as to carry the plan into operation without delay, so far as the means at the disposal of the department will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, transmitting one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 23d May last, with accompanying documents, relating to proposed Indian reservations in Idaho Territory; and in obedience to your directions that I examine and report upon the subject-matter, I have to state as follows:

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the reservations proposed for the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of Idaho, and for the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians in the northern part of that Territory, is that the same may be set apart by the President for those Indians as their home reservations to the extent as represented on the accompanying diagrams herewith, and transferred on a map of Idaho accompanying this letter, being there represented in *green* and *blue* shadings respectively.

The boundaries as defined by the local Indian agents, as per separate diagrams of the above reservations, are:

1st. The Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones and Bannock Reservation: "Commencing on the south bank of Snake River at the junction of the Port Neuf River with said Snake River; thence south 25 miles to the summit of the mountains dividing the waters of Bear River from those of Snake River; thence easterly along the summit of said range of mountains 70 miles to a point where Sublette road crosses said divide; thence north about 50 miles to Blackfoot River; thence down said stream to its junction with Snake River; thence down Snake River to the place of beginning," embracing about 1,800,000 acres, and comprehending Fort Hall on the Snake River within its limits.

2d. The Cœur d'Alènes and other tribes of Northern Idaho, the proposed reservation for which is shown on the map of Idaho, herewith, in blue color, is represented to be about 20 miles square: "Commencing at the head of the Latah, about six miles above the crossing on the Lewiston trail, a road to the Spokane bridge; thence running north-northeasterly to the Saint Joseph River, the site of the old Cœur d'Alène mission; thence west to the boundary line of Washington and Idaho Territories; thence south to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence east to place of beginning," including about 250,000 acres.

I have to observe that no surveys of the public lands have been made in those portions of Idaho Territory, nor is this office advised of the extinguishment of Indian titles to the same guaranteed to them by the provisions of the first and seventeenth sections of an "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho," approved March 3, 1863. (U. S. Stats., volume 12, pages 809 and 814.)

The records of this office showing no objection to the policy recommended to the department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his communication of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to return the same to the department, together with the papers accompanying the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1867.

SIR: I submit herewith the papers that accompanied the inclosed report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the propriety of selecting reservations in Idaho Territory, upon which to locate the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians in the northern part of Idaho, and the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of that Territory.

This department concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the lands indicated upon the annexed diagram, and defined in the accom-

panying report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the 6th instant, be set apart as reservations for the Indians referred to, and I have the honor to request, if it meet your approval, that you make the requisite order in the premises.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 14, 1867.

Let the lands be set apart as reservations for the Indians within named as recommended by the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 23, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from Charles F. Powell, special United States Indian agent, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho Territory, dated the 30th ultimo, which letter was forwarded to this office, with indorsement dated the 6th instant, by Hon. D. W. Ballard, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs for said Territory, and would respectfully call your attention to that portion of Agent Powell's letter relative to a selection of reservation for the Bannock Indians.

It is provided in the second article of the treaty concluded with the Eastern band of Shoshones and the Bannock tribe of Indians, July 3, 1868, that whenever the Bannocks desire a reservation to be set apart for their use, or whenever the President of the United States shall deem it advisable for them to be put upon a reservation, he shall cause a suitable one to be selected for them in their present country, which shall embrace reasonable portions of the Port Neuf and "Kansas prairie" countries, and that when the reservation is declared, the United States will secure to the Bannocks the same rights and privileges therein and make the same and like expenditures therein for their benefit, except the agency house and residence of agent, in proportion to their numbers, as herein provided for the Shoshone reservation.

By virtue of executive order, dated June 14, 1867 (herewith inclosed), there was set apart a reservation for the Indians in Southern Idaho, including the Bannocks. This reserve, it will be observed from the diagram accompanying said executive order, embraces a portion of the country which the treaty provision above quoted provides the reservation for the Bannocks shall be selected from. It appears from the letter of Agent Powell that the Bannocks are at present upon the reserve set apart by executive order as above stated, and that they desire to remain there. I think the area embraced within this reserve is sufficient for the Bannocks and any other Indians that it may be desired to locate thereon. I therefore respectfully recommend that the same be designated as the reserve provided for in the treaty of July 3, 1868, as hereinbefore recited, and that the President be requested to so direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 23d instant, and accompanying papers, relative to the designation of a reservation in Idaho for the Bannock Indians, as provided by the second article of the treaty of July 3, 1868, with that tribe, and for the reasons stated by the Commissioner, respectfully recommend that you direct that the lands reserved by an executive order dated June 14, 1867, for the Indians of Southern Idaho, including the Bannocks, be designated as the reservation provided for said tribe by the second article of the treaty referred to, dated July 3, 1868.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 30, 1869.

The within recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is hereby approved, and

within the limits of the tract reserved by executive order of June 14, 1867, for the Indians of Southern Idaho, will be designated a reservation provided for the Bannocks by the second article of the treaty with said tribe of 3d July, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

Lemhi reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 12, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Idaho, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Lemhi River that is due west of a point one mile due south of Fort Lemhi; thence due east, about three miles, to the crest of the mountain; thence with said mountain in a southerly direction about twelve miles to a point due east of Yeanun bridge, on the Lemhi River; thence west across said bridge and Lemhi River to the crest of the mountain on the west side of river; thence with said mountain in a northerly direction to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the exclusive use of the mixed tribes of Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater Indians, to be known as the Lemhi Valley Indian Reservation.

Said tract of country is estimated to contain about one hundred square miles, and is in lieu of the tract provided for in the third article of an unratified treaty made and concluded at Virginia City, Montana Territory, on the 24th of September, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 19, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Secretary of the Interior on the 10th instant, of a letter from Adjutant-General E. D. Townsend, bearing date the 9th instant, inclosing a copy of a telegram dated Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 8, 1869, from Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield to General W. T. Sherman, recommending that the reservation for the Arapahoe Indians be changed from its present location to the North Fork of the Canadian River, and requesting a report thereon from this office.

By the terms of the treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, proclaimed August 19, 1868, it is provided in the second article thereof that "the United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: Commencing at the point where the Arkansas River crosses the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel—the said line being the southern boundary of the State of Kansas—to the Cimarron River (sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas River); thence down said Cimarron River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Arkansas River; thence up the Arkansas River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them."

It will be seen from the language of the second article of said treaty, just quoted, that a reservation upon which they are now located has already been provided for said Indians within the boundaries in said article designated, but I am of opinion that it would be better for both the Indians and the government if they were to be removed to the North Fork of the Canadian River in accordance with the suggestions of General Schofield, provided any authority can be found for removing and locating said Indians in the manner contemplated.

Should you be of opinion that such authority exists, and determine in pursuance thereof to cause a removal of said Indians to be made from their present reservation, I would suggest that a tract of country be set aside for their occupation and use bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at the point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; thence north on a line with said ninety-eighth degree to the point where it is crossed by the Red Fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron River); thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty

of June 14, 1866, with the Creek Nation of Indians; thence west on said north boundary and the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of March 21, 1866, with the Seminole Indians, to the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south on the line of said one hundredth degree to the north boundary of the country set apart for the Kiowas and Comanches by the second article of the treaty concluded October 21, 1867, with said tribes; thence east along said boundary to the point where it strikes the Washita River; thence down said Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

The territory comprised within the boundaries last above designated contains a small portion of the country ceded to the United States by the terms of the treaty with the Creek Indians concluded June 14, 1866; a portion of the country ceded to the United States by the terms of the treaty with the Semiole Indians concluded March 21, 1866, and the remainder is composed of a portion of what is commonly known as the "leased country."

Inasmuch as this office has no information upon the subject, except that conveyed by the telegram of General Schofield, which is very meager and indefinite, I am unable to determine the causes which seem to require this change, and I would therefore respectfully suggest, unless there is some pressing necessity which will admit of no delay, whether it would not be well to refer the matter to the proper officers of this bureau for investigation and report before any action is taken.

The letter of Adjutant-General Townsend, together with the copy of the telegram of General Schofield, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1869.

SIR: Referring to my report to you of the 19th of June last, relative to the change of location of the reservation for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, I now have the honor to submit, herewith, copies of the following letters relative to this subject, viz:

Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 31st ultimo, inclosing letter from Brevet Major-General Hazen, dated the 24th ultimo.

Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 4th instant, inclosing letter from General Hazen, dated the 2d instant.

It appears from these letters that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes did not understand the location of the reservation as defined by the treaty of August 19, 1868; that they have never been upon said reserve, and do not desire to go there, but that they desire to locate on the North Fork of the Canadian, some 60 miles below Camp Supply; that the agent for these tribes has a large quantity of valuable stores in this locality, which are very much exposed.

Inasmuch as these Indians express a desire to be located upon a reserve, I think it very desirable that their wishes should be gratified, and that they be not permitted to again roam on the plains. I therefore respectfully recommend that the President be requested to authorize the location of these Indians on the North Fork of the Canadian River, where they desire to go, and that immediate steps be taken to provide temporarily for them there. The country desired by them is public land, and I think it competent for the President to direct their location thereon. In view, however, of the fact that these Indians have a reservation defined for them by treaty stipulation, legislation can be asked of Congress at the coming session to insure a permanent reservation for them where they may locate, and abandon as a reservation the present one, restoring it to the public lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

AUGUST 10, 1869.

The recommendation of the Indian Commissioner approved.

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Approved August 10, 1869.

U. S. GRANT,
President.

Modoc Reserve.

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Quapaw Agency, I. T., June 23, 1874, between the United States, by H. W. Jones, United States Indian Agent, and the Eastern Shawnee Indians.

Whereas it is desirable that the Modoc Indians (now temporarily located on the Eastern Shawnee Reservation) should have a permanent home in order that they may be enabled to settle down and become self-supporting. Therefore, it is agreed—

1st. The Eastern Shawnees cede to the United States a tract of land situated in the northeast corner of their present reservation in the Indian country. The land so ceded to be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of their reservation, running south along the Missouri State line two and one-half miles; thence west two and one-half miles; thence north to the north line of said reserve; thence east along said north line to the place of beginning, containing 4,000 acres, more or less, for which the United States is to pay six thousand dollars, one-half upon the ratification of this agreement by the Secretary of the Interior, the balance in twelve months thereafter; said instalments to be paid to the Eastern Shawnee Indians per capita, for the purpose of enabling them to enlarge their farms and otherwise improve their condition in civilization.

2d. The land proposed to be purchased in the 1st article of this agreement shall be set apart as a permanent home for the Modoc Indians.

3d. And it is further agreed that in case the United States fails to carry out the provisions of the agreement this contract shall be null and void.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

H. W. JONES, [SEAL.]
U. S. Indian Agent.

JAMES CHOCTAW, his + mark.
THOMAS CAPTAIN, his + mark.
Chiefs.
JOHN LOGAN, his + mark.
JOHN WILLIAMS, his + mark.
Councillors.
GOOD HUNT, his + mark.
BILLY DICK, his + mark.
JOHN MOHAWK, his + mark.
CORN STALK, his + mark.
GEORGE BEAVER, his + mark.
SAMSON KYZER, his + mark.
JOHN JACKSON, his + mark.
Young Men.

Attest:

LAZARUS FLINT, *Interpreter.*
ENDSLEY JONES.

(Recorded in Records of Treaties, vol. 3, p. 19.)

This agreement was confirmed in Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1875. (18 Stats, p. 447.)

Otoe Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 25, 1881.

SIR: Agreeably to your recommendation of the 13th instant, the following-described lands in the Indian Territory, west of the 96°, west longitude, in the tract ceded to the United States by the Cherokees, for the settlement of friendly Indians, by the sixteenth article of their treaty of July 19, 1866, are hereby designated and assigned for the use and occupation of the confederated Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1881 (21 Stats. p. 381), namely:

Township 22 north, range 1 east, containing 23,013.70 acres.
Township 23 north, range 1 east, containing 23,018.79 acres.
Township 22 north, range 2 east, containing 23,049.27 acres.
Township 23 north, range 2 east, containing 22,945.91 acres.
Township 22 north, range 3 east, containing 22,986.69 acres.

Also that portion of township 23 north, range 3 east, lying west of the Arkansas River, containing 14,098.84 acres.

Total acreage, 129,113.20 acres.

The papers which accompanied your letter before noted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

S. J. KIRKWOOD, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Ponca Reserve.

By the Indian appropriation act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stats., p. 192), an appropriation was made for the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory when they should consent to go. By the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stats., p. 287), an additional appropriation was made for the same purpose, but there was nothing contained therein respecting their consent. Under these acts the Poncas were removed to the Quapaw Reserve. Inspector Watkins and Agent Boone, under department instructions, took a delegation of these Indians, in December, 1877, to the country west of the Arkansas River to select a permanent home, either in the triangle east of the Pawnees, or in the Shakaskia country.

On the 2d of January, 1878, Inspector Watkins reported that "The Indians all desire to go to the North, to the Shakaskia country, and say that is the country they want." On the 30th of January, 1878, White Eagle, Standing Buffalo, the chief, Frank La Flesche, chief, telegraphed, "We have selected reservation between Arkansas and Shakaskia rivers. Please certify to selection."

By the Indian appropriation act of May 27, 1878 (20 Stats., p. 76), an appropriation was made for the immediate removal of the Poncas from the Quapaw Reservation, Indian Territory, to a new one west of the Kaw or Kansas, and between the Arkansas and Shakaskia rivers, and for their settlement thereon. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the following tracts of land were assigned the Poncas, viz: Townships 24 and 25 north, range 1 east, and all of townships 24 and 25 north, ranges 2, 3, and 4 east, lying west of the Arkansas River, and containing 101,894.31 acres. By the deficiency appropriation act of March 3, 1881 (21 Stats., p. 422), an appropriation was made to enable the Secretary of the Interior to secure to the Poncas lands in severalty, on either their old or their new reservation, in accordance with their wishes, $50,000 of which was especially appropriated for the purchase of one hundred and one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four acres of land in the Indian Territory, where most of the Indians are now located; and in September, 1881, the sum of $48,389.46 was placed to the credit of the Cherokee Nation on the books of the Treasury for the purchase of this land, at 47.49 cents per acre, the price fixed by the President on the 23d of June, 1879.

MICHIGAN.

Isabella Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 11, 1854.

SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter from Messrs. George Smith and P. O. Johnson, missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Michigan, addressed to Rev. Dr. Durbin, and by him forwarded to this office, in relation to certain desired reservations of public lands.

In consideration of certain contemplated arrangements with the Indians in Michigan during the ensuing spring, I have to ask that you reserve from public sale the lands designated in the letter of Messrs. Smith and Johnson.

I have also received a communication from the Rev. J. P. Durbin, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asking for an additional reservation of lands near Iroquois Point, back from the lake.

For the reasons above, I concur in the request, and ask that several additional sections to those already reserved be made of the lands in the vicinity of Iroquois Point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 20, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, addressed to this office, bearing date the 11th instant, and its inclosure, recommending, for reasons stated, the withdrawal from market and reservation for Indian purposes the lands in Isabella County, Michigan, or so much thereof as may be deemed expedient.

The pink-shaded lines on the inclosed printed map show the limits of Isabella County, covering, according to the maps of this office, townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 west of the Michigan meridian, in the Ionia district, the whole of which are requested to be reserved, and the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, placed on certain townships, show the order of the preference to be given should it be determined to reserve less than the east half of the county.

From an estimate just made at this office, it appears that only about two-ninths of the whole surface has been disposed of, although three of the townships have been in market since 1833, and the balance since 1840.

As regards the conditions mentioned in the Rev. George Smith's letter (among the papers), that the reserve be made "for the Chippewa Indians of Michigan, to be purchased under the direction of the missionary society," &c., I have to remark that no such privilege could, in my opinion, be given without legislation of Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 12, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith two letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to the withdrawal of certain lands in Michigan from sale with a view to the benefit hereafter of certain Indian tribes, in accordance with the intimations of the Indian Office.

The first letter, that of the 20th December last, has reference to lands in Isabella County, Michigan, and that of the 10th instant to land in a new county called Emmett, in the same State, the former county containing 16 and the latter 27 townships and fractional townships, and the withdrawal appears to be desired by the Indian Office "in consequence of certain contemplated arrangements with the Indians in Michigan during the present spring." The matter connected with the letter of the 20th December has been delayed waiting more specific information from the Indian Office as to the specific land wanted, which is supplied by this letter of the 10th instant from that office.

The philanthropic policy of furnishing these Indians, who are desirous of becoming cultivators of the soil, with land for that purpose, to the greatest possible extent separated from evil example or annoyance of unprincipled whites, who might be disposed to settle in their vicinity, or within their midst, after farms already opened by them had rendered the surrounding land more valuable, is apparent, and I have no hesitation in recommending your sanction to the withdrawal of the lands indicated in each of said communications from the Land Office, but it must be with the express understanding that no peculiar or exclusive claim to any of the land so withdrawn can be acquired by said Indians, for whose future benefit it is understood to be made, until after they shall by future legislation be invested with the legal title thereto.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 14, 1855.

Let the withdrawal of all the vacant land in Isabella County be made with the express understanding contained in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior to me of the 12th instant.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Ontonagon Reserve.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 24, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Commissioner

of Indian Affairs, of the 20th instant, requesting that the following-described tracts be withdrawn from market and reserved for the Ontonagon Band of Chippewa Indians under the sixth clause of the first article of the treaty of La Pointe of July 30, 1854, viz: Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 14, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; southwest quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; the whole of sections 22 and 23, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half section 26, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half section 27, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; all situated in the northern peninsula of Michigan.

On examination of the plats and tract-books in this office it appears that the above lands are all vacant, and there exists no objection to their reservation; for which I respectfully recommend that the order of the President be obtained previous to instructing the land officers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. ROBERT MCCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 25, 1855.

Respectfully submitted to the President for his approval as recommended.

R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1855.

Let the reservation be made.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

MINNESOTA.

Leech Lake Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 4, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the description of the first-named tract of country reserved for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, and provided for in the second clause of the second article of the treaty with the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded February 22, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1166), be amended so as to read as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Little Boy River; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech Lake, and thence through said lake, so as to include all the islands therein, to the place of beginning; and that the additional land therein embraced be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, and that the same be set apart for the use of said Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 26, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition so much of the following tracts of country as are not already covered by treaty with the Chippewas, concluded February 22, 1855, and set apart for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of said Indians, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnebagoshish, it being the beginning point of the second tract of land reserved for said bands (Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1166); thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west intersects the township line between townships 146 and 147 north; thence north on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to range line between ranges 28 and 29; thence south on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in township 143 north, range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota.

U. S. GRANT.

Vermillion Lake Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 20, 1881.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described land in Minnesota, viz, that portion of the southeast quarter of section 23 lying east of Sucker Bay; the southwest quarter, and lot ——, being the most southerly lot in the southeast quarter of section 24, and fractional sections 25, 26, and that portion of section 35 north of Vermillion Lake, all in township 62 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, Minnesota, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale or settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes, for the use of the Boise Fort Band of Chippewa Indians, to be known as the "Vermillion Lake Indian Reservation."

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

White Earth Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 18, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated in the State of Minnesota, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation, being the northwest corner of township 146 north, range 42 west, and running thence north to the northwest corner of township 148 north, range 42 west; thence west to the southwest corner of township 149 north, range 42 west; thence north to the northwest corner of township 149 north, range 42 west; thence east on the line between township 149 north and township 150 north to the intersection of said line with the southwestern boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence southeasterly to the most southerly point of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence in a northeasterly direction and along the line of the Red Lake Indian Reservation to a point due north from the northeast corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation; thence south to the northeast corner of White Earth Indian Reservation, and thence west along the northern boundary line of White Earth Indian Reservation to the point of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries, the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead or pre-emption rights have attached under the laws of the United States, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

R. B. HAYES.

Winnebagoshish Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 29, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, as an addition to the reservation provided for by the first article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, concluded March 19, 1867 (Stats. at Large, vol. 16, p. 719), for the use of the said Indians, a tract of country in the State of Minnesota, described and bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Indian Reserve, where the section line between sections 11 and 14, and 10 and 15, of township 55 north, range 27 west of the fourth principal meridian, if extended west, would intersect the same; thence east on said extended section line to section corner between sections 11, 12, 13, and 14; thence north on the section line between sections 11 and 12, and 1 and 2, all of the same township and range above mentioned, to the township line between townships 55 and 56 north; thence continuing north to a point two miles north of said township line; thence west to the present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Reserve; thence south on said boundary line, and with the same, to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 26, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition so much of the following tracts of country as are not already covered by treaty with the Chippewas, concluded February 22, 1855, and set apart for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of said Indians, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnebagoshish, it being the beginning point of the second tract of land reserved for said bands (Stats.

at Large, vol. 10, p. 1166); thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west intersects the township line between townships 146 and 147 north; thence north on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to range line between ranges 28 and 29; thence south on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in township 143 north, range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota.

U. S. GRANT.

MONTANA.

Blackfeet Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 2, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Gros Ventre Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians in the Territory of Montana. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by yellow colors, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the south bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun River; thence in a westerly direction, following the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River, as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the north boundary of Montana; thence along said north boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
July 3, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 5, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 19, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country, in Montana Territory, set apart by Executive order, dated July 5, 1873, and not embraced within the tract set apart by act of Congress, approved April 15, 1874, for the use and occupation of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, comprised within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of the Marias River; thence along the main channel of the Marias River to Birch Creek; thence up the main channel of Birch Creek to its source; thence west to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of the Medicine or Sun River; thence easterly to said source, and down the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence down the south bank of the Missouri River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 13, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Muscleshell River where the same is intersected by the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence north along said western boundary to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Muscleshell River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Muscleshell River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 13, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, being a portion of the tract of country which was set aside by Executive order of the 13th April, 1875, as an addition to the then existing reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians, known as the Blackfeet Reservation, and lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the south boundary of the Fort Buford military reserve intersects the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence according to the true meridian west along the south boundary of said military reserve to its western boundary; thence continuing west to the right bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River; thence up and along the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude, thence east along said parallel to its intersection with the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

NEBRASKA.

Niobrara Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C. February, 26, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter addressed to this department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requesting the reservation from pre-emption or sale of townships 31 and 32 north, range 5 west, and townships 31 and 32 north, range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian, in Nebraska Territory, until the action of Congress be had, with a view to the setting apart of these townships as a reservation for the Santee Sioux Indians now at Crow Creek, Dakota; and recommend that you direct those lands to be withdrawn from market, and held in reserve for the purpose indicated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 27, 1866.

Let the lands within named be withdrawn from market and reserved for the purposes indicated.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 20, 1866.

Let the townships embraced within the lines shaded *red* on the within diagram be, in addition to those heretofore withdrawn from sale by my order of 27th February last, reserved from sale and set apart as an Indian reservation for the use of Sioux Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, in letter of July 19, 1866.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

The above order embraces township 31 north, range 8 west; township 31 north, range 7 west; that portion of township 32 north, range 8 west, and of township 32 north, range 7 west, lying south of the Niobrara River, and that portion of township 35 north, range 5 west, lying south of the Missouri River in Nebraska. [For diagram, see letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated November 23, 1878.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1867.

SIR: For the reasons mentioned in the accompanying copies of reports from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated, respectively, the 7th and 13th instant, I have the honor to recommend that you order the withdrawal from sale, and the setting apart for the use of the Santee Sioux Indians, the following-described tracts of land, lying adjacent to the present Sioux Indian Reservation on the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers in Nebraska, viz: Township 32 north, of range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, and fractional section 7, fractional section 16, fractional section 17, and sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, of fractional township No. 33 north, of range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, be withdrawn from market, and that fractional township No. 32 north, of range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian, now a portion of the reservation, be restored to market.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

Let the within recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior be carried into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter from Superintendent Samuel M. Janney, dated the 20th instant, relative to the reservation of the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska.

The lands at present withdrawn from sale for the purpose of this reservation are as follows:

	Acres.
Township 32 north range 4 west of sixth principal meridian	23, 397. 96
So much of the west half of the fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River	7, 571. 40
Township 31 north, range 5 west	22, 968. 64
Fractional township 32 north, range 5 west	21, 601. 41
So much of fractional township 33 north, range 5 west, as lies south of Missouri River	8, 983. 20
Fractional township 31 north, range 6 west	22, 568. 10
Fractional township 31 north, range 7 west	21, 592. 29
Fractional township 32 north, range 7 west	1, 460. 42
Fractional township 31 north, range 8 west	22, 999. 69
Fractional township 32 north, range 8 west	12, 051. 92
Making the total area of present reservation	165, 195. 03

The recommendation of Superintendent Janney, contained in his above-mentioned letter, is that the boundaries of the present reservation be changed as follows: That—

	Acres.
Township 31 north, range 4 west	22, 968. 61
So much of the east half of fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River, viz, fractional sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, section 22, fractional sections 23, 24, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36	7, 584. 70
Total	30, 553. 31

be added to the present reservation, and that—

	Acres.
Fractional township 31 north, range 6 west	22, 568. 10
Fractional township 31 north, range 7 west	21, 592. 29
Fractional township 32 north, range 7 west	1, 460. 42
Fractional township 31 north, range 8 west	22, 999. 69
Fractional township 32 north, range 8 west	12, 051. 92
Total	80, 672. 42

be restored to market.

The additional lands which Superintendent Janney recommends to be added to the present reservation contain an area of 30,553.31 acres, and the lands which he recommends to be restored to market contain an area of 80,672.42 acres. The reservation, therefore, if readjusted in this manner, will contain a total area of 115,075.92 acres.

I am of opinion that this change should be made, and respectfully recommend, should you approve, that the President be requested to direct that township 31 north, range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, and so much of the east half of fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River, viz, fractional sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, section 22, fractional sections 23, 24, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, be withdrawn from market and added to the present reservation; and that fractional township 31 north, range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 31 north, range 7 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 32 north, range 7 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 31 north, range 8 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 32 north, range 8 west of the sixth principal meridian, which is a portion of the land previously withdrawn from sale by the President's order of July 20, 1866, be restored to market, this being in accordance with the recommendation of Superintendent Janney, as above stated.

I transmit herewith a plat showing the boundaries of the present reservation, and the proposed changes of the same, which you will please to have returned to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 28th instant, and accompanying papers, in relation to proposed changes in the Santee Sioux Indian Reservation, as therein suggested, and respectfully recommend that the President order the restoration to market of certain lands designated in the Commissioner's report, and the withdrawal from sale of the lands therein described.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *August* 31, 1869.

The within recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is hereby approved, and the necessary action will be taken to carry it into effect.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
December 31, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that Executive order, dated August 31, 1869, adding certain lands to the Santee Sioux Indian Reservation in Nebraska, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to exempt from its operation lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 3, township 33, range 4, previously patented to Thomas J. Quinn, on Sioux half-breed scrip No. 349 D.

U. S. GRANT.

NEVADA.

Duck Valley Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 16, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country, situated partly in the Territory of Idaho and partly in the State of Nevada, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain, to wit: Commencing at the one hundredth mile-post of the survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due north to the intersection of the north boundary of township 16 south of Boise base-line in Idaho; thence due west to a point due north of the one hundred and twentieth mile-post of said survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due south to the ninth standard parallel north of the Mount Diablo base-line in Nevada; thence due east to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning. And the above-named tract of land is hereby set apart as a reservation for the Western Shoshone Indians, subject to such modifications of boundary as a location of limits shall determine.

R. B. HAYES.

Moapa River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 12, 1873.

Agreeably to the recommendation contained in the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Interior of this day, the following-described lands in the southeastern part of Nevada are hereby set apart for the use of the Indians in that locality: Commencing at a point on the north bank of the Colorado River, where the eastern line of Nevada strikes the same; running thence due north with said eastern line to a point far enough north from which a line running due west will pass one mile north of Muddy Springs; running due west from said point to the one hundred and fifteenth meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to a point due west from the place of beginning; thence due east to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence following the west and north bank of the same to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 12, 1874.

In lieu of an executive order dated the 12th of March last setting apart certain lands in Nevada as a reservation for the Indians of that locality, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of the Pah-Ute and such other Indians as the department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Colorado River of the West, eight miles east of the one hundred and fourteenth degree of west longitude; thence due north to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to a point 20 miles west of the one hundred and fifteenth degree of west longitude; thence due south 35 miles; thence due east 36 miles; thence due south to the middle of the main channel of the Colorado River of the West; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1875.

SIR: By the terms of an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1875, the Pai-Ute Reservation in Southeastern Nevada is reduced to "one thousand acres, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as not to include the claim of any settler or miner."

I have the honor to submit, herewith, a report from William Vandever, United States Indian inspector, dated San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1875, under office

instructions of 26th of March last, submitting a report of the selection of the 1,000 acres (to which the Pai-Ute Reservation in Southeast Nevada was reduced) made by Messrs. Bateman and Barnes, United States Indian agents in Nevada, under his instructions of April 12, 1875, which selection having met his approval, he forwards, with the recommendation that the following metes and bounds be established and proclaimed by executive order as the boundaries of the Pai-Ute Reservation in Southeastern Nevada, as contemplated by said act of Congress, viz:

Commencing at a stone set in the ground, extending three feet above, whereon is cut "U. S. No. 1," which stone marks the northeast corner of the reservation, standing on a small hill known as West Point, and set eighteen feet in a northeasterly direction from the corner of a building designated as the office and medical depository located on said reservation and running thence north sixty degrees west eighty chains to a stone upon which is cut "U. S. No. 2;" thence north seventy degrees west ninety-seven chains to a stone upon which is cut "U. S. No. 3;" thence south fifty-six chains and fifty links to a monument of stones on the top of a hill; thence south seventy degrees east ninety-seven chains to a monument of stones at the base of a hill; thence south sixty degress east eighty chains to a stone set in the ground rising two feet above, upon which is cut "U. S., SE. corner;" thence north fifty-six chains and fifty links to place of beginning.

The act in question provides that the reservation shall not include any claim of settler or miner, yet the lands described above includes the claim of Volney Rector. Inasmuch, however, as Inspector Vandever reports the improvements of Mr. Rector to be just what are required for the agency, and that Mr. Rector has relinquished the possession thereof to the United States for $1,800, the appraised value of two years ago, made by Commissioners Ingalls and Powell, I deem the law to have been complied with, and therefore submit the selection herein made for your approval; with the suggestion, if approved by you, that the lands herein selected be set apart for the Pai-Ute Indians.

The return of the letter of Inspector Vandever is herewith requested, with your directions in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1875.

SIR: I return the report of William Vandever, United States Indian inspector which acompanied your communication of the 28th ultimo, in which are defined the boundaries of the Pai-Ute Reservation in Southeastern Nevada, embracing 1,000 acres, to which area said reserve was by act of March 3, 1875, declared to be reduced; the land to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior.

The selection of the tract of country described in the report of Inspector Vandever, is approved, and hereby set apart as a reservation for the Pai-Ute Indians.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Pyramid Lake Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., March 21, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a communication dated the 20th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying map showing the survey made by Eugene Munroe in January 1865, of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada, and respectfully recommend that the President issue an order withdrawing from sale or other disposition and setting apart said reservation or tract of country for the use and occupation of Pah-Ute and other Indians now occupying the same.

The form of order necessary in the premises is engrossed on the enclosed map.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 23, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country known and occupied as the Pyramid Lake

Indian Reservation in Nevada, as surveyed by Eugene Munroe, in January 1865, and indicated by red lines according to the courses and distances given in tabular form on accompaning diagram, be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the Pah-Ute and other Indians residing theren.

U. S. GRANT.

Walker River Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 18, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a communication dated the 17th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying map showing the survey made by Eugene Munroe in December, 1864, of the Walker River Reservation in Nevada, and respectfully recommend that the President issue an order withdrawing from sale or other disposition and setting apart said reservation or tract of country for the use and occupation of the Pah-Ute Indians located thereon.

The form of order necessary in the premises is engrossed on the inclosed map.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 19, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that the reservation situated on Walker River, Nevada, as surveyed by Eugene Munroe, December, 1864, and indicated by red lines on the above diagram in accordance with the fifteen courses and distances thereon given, be withdrawn from public sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the Pah-Ute Indians residing thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

NEW MEXICO.

Fort Stanton Indian Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 23, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Mescalero band of Apache Indians in New Mexico; said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by the red lines bordered with yellow and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation, and running thence due south to a point on the hills near the north bank of the Rio Rindoso; thence along said hills to a point above the settlements; thence across said river to a point on the opposite hills, and thence to the same line upon which we start from Fort Stanton; and thence due south to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence to the top of the Sacramento Mountains, and along the top of said mountains to the top of the White Mountains; thence along the top of said mountains to the headwaters of the Rio Nogal, to a point opposite the starting point, and thence to the starting point.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the land comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the department of this date.

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 26, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 29, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Mescalero Apache Indians as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 2, 1874.

In lieu of an Executive order dated the 29th of May last, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation) bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due west to the summit of the Sierra Blanca Mountains; thence due south to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due east to a point due south of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction line south; thence due east along side line to a point opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 20, 1875.

In lieu of Executive order dated February 2, 1874, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation) bounded as follows:

Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; running thence due west to a point due north of the northeast corner of township 14 south, range 10 east; thence due south along the eastern boundary of said township to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due east on said parallel to a point due south of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction line south; thence due east along said line to a point opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 19, 1882.

In lieu of Executive order dated October 20, 1875, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of the said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of township 12 south, range 16 east of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence west along the north boundary of township 12 south, ranges 16, 15, 14, and 13 east, to the southeast corner of township 11 south, range 12 east; thence north along the east boundary of said township to the second correction line south; thence west along said correction line to the northwest corner of township 11 south, range 11 east; thence south along the range line between

ranges 10 and 11 east to the southwest corner of township 12 south, range 11 east; thence east along the south boundary of said township to the southeast corner thereof; thence south along the range line between ranges 11 and 12 east to the 33° of north latitude, as established and marked on the ground by First Lieut. L. H. Walker, Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, in compliance with Special Orders No. 100, series of 1875, Headquarters, District of New Mexico; thence east along said 33° of north latitude to its intersection with the range line between ranges 16 and 17 ast; thence north along said range line to the place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Jicarilla Apache Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 21, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of the Mexican grant known as the "Tierra Amarilla grant," as surveyed by Sawyer and McBroom in July, 1876; and extending thence north with the western boundary of said survey of the Tierra Amarilla grant to the boundary line between New Mexico and Colorado; thence west along said boundary line sixteen miles; thence south to a point due west from the aforesaid southwest corner of the Tierra Amarilla grant; and thence east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

Navajo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 29, 1878.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the Navajo Indian Reservation, on the boundary line between the Territories of Arizona and Utah; thence west along said boundary line to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west; thence south along said degree to the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude north; thence east along said parallel to the west boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence north along said west boundary to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Navajo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 6, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country lying within the boundaries of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, viz: Commencing in the middle of the channel of the San Juan River, where the east line of the Navajo Reservation in the Territory of New Mexico, as established by the treaty of June 1, 1868 (15 Stat., 667), crosses said river; thence up and along the middle channel of said river to a point 15 miles due east of the eastern boundary line of said reservation; thence due south to a point due east of the present southeast corner of said reservation; thence due south 6 miles; thence due west to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence north along said degree to the southwest corner of said reservation in the Territory of Arizona, as defined by Executive order dated October 29, 1878, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the present Navajo Reservation in said Territories.

R. B. HAYES.

Zuni Pueblo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 16, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, viz: Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth milestone, on the western boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico, and running thence north 61° 45′ east, 31 miles and eight-tenths of a mile to the crest of the mountain a short dis-

tance above Nutrias Spring; thence due south 12 miles to a point in the hills a short distance southeast of the Ojo Pescado; thence south 61° 45′ west to the one hundred and forty-eighth milestone on the western boundary line of said Territory; thence north with said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as a reservation for the use and occupancy of the Zuni Pueblo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

OREGON.

Grand Ronde Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 30, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending, and a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office concurring in the recommendation that the lands embraced in townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, Willamette district, Oregon, as indicated in the accompanying plat, be withdrawn from sale and entry, and established as an Indian reservation for the colonization of Indian tribes in Oregon, and particularly for the Willamette tribes, parties to treaty of January, 1855.

I respectfully recommend that the proposed reservation be established, and have accordingly prepared a form of indorsement on the plat of the same for your signature, in case the recommendation is approved.

The "Coast Reservation" alluded to in some of the accompanying papers was established by order of your predecessor, November, 1855.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington City, June 30, 1857.

Townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, as indicated hereon by red lines, are hereby withdrawn from sale and entry, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes till otherwise ordered.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Malheur Reserve.

WASHINGTON, *March* 8, 1871.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs:

I would respectfully ask that the President withdraw for eighteen months all that portion of the country in the State of Oregon, situated between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of latitude, and from one hundred and seventeen to one hundred and twenty degrees of longitude, excepting so much as may have been or may be granted for military or wagon road purposes, with a view of selecting an Indian reservation, on which to consolidate Indians east of the Cascade Mountains in said State, excepting those who may select lands in severalty from the reservation or reservations on which they are now located, and the President instruct me to proceed at the earliest practical time to select such reservation.

A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Oregon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I am in receipt of a letter bearing date the 8th instant, from A. B. Meacham, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs in the State of Oregon, asking that the portion of that State lying between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude, and the one hundred and seventeenth and the one hundred and twentieth degrees of west longitude (excepting so much thereof as may

have been or may hereafter be granted for military or wagon road purposes), be withdrawn from market as public lands, for the space of eighteen months, with a view to the selection of a reservation upon which to collect all the Indians in that State east of the Cascade Mountains, except those who may select lands in severalty upon the reservations on which they are now located.

The suggestion of Superintendent Meacham is concurred in, and I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to issue an Executive order withdrawing the tract of country described from market as public lands, for the period and the purpose above indicated, and that this office be authorized to instruct the superintendent to proceed to select such reservation without unnecessary delay.

A copy of Superintendent Meacham's letter is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 14, 1871.

The recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contained in his accompanying report has my approval, and it is respectfully submitted to the President with the request that he direct the temporary withdrawal from market of the lands in Oregon as therein designated, with the exceptions stated, for the purpose of establishing a reservation for the Indians in that State.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 14, 1871.

I hereby direct the withdrawal of the lands referred to from market as public lands for the period of time and for the purpose indicated, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 4, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report, dated the 22d ultimo (and accompanying map), received from T. B. Odeneal, esq., superintendent Indian affairs for Oregon, reciting the action taken by him relative to the establishment of a proposed reservation on the headwaters of Malheur River, in that State, for the Snake or Piute Indians, under instructions contained in letter to him from this office dated the 6th of July last.

Superintendent Odeneal defines the boundaries of the tract of country selected by him for the proposed reservation as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence up said North Fork, including the waters thereof, to Castle Rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies River to Malheur Lake; thence east to the South Fork of the Malheur River; thence down said South Fork, including the waters thereof, to the place of beginning (to be known as Malheur Reservation), including all lands within said boundaries, excepting so much thereof as may have been granted for military or wagon road purposes."

I respectfully recommend that the tract of country embraced within the foregoing limits be set apart and reserved as an Indian reservation, and that the President be requested to issue an Executive order accordingly.

It is also requested that the papers inclosed be returned to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C. September 12, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication, dated the 4th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing a report (with map) of T. B. Odeneal, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, and recommending that a reservation on the headwaters of the Malheur River, in the State of Oregon, the boun-

daries of which are set forth in the Commissioner's letter, be established for the Snake or Piute Indians.

The recommendation of the Commissioner meets with the approval of this department, and I respectfully request that the President direct the same to be carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 12, 1872.

Let the lands which are fully described in the accompanying letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be set apart as a reservation for the Snake or Piute Indians, as recommended in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of this date.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 15, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon embraced within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Malheur River where the range line between ranges 39 and 40 east, of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence north, on said rangeline, to a point due east of Strawberry Butte; thence west to Strawberry Butte; thence southeastwardly to Castle Rock; thence to the west bank of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence down and with the said west bank to the Malheur River; thence along and with the Malheur River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale or settlement, except such lands within said boundaries as have passed or may pass to The Dalles Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved February 27, 1867 (vol. 14, p. 409), and to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved July 5, 1866 (vol. 14, p. 89), and the same set apart as an addition to the Malheur Indian Reservation, set apart by Executive order of September 12, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 28, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Malheur River where the range-line between ranges 38 and 39 east of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence north on said range-line to a point due east of the summit of Castle Rock; thence due west to the summit of Castle Rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies Creek to Malheur Lake; thence due east to the right bank of the South Fork of Malheur River; thence down said right bank of the South Fork to the Malheur River; thence down the right bank of the Malheur River to the place of beginning, except such lands within these limits as have passed or may pass to The Dalles military road on the north, and the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain military road on the south, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Piute and Snake Indians, to be known as the Malheur Indian Reservation; and that portion of country set apart by Executive order of May 15, 1875, not embraced in the limits of the above-described tract of country, is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July* 23, 1880.

The Executive order dated December 5, 1872, creating the "Fort Harney military reservation," in Oregon, is hereby canceled, and the lands embraced therein and as shown on the accompanying plat are hereby made subject to the Executive order dated September 12, 1872, establishing the Malheur Indian Reservation. The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Sept.* 13, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that all that part of the Malheur Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon (set apart by Executive orders, dated March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, and January 28, 1876), lying and being south of the fourth stand-

ard parallel south, except a tract of 320 acres, being the north half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney, as established by Executive order of December 5, 1872 (which order was canceled by Executive order, dated July 23, 1880, whereby the lands embraced within said reserve were made and proclaimed subject to Executive order dated September 12, 1872, establishing the boundaries of the Malheur Indian Reservation), and all that part thereof lying and being north of said fourth standard parallel and west of the range-line (when extended) between ranges 33 and 34 east of the Willamette meridian, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Siletz Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 8, 1855.

SIR: I herewith submit for your approval a proposed reservation for Indians on the coast of Oregon Territory, recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and submitted to the department by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the procurement of your order on the subject, in letter of the 10th September last.

Before submitting the matter to you I desired to have a more full report of the subject from the Indian Office, and the letter of the head of that bureau of the 29th ultimo having been received and considered, I see no objection to the conditional reservation asked for, "subject to future curtailment, if found proper," or entire release thereof, should Congress not sanction the object rendering this withdrawal of the land from white settlement at this time advisable.

A plat marked A, and indicating the boundaries of the reservation, accompanies the papers, and has prepared thereon the necessary order for your signature, should you think fit to sanction the recommendation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

November 9, 1855.

The reservation of the land within denoted by blue-shaded lines is hereby made for the purposes indicated in letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 10th September last and letter of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th November, 1855.

FRANK'N PIERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1865.

SIR: Pursuant to a recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th of November, 1855, the President of the United States, by an executive order dated the 9th of that month, set apart conditionally the tract of country on the coast of Oregon, extending from Cape Lookout on the north to a point below Cape Perpetua on the south, as exhibited in blue on the accompanying map, for an Indian reservation.

It is represented by the Oregon delegation in Congress that this reservation is unnecessarily large, and that by reason of it access to the harbor of Acquinna Bay by the numerous settlers in the fertile and productive valley of the Willamette is prevented. They ask for a curtailment of this reservation, so as to secure to the inhabitants of the Willamette Valley the much-needed access to the coast, and for this purpose propose that a small and rugged portion of the reservation in the vicinity of Acquinna Bay, not occupied or desired by the Indians, shall be released and thrown open to occupation and use by the whites.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is of the opinion that the interests of the citizens of Oregon will be promoted by the opening of a port of entry at Acquinna Bay, and that their interest is paramount in importance to that of the Indians located in that vicinity. Concurring in the views expressed by the Hon. Messrs. Nesmith, Williams, and Henderson, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I respectfully recommend that an order be made by you releasing from reservation for Indian purposes and restoring to public use the portion of the said reservation bounded on the accompanying map by double red lines, and described in the communication of the Oregon delegation as follows, viz: Commencing at a point two miles south of the Siletz Agency; thence west to the Pacific Ocean; thence south along said ocean to the

mouth of the Alsea River; thence up said river to the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence north along said eastern boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence west to the place of beginning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 21, 1865.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is approved, and the tract of land within described will be released from reservation and thrown open to occupancy and use by the citizens as other public land.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

UTAH.

Uintah Valley Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 3, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the recommendation of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Uintah Valley, in the Territory of Utah, be set apart and reserved for the use and occupancy of Indian tribes.

In the absence of an authorized survey (the valley and surrounding country being as yet unoccupied by settlements of our citizens), I respectfully recommend that you order the entire valley of the Uintah River, within Utah Territory, extending on both sides of said river to the crest of the first range of contiguous mountains on each side, to be reserved to the United States and set apart as an Indian reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *October* 3, 1861.

Let the reservation be established, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

A. LINCOLN.

Uncompahgre Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 5, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country, in the Territory of Utah, be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Uncompahgre Utes viz: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 6 south, range 25 east, Salt Lake meridian; thence west to the southwest corner of township 6 south, range 24 east; thence north along the range line to the northwest corner of said township 6 south, range 24 east; thence west along the first standard parallel south of the Salt Lake base-line to a point where said standard parallel will, when extended, intersect the eastern boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation as established by C. L. Du Bois, United States deputy surveyor, under his contract dated August 30, 1875; thence along said boundary southeasterly to the Green River; thence down the west bank of Green River to the point where the southern boundary of the said Uintah Reservation, as surveyed by Du Bois, intersects said river; thence northwesterly with the southern boundary of said reservation to the point where the line between ranges 16 and 17 east of Salt Lake meridian will, when surveyed, intersect said southern boundary; thence south between said ranges 16 and 17 east, Salt Lake meridian, to the third standard parallel south; thence east along said third standard parallel to the eastern boundary of Utah Territory; thence north along said boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence due west to the place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Chehalis Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your direction in the premises, sundry communications and papers from Superintendent Hale in reference to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

The condition of these Indians has been the subject of correspondence between this office and the superintendent of Indian affairs in Washngiton Territory for several years. It will be seen by Superintendent Hale's letter of July 3, 1862, that the country claimed by these Indians is large, comprising some 1,500 square miles; that they have never been treated with, but that the government has surveyed the greater part of it without their consent and in the face of their remonstrances, and the choicest portions of their lands have been occupied by the whites without any remuneration to them, and without their consent, or having relinquished their claim or right to it. They have been thus crowded out and excluded from the use of the lands claimed by them, and those which they have heretofore cultivated for their support. This has caused much dissatisfaction, and threatens serious trouble, and they manifest a determination not to be forced from what they claim as their own country. After various propositions made to them by Superintendent Hale, looking to their removal and joint occupation of other Indian reservations, to all which they strenuously objected, they expressed a willingness to relinquish all the lands hitherto claimed by them, provided they shall not be removed, and provided that a sufficient quantity of land shall be retained by them at the mouth of the Black River as a reservation.

The selection herein made in accordance with their wishes, and approved by Superintendent Hale, reduces the dimensions of their former claim to about six sections of land, with which they are satisfied, and which selection has been submitted to this office for its approval. There seems one drawback only to this selection, and that is one private land claim—that of D. Mounts—which it is proposed to purchase. The price asked is $3,500, which he considers not unreasonable. (See his communication of March 30, 1863, and accompanying papers.)

There is remaining on hand of the appropriation for "intercourse with various Indian tribes having no treaties with the United States" the sum of $3,980.12, a sufficient amount of which I have no doubt might appropriately be applied for the purpose indicated. (See U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 792.)

I am of the opinion that the proposition is a fair one for the government, and, as it is satisfactory to the Indians interested, I see no objection to its approval by the department, especially so when it is considered that it will peaceably avert impending trouble.

As recommended in the letters herewith submitted, it will also be necessary, doubtless, to make some provision for them after they shall have been assured of the quiet and permanent possession of the proposed reservation for a future home. But this may subsequently receive the attention of the department. These Indians are represented to be in a very hopeful condition. They wish to abandon a roving life; to establish themselves in houses, and cultivate their lands; to educate their children, and live peaceably with all.

These papers are submitted for your information in considering the subject, and, if it shall commend itself to your judgment, for the approval of the proposed selection as a reservation for these Indians and the purchase of the private land claim of D. Mounts thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Inclosures.]

Boundaries of the Chehalis Indian Reservation, as compiled from the field-notes of the public surveys in the office of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, beginning at the post-corner to sections 1 and 2, 35 and 36 on the township line between townships No. 15 and 16 north, of range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, being the northeast corner of the reservation; thence west along the township line 240 chains to the post-corner to sections 4, 5, 32 and 33; thence north on line between sections 32 and 33, 26.64 chains, to the southeast corner of James H. Roundtree's donation claim; thence west along the south boundary of said claim 71.50 chains to its southwest corner;

thence north on west boundary of the claim 13.10 chains; thence west 8.50 chains to the quarter-section post on line of sections 31 and 32; thence north along said section line 40.00 chains to the post-corner to sections 29, 30, 31, and 32; thence west on line between sections 30 and 31, 25 and 36, 101.24 chains to the Chehalis River; thence up the Chehalis River with its meanderings, keeping to the south of Sand Island, to the post on the right bank of the river, being the corner to fractional sections 1 and 2; thence north on the line between sections 1 and 2, 73.94 chains to the place of beginning.

The copy of the field-notes in full, as taken from the record of the public surveys now on file in this office, and from which the above is compiled, is duly certified as being correct by the surveyor-general of the Territory.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., December 10, 1863.

The within and foregoing boundaries, as described in the notes and accompanying diagram of the proposed Chehalis Indian Reservation, are approved by me as correct, and being in accordance with instructions given by me, the same being subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

SIR: I return herewith the papers submitted with your report of the 17th May last in relation to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

I approve the suggestion made in relation to the subject, and you are hereby authorized and instructed to purchase the improvements of D. Mounts which are on the lands selected for the reservation, if it can now be done for the price named for them, viz. $3,500, including the crops grown or growing this season upon the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Colville Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the necessity for the setting apart by Executive order of a tract of country hereinafter described, as a reservation for the following bands of Indians in Washington Territory, not parties to any treaty, viz:

The Methow Indians, numbering	316
The Okanagan Indians, numbering	340
The San Poel Indians, numbering	538
The Lake Indians, numbering	230
The Colville Indians, numbering	631
The Calispel Indians, numbering	420
The Spokane Indians, numbering	725
The Cœur d'Alène Indians, numbering	700
And scattering bands	300
Total	4,200

* * * Excluding that portion of the tract of country referred to found to be in the British Possessions, the following are the natural boundaries of the proposed reservation, which I have the honor to recommend be set apart by the President for the Indians in question, and such others as the department may see fit to settle thereon, viz: Commencing at a point on the Columbia where the Spokane River empties in the same; thence up the Columbia River to where it crosses the forty-ninth parallel north latitude; thence east, with said forty-ninth parallel, to where the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River crosses the same; thence up the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River to where it crosses the western boundary of Idaho Territory, the one hundred and seventeenth meridian west longitude; thence south, along said one hundred and seventeenth meridian, to where the Little Spokane River crosses the same; thence

southwesterly, with said river, to its junction with the Big Spokane River; thence down the Big Spokane River to the place of beginning.

The papers hereinbefore referred to are respectfully submitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication, dated the 8th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, representing the necessity for the setting apart, by executive order, of a tract of country therein described for certain bands of Indians in Washington Territory not parties to any treaty.

The recommendation of the Commissioner in the premises is approved, and I respectfully request that the President direct that the tract of country designated upon the inclosed map be set apart for the Indians referred to, and such others as this department may see fit to settle thereon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, April* 9, 1872.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, and designated upon the accompanying map, be set apart for the bands of Indians in Washington Territory named in communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 8th instant, and for such other Indians as the Department of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July* 2, 1872.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as having been set apart for the Indians therein named by Executive order of April 9, 1872, be restored to the public domain, and that in lieu thereof the country bounded on the east and south by the Columbia River, on the west by the Okanagan River, and on the north by the British possessions, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for said Indians, and for such other Indians as the Department of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 18, 1881.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of land situated in Washington Territory be, and the same is hereby, set aside, and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Spokane Indians, namely: Commencing at a point where Chemekane Creek crosses the forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence down the east bank of said creek to where it enters the Spokane River; thence across said Spokane River westwardly along the southern bank thereof, to a point where it enters the Columbia River; thence across the Columbia River, northwardly along its western bank to a point where said river crosses the said forty-eighth parallel of latitude, thence east along said parallel to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

Columbia Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 19, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the forty-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Okinakane River; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west on said boundary line to the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad;

and thence with the line of said forty-mile limits to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 6, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point where the south boundary-line of the reservation created for Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879, intersects the Okinakane River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Columbia River; thence across and down the east bank of said Columbia River to a point opposite the river forming the outlet to Lake Chelan; thence across said Columbia River and along the south shore of said outlet to Lake Chelan; thence following the meanderings of the south bank of said lake to the mouth of Shehe-kin Creek; thence up and along the south bank of said creek to its source; thence due west to the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said degree to the south boundary of the reservation created by Executive order of April 19, 1879; thence along the south boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879.

R. B. HAYES.

Lummi Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 22, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupation of the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, viz: Commencing at the eastern mouth of Lummi River; thence up said river to the point where it is intersected by the line between sections 7 and 8 of township 38 north, range 2 east, of the Willamette meridian; thence due north on said section line to the township line between townships 38 and 39; thence west along said township line to low-water mark, on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia; thence southerly and easterly along the said shore, with the meanders thereof, across the western mouth of Lummi River, and around Point Francis; thence northeasterly to the place of beginning; so much thereof as lies south of the west fork of the Lummi River being a part of the island already set apart by the second article of the treaty with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, made and concluded January 22, 1857. (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 928.)

U. S. GRANT.

Makah Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 26, 1872.

In addition to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah Indians of Washington Territory, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the said Makah and other Indians a tract of country in the said Territory of Washington, described and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction to Baadah Point (being a point about four miles from the beginning); thence in a direct line south six miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning; the boundary-line from the mouth of the brook last mentioned to the place of beginning being identical with the southeastern boundary of the reservation set apart for the Makah tribe of Indians by the treaty concluded with said Indians January 31, 1855, before referred to.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 2, 1873.

In lieu of the addition made by Executive order dated October 26, 1872, to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah Indians of Washington Territory, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart as such addition, for the use of the said Makah and other Indians, the tract of country in the said Territory of Washington bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish Fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction four miles; thence in a direct line south six miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning; the boundary line from the mouth of the brook last mentioned to the place of beginning being identical with the southeastern boundary of the reservation set apart for the Makah and other Indians by the treaty above referred to.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 21, 1873.

In lieu of the addition made by Executive order dated October 26, 1872, and amended by Executive order of January 2, 1873, to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah tribe of Indians of Washington Territory (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 939), which orders are hereby revoked, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart as such addition for the use of the said Makah and other tribes of Indians, the tract of country in said Territory bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction, four miles; thence in a direct line south, six miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first-mentioned brook, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Muckleshoot Reserve.

[For Executive order of January 20, 1857, relative to Muckleshoot Reserve, see Nisqually Reserve, below.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 9, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that the following tracts of land in Washington Territory, viz: Sections 2 and 12 of township 20 north, range 5 east, and sections 20, 28, and 34, of township 21 north, range 5 east, Willamette meridian, be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart as the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, for the exclusive use of the Indians in that locality, the same being supplemental to the action of the department approved by the President January 20, 1857.

U. S. GRANT.

Nisqually, Puyall up, and Muckleshoot Reserves.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 19, 1857.

SIR: The treaty negotiated on the 26th day of December, 1854, with certain bands of Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory (article 2), provided for the establishment of reservations for the colonization of the Indians as follows: 1st. The small island called Klah-chemin. 2d. A square tract containing two sections near the mouth of the She-nah-nam Creek. 3d. Two sections on the south side of Commencement Bay.

The sixth article of the treaty gives the President authority to remove the Indians from those locations to other suitable places within Washington Territory, or to consolidate them with friendly bands.

So far as this office is advised a permanent settlement of the Indians has not yet been effected under the treaty. Governor Stevens has formed the opinion that the locations named in the first article of the treaty were not altogether suitable for the purpose of establishing Indian colonies. One objection was that they were not sufficiently extensive. He reported that seven hundred and fifty Indians had been collected from the various bands for settlement.

I have the honor now to submit for your consideration and action of the President, should you deem it necessary and proper, a report recently received from Governor Stevens, dated December, 5, 1856, with the reports and maps therewith, and as therein stated, from which it will be observed that he has arranged a plan of colonization which involves the assignment of a much greater quantity of land to the Indians, under the sixth article of the treaty, than was named in the first article. He proposes the enlargement of the Puyallap Reserve at the south end of Commencement Bay to accommodate 500 Indians; the change in the location, and the enlargement of the Nisqually Reserve, and the establishment of a new location, Muckleshoot prairie, where there is a military station that is about to be abandoned.

The quantity of land he proposes to assign is not, in my opinion, too great for the settlement of the number of Indians he reports for colonization; and as the governor recommends the approval of these locations, and reports that the Indians assent thereto, I would respectfully suggest that they be approved by the President; my opinion being that, should it be found practicable hereafter to consolidate the bands for whom these reserves are intended, or to unite other bands of Indians on the same reserves, the authority to effect such objects will still remain with the President under the sixth article of the treaty.

Within the Puyallup Reserve there have been private locations, and the value of the claims and improvements has been appraised by a board appointed for that purpose at an aggregate of $4,917.

In the same connection I submit the governor's report of August 28, 1856, which he refers to, premising that the proceedings of his conference with the Indians therein mentioned, were not received here with the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 20, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication of the 19th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to this department, indicating the reservations selected for the Nisqally, Puyallup, and other bands of Indians in Washington Territory, and to request your approval of the same.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

Approved.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

JANUARY 20, 1857.

Port Madison Reserve.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., July 13, 1864.

SIR: In the absence of the superintendent of Indian affairs, who is now at Fort Colville or in that neighborhood in the discharge of his official duty, at the request of Hon. A. A. Denny, register of the land office in this place, I would respectfully call your attention to the condition of the Indian reservation near Port Madison, concerning the enlargement of which the superintendent addressed you about a year ago, forwarding at the same time a plat of the proposed reserve.

By reference to the treaty of Point Elliott made with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians January 22, 1855, it will be seen that article 2 provides for them a reservation at this point. This was soon found to be too limited, and whilst Governor Stevens was yet superintendent of Indian affairs the Indians were promised an enlargement. That promise seems to have been renewed subsequently, but nothing definite agreed upon.

Last July Seattle, the principal chief of the Seattle band, with a number of subchiefs and others directly interested, visited the superintendency upon this subject.

At their request a thorough examination was had, the result of which was in favor of submitting their request to you, and recommending that it be granted. By reference to report of Agent Howe, which accompanies the last annual report of the superintendent for the year ending June 30, 1863, it will be seen that he is well satisfied of the absolute necessity of its enlargement.

The accompanying plat shows what is proposed to be reserved, which is satisfactory to the Indians. As there were no instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, these lands could not be reserved, but were necessarily offered for sale. There being no bidders the lands are still vacant.

Immediately after the public sale the superintendent gave notice of the intention of the department to retain these lands for an Indian reservation, and the public have so far acquiesced as not to disturb these proposed boundaries. Still, as the lands were offered at public sale under the proclamation of the President, they are now, agreeably to law, subject to private entry. Should, therefore, application be made to the register for the entry of any of these lands, he would, as matters now stand, be powerless to prevent it.

The register has just addressed the Commissioner of the General Land Office on this subject. Hence the reason of my addressing you without awaiting the return of the superintendent, who may be absent for a month, and respectfully asking that such steps may at once be taken as to prevent any lands within the proposed boundaries being sold by the register until he be further advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. WHITWORTH,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your consideration a letter from C. H. Hale, late superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, by his clerk, calling attention to the necessity of immediate action in order to secure certain lands to the Indians therein mentioned, near Port Madison, for an enlargement of their reservation.

It appears from the report of Agent Howe, made to this office last year, that the proposed enlargement of the reservation is deemed to be advisable, and I have to request that you will direct that the tracts of land described in the plat inclosed in the letter of Mr. Whitworth may be reserved from sale, so that they may be set apart for the Indians for whom they are intended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. P. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1864.

SIR: I transmit herewith a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 12th ultimo, covering a communication from the chief clerk of the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, respecting the enlargement of the Port Madison Indian Reservation.

Concurring with the Commissioner in his recommendation that the reserve be increased for the benefit of the Indians referred to in the papers inclosed, you are requested to have reserved from sale the tracts of land indicated upon the plat herein inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

JAMES M. EDMUNDS, Esq.,
Commissioner General Land Office.

Puyallup Reserve.

[For executive order of January 20, 1857, see "Nisqually Reserve."]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 26, 1873.

SIR: By the second article of the treaty concluded with the Nisqually and other Indians December 26, 1854 (Stat. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1132), "a square tract contain-

ing two sections, or 1,280 acres, lying on the south side of Commencement Bay," was set apart as a reservation for said Indians, and is known as the Puyallup Reserve.

It appears from the records of this office that Governor Stevens, finding the Indians dissatisfied with the size and location of the reserve, as indicated by said treaty, agreed, at a conference held with them August, 1856, to a readjustment of said reservation, the exterior boundaries of which were surveyed and established by his order. This was done prior to the extension of the lines of the public surveys over the surrounding and adjacent lands. A map of the survey was transmitted by Governor Stevens to this office, under date of December 5, 1856, giving a description of the courses and distances of said exterior boundaries of the reserve as taken from the field-notes of the survey on file in the office of superintendent Indian affairs, Washington Territory.

This reservation, as readjusted and indicated on said map, was set apart for these Indians by Executive order dated January 20, 1857. It was intended to have this reservation bounded on its western side by the waters of Commencement Bay, from the southeasterly extremity of said bay, around northwardly to the northwest corner of the reservation on the southerly shore of Admiralty Inlet. The survey was thought to be made so as to give to the Indians this frontage upon the bay, with free access to the waters thereof. More recent surveys, however, develop the fact that there is land along this shore, and outside the reservation, arising from an error of the surveyor in leaving the line of low-water mark, along the shore of said bay, and running a direct line to the place of beginning.

In a report dated March 20 last, Superintendent Milroy calls attention to this inadvertence, and for the adjustment of the western boundary of said reservation, so that it may conform to the intentions of those agreeing to the same, as well as for the comfort and wants of the Indians, he recommends the following change, viz: Instead of the direct line to the place of beginning, to follow the shore line, at low-water mark, to the place of beginning.

Inasmuch as the lands proposed to be covered by this change are in part already covered by the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and by donation claims, I would respectfully recommend that the President be requested to make an order setting apart for the use of these Indians an addition to said Puyallup Reservation as follows, viz: All that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, in Washington Territory, not already included within the limits of the reservation. This would give them a mile of water frontage directly north of Puyallup River, and free access to the waters of Commencement Bay at that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this department on the 26th instant, by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the extension by Executive order of the reservation in Washington Territory known as the Puyallup Reservation, described as follows, to wit: All that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, in Washington Territory, not already included within the limits of the reservation.

I agree with the Acting Commissioner in his views, and respectfully request that in accordance with his recommendation an executive order be issued, setting apart the tract of land described for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 6, 1873.

Agreeable to the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the Puyallup Reservation in Washington Territory be so extended as to include within its limits all that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, not already included within the reservation.

U. S. GRANT.

Quinaielt Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 4, 1873.

In accordance with the provisions of the treaty with the Quinaielt and Quillehute Indians, concluded July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 971),

and to provide for other Indians in that locality, it is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory (which tract includes the reserve selected by W. W. Miller, superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, and surveyed by A. C. Smith, under contract of September 16, 1861) be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Quinaielt, Quillehute, Hoh, Quit, and other tribes of fish-eating Indians on the Pacific coast, viz: Commencing on the Pacific coast at the southwest corner of the present reservation, as established by Mr. Smith in his survey under contract with Superintendent Miller, dated September 16, 1861; thence due east, and with the line of said survey, five miles to the southeast corner of said reserve thus established; thence in a direct line to the most southerly end of Quinaielt Lake; thence northerly around the east shore of said lake to the northwest point thereof; thence in a direct line to a point a half mile north of the Queetshee River and three miles above its mouth; thence with the course of said river to a point on the Pacific coast at low-water mark, a half mile above the mouth of said river; thence southerly, at low-water mark, along the Pacific to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Shoalwater Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 22, 1866.

Let the tract of land as indicated on the within diagram be reserved from sale and set apart for Indian purposes, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in his letter of the 18th instant; said tract embracing portions of sections 2 and 3 in township 14 north, range 11 west, Washington Territory.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Skokomish Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 25, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the S'Klallam Indians the following tract of country on Hood's Canal in Washington Territory, inclusive of the six sections situated at the head of Hood's Canal, reserved by treaty with said Indians January 26, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 934), described and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Skokomish River; thence up said river to a point intersected by the section line between sections 15 and 16 of township 21 north, in range 4 west; thence north on said line to corner common to sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of township 22 north, range 4 west; thence due east to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 27, the same being the southwest corner of A. D. Fisher's claim; thence with said claim north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 27; thence east to the section line between sections 26 and 27; thence north on said line to corner common to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27; thence east to Hood's Canal; thence southerly and easterly along said Hood's Canal to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Swinomish Reserve. (Perry's Island.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 9, 1873.

Agreeable to the within request of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the northern boundary of the Swinomish Reservation in the Territory of Washington shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the shore of Sim-ilk Bay at a point where the same is intersected by the north and south line bounding the east side of the surveyed fraction of 9.30 acres, or lot No. 1, in the northwest corner of section 10 in township 34 north, range 2 east; thence north on said line to a point where the same intersects the section line between sections 3 and 10 in said township and range; thence east on said section line to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence north on east line of said section 3 to a point where the same intersects low-water mark on the western shore of Padilla Bay.

U. S. GRANT.

Tulalip or Snohomish Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 23, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the boundaries of the Snohomish or Tulalip Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Washington, provided for in the third article of the treaty with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, concluded at Point Elliott, January 22, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 928), shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the north shore of Steamboat Slough at a point where the section line between sections 32 and 33 of township 30 north, range 5 east, intersects the same; thence north on the line between sections 32 and 33, 28 and 29, 20 and 21, 16 and 17, 8 and 9, and 4 and 5, to the township line between townships 30 and 31; thence west on said township line to low-water mark on the shore of Port Susan; thence southeasterly with the line of low-water mark along said shore and the shores of Tulalip Bay and Port Gardner, with all the meanders thereof, and across the mouth of Ebey's Slough to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

WISCONSIN.

Bad River Reserve (Fishery).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
October 26, 1857.

SIR: I inclose herewith a diagram of Madeline Island, as the same is laid down in plats of townships 50 and 51 north, of range 2 west, fourth principal meridian, lately received at the General Land Office from the surveyor-general, in order that you may indicate thereon by legal subdivision the two hundred acres of land reserved for the La Point band and other Indians on the northern extremity of Madeline Island for a fishing ground, under the second clause of the treaty (second article) of September 30, 1854.

You will be particular to specify the quantity embraced in each legal subdivision selected, whether by lots or otherwise, to make up this quantity; and, also, to transmit a description of each tract to accompany the diagram. When so marked, you are requested to return the diagram and the required description to this office at as early a day as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner.

A. M. FITCH, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Detroit, Mich.

In respect to the above, I have the honor to report that I have visited Madeline Island and there held a council with the head chief of the La Point bands of Indians, Chay-che-que-oh (Little Buffalo), who, in concert with others of his band, have selected the following-described land, to be used by them as a fishing ground under the second clause of the second article of the treaty of the 30th September, 1854, reference being had to the diagrams accompanying the report and to the minutes of the proceedings in council as certified by me.

Description of lots selected by the La Point Indians on the northern extremity of Madeline Island for a fishing ground under the second clause of the treaty (second article) of 30th September, 1854.

Lot No. 1, section 36, containing	1.28
Lot No. 1, section 35, containing	35.15
Lot No. 2, section 35, containing	42.48
Lot No. 3, section 35, containing	57.10
Lot No. 5, section 35, containing	52.68
Lot No. 1, section 26, containing	7.02
Total	195.71

The diagram referred to in the letter of instructions I return herewith, and also one that I had made when the lots were selected.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. K. DREW,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Saint Paul, Minn.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Saint Paul, August 16, 1859.

SIR: I herewith inclose the accompanying report of Agent Drew, upon the instructions of J. W. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Agent Fitch, dated October 26, 1857, in regard to the selection of the 200 acres reserved for the La Point bands for a fishing ground on Madeline Island, together with a diagram and a schedule signed by the chiefs and headmen of the lots selected by them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

(Selections reported to General Land Office September 17, 1859.)

Lac Court Oreilles Reserve.

Washington, D. C., February 17, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, in accordance with your instructions, dated December 18, 1872, a list of the lands selected as a permanent reservation for the Lac Court Oreille bands, Chippewas of Lake Superior, after consultation with the chiefs and headmen.

It is believed that the above-mentioned selection, while satisfactory to the Indians and fulfilling the spirit of the treaty under which it is made, fully secures the interests of the general government, as well as those of the State of Wisconsin.

It is of the greatest importance that a survey of the exterior boundaries of the reservation be made at the earliest practicable period. The boundary marks of the first survey are generally indistinct, and, besides, do not conform to the boundaries as now proposed.

Persons may trespass with little danger of discovery or hinderance now, but would be prevented if the boundaries of the reservation were distinctly defined and marked so that the Indians themselves could understand them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. N. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. R CLUM,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
February 24, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following selections of land for a permanent reservation for the Lac Court Oreilles bands of Chippewas, of Lake Superior, as recommended in a report to this office from agent S. N. Clark, under date of the 17th instant, pursuant to instructions of December 18, 1872, amounting in the aggregate to 69,136.41 acres. * * *

I now respectfully recommend that the remainder of lands withdrawn from market by orders from the General Land Office, of November 22, 1859, and April 4, 1865, from which to select a permanent reservation for said Indians, be restored to market.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

(Lands restored by order of the Secretary of the Interior, March 1, 1873.)

Red Cliff Reserve.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 6, 1855.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to submit an abstract from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs' letter of the 5th instant, requesting the withdrawal of certain lands for the Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin, under the treaty of September 30, 1854, referred by the department to this office on the 5th instant, with orders to take immediate steps for the withdrawal of the lands from sale.

In obedience to the above order I herewith inclose a map, marked A, showing by the blue shades thereon the townships and parts of townships desiring to be reserved, no portion of which are yet in market, to wit: Township 51 north, of range 3 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin; northeast quarter of township 51 north, of range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin; township 52 north, of ranges 3 and 4 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin. For the preservation of which, until the contemplated selections under the sixth clause of the Chippewa treaty of 30th September, 1854, can be made, I respectfully recommend that the order of the President may be obtained.

The requisite reports on the subject of the new surveys, and respecting pre-emption claims, referred to in the same order, will be prepared and communicated at an early day.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McClelland,
Secretary of the Interior.

Department of the Interior,
February 20, 1856.

This plat represents by the blue shade certain land to be withdrawn with a view to a reservation under Chippewa treaty of 30th September, 1854, and as more particularly described in Commissioner of the General Land Office's letter of 6th September, 1855. The subject was referred to the President for his sanction of the recommendation made in Secretary's letter of 8th September, 1855, and the original papers cannot now be found. This plat is a duplicate of the original received in letter of Commissioner of the General Land Office of this date, and is recommended to the President for his sanction of the withdrawal desired.

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

February 21, 1856.

Let the withdrawal be made as recommended.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.						
Colorado River (*a*)	Colorado River		Hwalapai (*b*), Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa (*b*), Mohavi, and Yuma.	470	†300, 800	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, November 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila River	Pima		Marikopa and Pima	283	†181, 120	Act of Congress approved February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, August 31, 1876, January 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1882.
Moqui Pueblo	Moqui Pueblo		Moqui (Shinumo)			No reserve.
Papago	Pima		Papaho	109½	†70, 080	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
Suppai	Colorado River		Suppai	60	†38, 400	Executive orders, June 8, November 23, 1880, and March 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos		Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Koiotero, Miembre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	3, 950	2, 528, 000	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, January 26 and March 31, 1877.
Total				4, 872½	3, 118, 400	
CALIFORNIA.						
Hoopa Valley	Round Valley	Methodist	Hunsatung, Hupâ, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	140	†89, 572	Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River	None	do	Klamath River	40	25, 600	Executive order, November 16, 1855.
Mission	Mission	do	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temekula.	239	152, 960	Executive orders, December 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, August 25, September 29, 1877, January 17, 1880, March 2, March 9, 1881, June 27, and July 24, 1882.
Round Valley	Round Valley	do	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	159½	†102, 118	Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River	Tule River	do	Kawia, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	76	†48, 551	Executive orders, January 9, October 3, 1873, and August 3, 1878.
Total				654½	418, 801	

COLORADO.						
Ute	**Southern Ute**	Ev. Lutheran	**Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute.**	1,710	1,094,400	**Treaties of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved April 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, November 22, 1875, August 17, 1876, February 7, 1879, and August 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.**
Total				1,710	1,094,400	
DAKOTA TERRITORY.						
Crow Creek	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Episcopal	Lower Yanktonai and Minnekonjo Sioux.	318	‡203,397	Order of department July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Catholic	Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	360	†230,400	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141–152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)
Flandreau	Santee		Santee Sioux			Land selected by eighty-five Indian families as homesteads, under 6th article of treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637.
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Congregational	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.	4,550	2,912,000	Unratified agreement of September 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866; Executive orders April 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	do	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,435	‡918,780	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141–152 Comp. Rev. Stats.)
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Episcopal	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux	652	‡416,915	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Ponca§§				150	*96,000	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997; and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Sioux	Cheyenne River	Episcopal	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	49,576	*31,728,640	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254; Executive orders, August 9, 1879, and January 24, 1882. (Tract set apart by Executive order of January 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.)
Do	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	do	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.			
Do	Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).	do	Northern Arapaho, and Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux.			
Do	Rose Bud (Spotted Tail).	do	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, Upper Brulé and Wahzahzah Sioux.			
Do	Standing Rock	Catholic	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.			
Yankton	Yankton	Episcopal	Yankton Sioux	672½	‡430,405	Treaties of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744, and of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Total				57,713½	36,936,537	

a Partly in California.
§§ Partly in Arizona.
b Not on reservation.
‡ Surveyed.
† Outboundaries surveyed.
* Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the Unites States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO TERRITORY.						
Cœur d'Alène	Colville	Catholic	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	1,150	*736 000	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Methodist	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni.	1,878	*†1,202 330	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Presbyterian	Nez Percé	1,167	*†746,651	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Methodist	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni.	100	64,000	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868, and Executive order, February 12, 1875.
Total				4,295	2,748,981	
INDIAN TERRITORY.						
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Friends (Orthodox)	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	6,715	‡4,297,771	Executive order, August 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Baptist	Cherokee	7,861	†5,031,351	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	do	do	Chickasaw	7,267	‡4,650,935	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	10,450	†6,688,000	Do.
Creek	do	do	Creek	5,024	†3,215,495	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22 p. 265. [See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.]
Kansas	Osage	Friends (Orthodox)	Kansas or Kaw	156½	‡100,137	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	do	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	4,639	‡2,968,893	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc	Quapaw	do	Modok	6	‡4,040	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Oakland or Nez Percé	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.		Joseph's band of Nez Percé	142	‡90,711	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74.
Osage	Osage	Friends (Orthodox)	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	2,297	‡1,470,059	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.

Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Friends	Otoe and Missouria	202	‡129, 113	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881.
Ottawa	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	23	†14, 860	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Friends	Pawnee (Pâni)	442	‡283, 020	Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	78⅛	‡50, 301	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.		Ponca	159	‡101, 894	Acts of Congress approved August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; March 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422.
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Friends (Orthodox)	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano), and Pottawatomi.	900	‡575, 877	Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
Quapaw	Quapaw	do	Kwapa	88½	‡56, 685	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	do	Mexican Kickapoo, Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sauk), and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi, including Mokohoko's band. (b)	750	‡479, 667	Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole	Union	Baptist	Seminole	312½	†200, 000	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement February 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Seneca	81	‡51, 958	Treaties of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee	do	do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	21	‡13, 048	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874, (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p 447.
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	do	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ion-ie, Kaddo, Kichai, and Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	1, 162	‡743, 610	Treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares. (Art. 4. vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandotte	Quapaw	do	Wyandotte	33½	‡21, 406	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
				3, 562	‡2, 279, 618	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian.
				165	‡105, 456	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee reservation.
				5, 684	‡3, 637, 770	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867. vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee reservation.

* Partly surveyed. † Outboundaries surveyed. ‡ Surveyed. b Not on reservation.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY.						
				1,067	†683,139	Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation.
				2,571½	‡1,645,890	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
				2,362	‡1,511,576	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the north fork of the Red River.
Total				64,222	41,102,280	
IOWA.						
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox		Pottawatomi Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1	‡692	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds November, 1876.
Total				1	692	
KANSAS.						
Black Bob.	None.		Black Bob's band of Shawnee (Shawano), straggling Pottawatomi.	52	‡33,393	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053.
Chippewa and Munsee	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Friends (Orthodox)	Chippewa and Munsi	6½	‡4,395	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	do.	Friends (Orthodox)	Kickapoo	32	‡20,273	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Miami	do.		Miami (§§)	3½	‡2,328	Treaty of June 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1093, acts of Congress approved March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 631, of May 15, 1882, vol. 22, p. 63, and of June 27, 1882, vol. 22, p. 116.
Pottawatomie	do.	Friends (Orthodox)	Prairie band of Pottawatomi	121	‡77,358	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Total				215	137,747	
MICHIGAN.						
Isabella	Mackinac	Methodist	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	17½	‡11,097	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of August 2, 1855, vol 11, p. 633, and of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.

L'Anse	do	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	82¼	‡52, 684	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Ontonagon	do	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	4	‡2, 551	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
Total				104	66, 332	
MINNESOTA.						
Bois Forte	La Pointe §	Congregational	Boisé Fort band of Chippewas	168	107, 509	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Fond du lac	do	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	156	‡100, 121	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress, approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	81	†51, 840	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Episcopal	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.	148	*94, 440	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 693, of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	do	do	Mille Lac and Snake River (b, bands of Chippewa.	95	‡61, 014	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake	do	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	5, 000	†3, 200, 000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe §	Congregational	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	2	‡1, 080	Executive order, December 20, 1881.
White Earth	White Earth (consolited).	Episcopal	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	1, 705	‡1, 091, 523	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive order, March 18, 1879.
Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point).	do	do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	500	*320, 000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Total				7, 855	5, 027, 527	
MONTANA TERRITORY.						
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Methodist	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	33, 830	21, 651, 200	Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress, approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, April 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880.
Do	Fort Peck	do	Assinaboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.			
Do	Fort Belknap		Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, and River Crow.			
Crow	Crow	Methodist	Mountain and River Crow	7, 364	4, 713, 000	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress April 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made August 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157.
Jocko	Flathead	Catholic	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille.	2, 240	1, 433, 600	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Total				43, 434	27, 797, 800	

‡ Surveyed. §§ Indians in Indian Territory. § In Minnesota and Wisconsin. (b) Not on reservation. † Outboundaries surveyed. * Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA.						
Iowa¶	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Friends	Iowa	25	(c) †16,000	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Niobrara	Santee	do	Santee Sioux	180	‡115,076	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, sec. 6, treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, February 27, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1873.
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	do	Omaha	224	‡143,225	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress, approved August 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341.
Otoe‖	None	do	Otoe and Missouria §§	69	(d) ‡44,093	Treaty of December 9, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; acts of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208, and of March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 380.
Sac and Fox¶	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	do	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	12½	(e) ‡8,014	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	do	Winnebago	171	‡109,844	Act of Congress approved February 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Total				681½	436,252	
NEVADA.						
Duck Valley **	Western Shoshone		Western Shoshone	380	243,200	Executive order, April 16, 1877.
Moapa River	Nevada	Baptist	Kai-bab-bit, Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	2	†1,000	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.

Pyramid Lake	do	do	Pah-Ute (Paviotso)	503	†322,000	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	do	498	†318,815	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
Total				1,383	885,015	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.						
Jicarilla Apache	Mescalero and Jicarilla.	Presbyterian	Jicarilla Apache	480	307,200	Executive order, September 21, 1880.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	do	do	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	738	472,320	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, February 2, 1874, October 20, 1875, and May 19, 1882.
Navajo ¶¶	Navajo	do	Navajo	8,544	*5,468,160	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, October 29, 1878, and January 6, 1880.
Pueblo: Jemez	Pueblo	do	Pueblo	1,081	†17,510	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)
Acoma					†95,792	
San Juan					†17,545	
Picuris					†17,461	
San Felipe					†34,767	
Pecos					†18,763	
Cochiti					†24,256	
Santo Domingo.					†74,743	
Taos					†17,361	
Santa Clara					†17,369	
Tesuque					†17,471	
San Ildefonso					†17,293	
Pojoaque					†13,520	
Zia					†17,515	
Sandia					†24,187	
Isleta					†110,080	
Nambe					†13,586	
Laguna					†125,225	
Santa Ana					†17,361	
Zuni	Pueblo	do	Pueblo	336	215,040	Executive order, March 16, 1877. (Area of original Spanish grant 17,581.25 acres.)
Total				11,179	7,154,525	
NEW YORK.						
Allegany	New York		Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda	47½	†30,469	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do		Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda and Tuscarora.	34	†21,680	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do		Seneca	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do		Oneida	½	288	Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	do		Oneida, Onondaga, and Tonawanda	9½	6,100	Do.

¶ In Kansas and Nebraska. *c* Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas. † Outboundaries surveyed. ¶¶ Partly in Arizona. §§ Indians in Indian Territory.
‡ Surveyed. ** Partly in Idaho. *d* Includes 9,002.98 acres in Kansas. *e* Includes 2,862.93 acres in Kansas. * Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW YORK.						
Saint Regis	do		Saint Regis	23	14, 640	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Tonawanda	do		Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Senecas.	11¾	†7, 549	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by Indians, and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora	do		Onondaga and Tuscarora	7¾	5, 000	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total				135	86, 366	
NORTH CAROLINA.						
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee.		Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee.	78 24	†50, 000 †15, 211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated October 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated October 9, 1876, and August 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc., No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
Total				102	65, 211	
OREGON.						
Grand Ronde	Grand Ronde	Catholic	Kalapuya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Neztucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Umqua.	96	‡61, 440	Treaties of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
Klamath	Klamath	Methodist	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1, 650	*1, 056, 000	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malheur	None		Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) (*b*).	648	414, 720	Executive orders, March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, January 28, 1876, July 23, 1880, and September 13, 1882.

Siletz	Siletz	Methodist	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Saiustkla, Sinslaw, Tootootna, Umqua, and thirteen others.	351½	*225, 000	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865; and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Catholic	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla-Walla	420	*268, 800	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	United Presbyterian.	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasko.	725	464, 000	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total				3, 890½	2, 489, 960	
UTAH TERRITORY.						
Uinta Valley	Uintah	Presbyterian	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta Yampa, and Grand River Ute.	3, 186	*†2, 039, 040	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
Uncompahgre	Ouray	Unitarian	Tabequache Ute	2, 988	1, 912, 320	Executive order, January 5, 1882.
Total				6, 174	3, 951, 360	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.						
Chehalis	Nisqually, Skokomish, and Tulalip.		Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk	6⅓	‡4, 225	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
Columbia			Chief Moses and his people	4, 675[illegible]	2, 992, 240	Executive orders, April 19, 1879, and March 6, 1880.
Colville	Colville	Catholic	Cœur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nepeelium, Pend d'Orielle, San Poel, and Spokane.	4, 615	2, 953, 600	Executive orders, April 9, July 2, 1872, and January 18, 1881.
Lummi (Chah choo-sen)	Nisqually, Skokomish, and Tulalip.		Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	19½	‡12, 312	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
Makah	Neah Bay and Quinaielt.	Methodist	Kwillehiut and Makah	36	23, 040	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2 and October 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Nisqually, S'Kokomish, and Tulalip.		Muckleshoot	5	‡3, 367	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Nisqually	do		Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	7½	‡4, 717	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
Port Madison	do		Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	11½	‡7, 284	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
Puyallup	do		Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish Stailakoom, and five others.	28	‡18, 062	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.

† Outboundaries surveyed. ‡ Surveyed. * Partly surveyed. (b) Not on reservation.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.						
Quinaielt	Neah Bay and Quinaielt.	Methodist	Hoh, Kwcet, Kwillehiut, and Kwinaiutl.	350	224,000	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
Shoalwater	Nisqually, Skokomish, and Tulalip.		Shoalwater and Tsihalis	½	‡335	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
Skokomish	do		Klallam, Skokomish, and Twana	8	‡4,987	Treaty of Point-no-Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Snohomish or Tulalip	do		Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	35	‡22,490	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Squaxin Island (Klah-che-min).	do		Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	2½	‡1,494	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	do		Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	11	‡7,195	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873.
Yakama	Yakama	Methodist	Yakama	1,250	*800,000	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Total				11,061½	7,079,348	
WISCONSIN.						
Lac Court Oreilles	La Pointe§	Congregational	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	108	‡69,136	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands withdrawn by General Land Office, November 22, 1860, April 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, March 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau	do	do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	109	‡69,824	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; (lands selected by Indians.) (See report of Superintendent Thompson, November 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	194½	‡124,333	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Red Cliff	do	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	22	‡13,993	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, February 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1863.)

Menomonee	Green Bay	do	Menomonee	362	‡231, 680	Treaties of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	do	Oneida	102¼	†65, 540	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge	do	do	Stockbridge	18	‡11, 520	Treaties of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Total				916	586, 026	
WYOMING TERRITORY.						
Wind River	Shoshone	Episcopal	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	3, 660	*2, 342, 400	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Total				3, 660	2, 342, 400	
Grand total				224, 259	143, 525, 960	

*Partly surveyed. †Outboundaries surveyed. ‡Surveyed.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" has been submitted to Maj. J. W. Powell, and revised by him where the correct name of such tribe is known. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Table showing arrests and punishment of parties for selling liquor to Indians.

Name of agency.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.	Result.
Pima and Maricopa, Arizona	....	Prosecuting attorney failed to do his duty.
Mission, California	13	1, eleven months' imprisonment and $50 fine; 4, six months' imprisonment each and $50 fine; 1, seven months' imprisonment and $50 fine; 1, five months' imprisonment and $100 fine; 1, three months' imprisonment; 1, seventy days' imprisonment; 1, fifty-seven days' imprisonment: 1, forty-five days' imprisonment; 1, twenty-seven days' imprisonment; 1, ten days' imprisonment. Fifteen other cases under indictment and awaiting trial.
Round Valley, California	4	Arrested; no convictions; they could outswear us.
Tule River, California	2	Indicted and awaiting trial.
Cheyenne River, Colorado	2	1 sent to penitentiary for two years; 1, witnesses were bribed off.
Lower Brulé, Dakota	1	Amount of fine and term of imprisonment not reported.
Sisseton, Dakota	1	Fined $50.
Pine Ridge, Dakota	1	Indicted. Authorities at Omaha failed to prosecute.
Fort Hall, Idaho	2	1 escaped from the marshal, and 1 prosecuted, but failed to convict.
Lemhi, Idaho	1	Chinaman Ah Peu fined $100 and thirty days' imprisonment; in default of payment of fine, further imprisonment of one day for each $2 of fine.
Quapaw, Indian Ter	2	1 confined in jail for one year; 1 confined in jail for sixty days.
Sac and Fox, Iowa	1	Confined in jail for thirty days.
Pottawatomie, Kansas	8	4 indicted; complaint made against four others, but witnesses being Indians, failed to get sufficient evidence to convict
Great Nemaha, Nebraska	2	1 fined in a paltry sum; 1 trial and sentence a farce.
White Earth, Minnesota	5	1 fined $150; 4 cases still pending.
Crow, Montana	1	Arrested, not yet tried.
Flathead, Montana	2	1 forfeited his bail bond; the other awaits trial.
Fort Peck, Montana	4	None punished.
Nevada, Nevada	3	1 bound over for trial; 2 imprisoned.
Navajo, New Mexico	2	1, three and one-half years in Missouri State prison; 1, three years in Missouri State prison.
New York, New York	6	5 white men fined in United States court for selling liquor to Indians: 1 $20, 1 $50, 2 $75, and 1 $125; 1 Indian fined $100 and thirty days in prison for selling whisky to other Indians.
Grand Ronde, Oregon	20	Average fine, about $10.
Siletz, Oregon	6	Fined from $10 to $15.
Umatilla, Oregon	7	Convicted on evidence of Indian police, and fined from $10 to $20, or a few days in jail.
Tonkawa, Texas	2	Punishment not yet awarded.
Colville, Washington	3	2 sentenced to imprisonment in penitentiary twelve months; 1 confined in county jail.
Puyallup, Washington	6	Imprisonment in penitentiary.
S'Kokomish, Washington	1	Imprisoned in penitentiary two months.
Tulalip, Washington	2	Three months each in the penitentiary.
Yakama, Washington	3	Arrested, not yet tried.
Green Bay, Wisconsin	24	3, thirty days in Milwaukee County jail, and $1 fine; 1, twenty-five days in Milwaukee County jail and $1 fine; 2, twenty-five days in Milwaukee House of Correction and $1 fine; 3, twenty days in Milwaukee House of Correction and $1 fine; 4, forty days in Milwaukee County jail and $1 fine; 1, forty days in Milwaukee House of Correction and $1 fine; 1, thirty-five days in Milwaukee House of Correction and $1 fine; 2, three months in Milwaukee House of Correction and $1 fine; 1, one day in Milwaukee County jail and $50 fine; 1, twenty days in Milwaukee County jail and $50 fine; 2, thirty days in Milwaukee County Jail and $25 fine; 1, one day in Milwaukee County jail and $60 fine; 1, one day in Milwaukee County jail and $100 fine; 1, one day in Milwaukee County jail and $10 fine.
Shoshone, Wyoming	5	4 indicted; 1 fined a few dollars.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools. Boarding.	Number who can be accommodated in schools. Day.	Number attending school one month or more during the year. Boarding.	Number attending school one month or more during the year. Day.	Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools. To government.	Cost of maintaining schools. To religious societies.
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency	285									
Agency boarding		70		35		27	31	10	*$2,726	
Moquis Pueblo Agency	437									
Mission day			60		60	25	30	3	191	$275
Pima and Maricopa and Papago Agency	2,000									
Agency boarding		75	5	73		68	71	9	8,120	
San Carlos Agency	784									
Agency day		*a*80	*a*20		30	26	20	2	160	
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley Agency	120									
Agency day			60		47	42	53	12	720	*b*500
Mission Agency	759									
Portrero day			35		24	22	24	10	733	
San Jacinto day			40		32	25	28	10	732	
Coahuila day			50		48	26	40	8	457	
Rincon day			35		32	27	29	5	300	
Aqua Caliente day			50		54	43	48	8	458	
San Diego day			30		34	17	22	5	213	(*c*)
Round Valley Agency	81									
Agency boarding		75	25	57	1	43	47	9	*2,009	
Tule River Agency	17									
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency	560									
Agency boys' boarding		20		20		19	20	10	*1,570	
Saint John's girls boarding		35		31		29	31	10	(*)	3,180
Mission day, No. 1			75		93	21	38	7		450
Mission day, No. 2			40		56	20	21	2½		75
Mission day, Chantier Bottom			60		62	9	11	7		250
Mission day, Peoria Bottom			75		47	11	23	8		800
Crow Creek Agency	128									
Agency boarding		40		60		31	40	9	*1.405	
Devil's Lake Agency	170									
Agency boarding		100		92		77	85	12	8,350	450
Fort Berthold Agency	164									
Agency day			60		88	31	50	10	1,440	
Mission day *g*			50		40	19	37	9		631
Lower Brulé Agency	140									
Agency boarding		50		43		32	35	5½	*1,045	
Mission day			30		26	20	22			(*f*)
Pine Ridge Agency	1,625									
Agency day			40		50	31	44	6	798	
White Bird Camp day			40		40	26	32	9	680	
Wounded Knee day			40		43	35	38	10	1,160	
Ogalalla day			40		25	23	23	1	130	
Saint Andrew's day			40		33	18	28	8	148	360
Medicine Root Creek day			40		65	40	58	9	560	480
Rosebud Agency	*a*1,200									
Sisseton Agency	258									
Agency boarding		60		59		43	58	12	*3,988	
Goodwill boarding		31		33		23	31	11	*970	376
Ascension day			15		24	10	12	6	150	
Standing Rock Agency	763									
Industrial farm		60		48		27	39	12	*3,720	
Girls' boarding		40		42		23	35	12	1,880	750
Boys' boarding		25		30		20	30	10	1,800	500

a From report of 1881. *b* Expended by teacher. *c* Citizens of San Diego paid all expenses
g Night school also maintained.

to Indian education.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
..									26	22	
3											Housework and sewing.
..											
2											
..									90	74	
6											Housework, sewing, and farming.
..											
2											
....									13	2	
1	6			150							Sewing and gardening.
....									114	78	
1											
1											
1											
1											
1											
1											
..									76	5	
8	4	10	...	75				20			Domestic work, sewing, care stock, carpentering, cobbling, gardening.
....									45		
....									200 d250	50	
3	5				(f)	3					Farming, carpentering, blacksmithing.
4	15	25	150	150	2	3	....	84			Domestic and dairy work, sewing and gardening.
3											
1											
2											
2											
....									60 d20	40	
3	2	50	...	150							Domestic work, sewing, gardening.
....									78 d65	16	
5	20	......	100	1,447			6				Domestic work, sewing, farming.
....									74	9	
2											
2											Sewing.
....									d150 50	35	
5	e6	75	....	85							Domestic work, sewing, farming.
1											
....									d25 35	30	
2											Sewing.
1											Farming, care stock.
2											Farming, care stock, sewing.
1											Housebuilding, fencing.
2											Fencing, care stock.
2											Fencing, care stock, sewing.
....											
....									137 d322	36	
7	20	100	200	175	2	5	....				Domestic work, sewing, tailoring, care stock, farming.
3	3	25	....	150							Domestic work, sewing, farming, care stock.
1											Care stock, cutting wood, sewing, domestic work.
....									95 d15	32	
6	50	100	800	515	2	21	10	50			Farming, care stock, carpentry.
6	1	25	....	107	....	2	3	62			Housework and sewing.
3											Cutting wood, &c.

except salary of teacher. *d* In the Indian language. *e* Broken for school use. *f* Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools. Boarding.	Number who can be accommodated in schools. Day.	Number attending school one month or more during the year. Boarding.	Number attending school one month or more during the year. Day.	Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools. To government.	Cost of maintaining schools. To religious societies.
DAKOTA—Continued.										
Yankton Agency	400									
Agency boarding		100		63		47	52	5	*$3,195	
Saint Paul's boys' boarding		40		42		40	42	10	(*)	$5,100
Two mission day			(*b*)		(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)		206
Choteau Creek day			50		35	25	28	6	480	
Ree day			35		40	27	31	8	480	
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall Agency	265									
Agency boarding		35	5	23	1	14	16	9	*1,560	
Lemhi Agency	180									
Agency day			50		14	12	12	2	120	
Nez Percé Agency	300									
Lapwai boarding		80		55		44	50	10	*5,000	
Kamiah boarding		24		22		22	22	9	*1,640	
Men's day			9		9	8	9	7		600
Women's day			13		13	10	13	8		600
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	1,140									
Cheyenne boarding		120		116		110	116	10	*8,000	
Arapaho boarding		120		117		102	117	10	*8,000	
Mennonite boarding		30		25		13	19	8	(*)	3,250
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency	800									
Kiowa and Comanche boarding		175	25	103		79	88	10	*5,099	
Wichita boarding		*d*70		89		56	65	9½	*4,927	
Osage Agency:										
Osage boarding	575	120		160		81	119	12	14,330	
Kaw boarding	75	75		76		48	63	12	8,000	
Ponca Agency:										
Ponca day	122		80		65	40	65	10	500	
Nez Percé day	85		58		58	55	58	10	1,202	
Otoe Agency	53									
Agency boarding		35		53		43	47	2	*1,066	
Pawnee Agency	384									
Agency boarding		100		108		64	98	12	*5,080	
Quapaw Agency:										
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding.	143	100	15	135		75	93	10	9,403	
Quapaw boarding	33	75	25	112		62	70	10	8,189	
Modoc day	16		40		30	21	23	8	616	
Modoc night			25		27	21	22	3	(*c*)	
Peoria day	31		60	*e*8	56	27	33	10	*f*2,339	
Miami day	19		35	*e*1	31	18	26	10	*g*1,798	
Sac and Fox Agency	524									
Sac and Fox boarding		35		32		21	31	4	*785	
Absentee Shawnee boarding		50		45		26	30	6	*1,224	
Pottawatomie day			25		22	16	20		290	
Union Agency:										
Cherokee Female Seminary	3,715	100		80			65		*j*11,550	
Cherokee Male Seminary		100		100			80		*j*11,550	
Cherokee Orphan Asylum		135		135					*j*17,000	
One hundred Cherokee day			*a*3,500		*a*2,008					
Choctaw New Hope Seminary	2,600	53		53					*j*5,300	
Choctaw Orphan School		30		30					*j*3,000	
Choctaw Spencer Academy		60		60					*j*6,000	
Fifty-seven Choctaw day			*a*1,800		*a*1,460					
Creek Asbury Mission	1,700	100		100		80			*j*7,000	1,000
Creek Levering Mission		100		100					*j*7,000	1,600
Twenty-six Creek day			*a*1,300		*a*599					

a From report of 1881. *b* Not reported. *c* Same teacher taught Modoc day school. *d* Building school. *f* Of this amount $849 defrayed expenses of boarding pupils in Indiana. *g* Of this amount 200 gallons sorghum. *j* Maintained by national funds. * Besides rations and part of the clothing.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
									*a*390	*a*48	
9	40		100	300	2						Sewing, housework, farming.
5	5			400	4	10	12	30			Farming, care stock, shoemaking.
(*b*)											
1											
1											
									10	7	
5											
									1		
1	4			300							Gardening.
									95 / *h*30	10	
7	15	20		115							Housework, sewing, carpentry, and farming.
3				434							Do.
1											Do.
1											
.									405	70	
11	20	75		50	2	36	10				Harness and shoe making, tailoring, farming, stock raising, sewing, and housework.
11	15	160		100	1	36					Do.
4	13	375		250	4						Farming and housekeeping.
									194	21	
11	25	450		200							Farming, housework, sewing.
10	5			65							Do.
12	7			249		23			250	25	Farming and housework.
8	100	2,000			4	45	25		*a*75		Farming, stockraising, housework.
1									*i*31		
2									*i*40		
									33		
6						47					Housework, care stock.
									*a*83		
10	60	200		*i*5	4	16					Housework and farming.
10	45	500		225	2	48			268	12	Farming, care stock, sewing, housework.
8	45	500	320	230	4	7			80	9	Do.
1									29	3	
(*c*)											
1									68	6	
1									36	3	Tree planting.
									98 / *h*5		
7	35	400		23	4	86	5	23			Sewing, housework, dairy, farming.
8	50	500		48	4	40	3	30			Do.
1											
3											Housework, sewing.
4									*a*12,000		Farming.
5											Housework, sewing, farming.
											Housework, sewing, farming.
									8,000		Do.
											Do.
2	150								5,000		Farming.
	90										Farming, housework, sewing.

which burned in January accommodated 100 boarding and 20 day pupils. *e* Sent away to Indiana to
$107 defrayed expenses of pupil at boarding school in Indiana. *h* In the Indian language. *i* Also

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools. Boarding.	Number who can be accommodated in schools. Day.	Number attending school one month or more during the year. Boarding.	Number attending school one month or more during the year. Day.	Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools. To government.	Cost of maintaining schools. To religious societies.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.										
Union Agency—Continued.										
Four Chickasaw academies †	900	†300	......	†385	......	...	..	...	......	......
Nine Chickasaw day †		......	†600	......	†265	...			......	......
Seminole Wewoka Mission	400	(a)	......	(a)	......	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	b$1,900
Seminole Susukwa Mission		(a)	......	(a)	......	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	c1,900
Six Seminole day †		....	†250	......	†196	...			......	......
Indian University at Tahlequah †	......	......	100	......	68	40	46	9	656	1,689
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox Agency	75	......	......	......	......	...	...	..	......	......
Agency day	......	......	20	......	21	9	21	8	$300	......
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:										
Pottawatomie boarding	55	35	......	41	......	27	34	12	3,270	......
Kickapoo boarding	45	35	......	36	......	24	28	12	2,940	......
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding	52	50	......	47	......	24	31	10	3,300	......
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac Agency	2,211	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	
L'Anse day	......	......	30	......	20	11	17	10	460	
Middle Village day	......	......	40	......	30	14	17	11	460	
Sugar Island day	......	......	50	......	30	16	18	6	158	
Longwood day	......	......	40	......	46	25	32	12	460	
Nepissing day	......	......	50	......	40	26	33	12	460	2,000
Naubetung day	......	......	40	......	35	25	28	11	460	
Garden Island day	......	......	30	......	25	15	21	6	433	
Baraga day	......	......	50	......	55	39	43	10	460	
Hannahville day	......	......	40	......	42	(g)	(g)	7	266	
MINNESOTA.										
White Earth Agency:										
White Earth boarding	320	85	25	76	......	45	67	9	3,769	......
Red Lake boarding	290	22	10	22	......	16	20	8	1,352	......
Leech Lake boarding	259	25	20	44	......	34	39	7	2,300	113
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet Agency	1,500	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
Agency day	......	......	80	......	221	58	76	10	1,443	......
Crow Agency	715	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
Agency boarding	......	20	......	25	......	14	18	11	*1,400	......
Flathead Agency	430	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
Boys' boarding	......	60	......	30	......	26	30	12	2,000	6,700
Girls' boarding	......	50	......	50	......	38	38	12	2,000	3,000
Fort Belknap Agency	300	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
Agency day	......	......	20	......	60	20	26	10	720	......
Fort Peck Agency	1,500	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	......	......
Wolf Point day	......	......	20	......	18	15	23	9	720	......
Mission day	......	......	50	......	23	10	20	7½	......	850
Agency boarding	......	c50	......	28	......	22	26	10	*1,645	1,200
NEBRASKA.										
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:										
Omaha boarding	235	90	......	75	......	42	60	11	6,406	......
Omaha Mission boarding	......	75	25	60	......	46	55	10	4,520	3,029
Winnebago boarding	249	100	50	70	......	38	62	11	5,710	......

a Not reported. *b* Salaries of teachers furnished by Presbyterians; other expenses paid from tribal other expenses paid from national funds, and not reported. *d* In the Indian language. *e* When
* Beside rations and part of the clothing.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by schools.	Produce raised (bushels). Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Stock owned. Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during year.	Industries taught.
									4,100		
									†500		
									15 / d135	10	
1											Sewing and housework.
	63	1,000	195	25	4	83	15	50	d50 / 130	12	Dairy work, sewing. / Farming, housework.
	35	500				45	8	30	d20 / d90	9	Farming, housework, sewing.
	80	700	250		4	22	12		123	6	Farming, sewing, and housework.
									1,244	89	Farming, sewing, and housework.
1											
1											
1											
1											
1											
1											
1											
1											
1											
5	5			180		6	1		d82 / 134	21	Sewing, knitting, housework. / Gardening, care stock.
4	6	100		166					35	10	Housework, gardening, sewing, knitting.
6	2			80		2			d20 / 55	13	Gardening, sewing, housework.
									37	15	
2											Sewing.
									12		
2											Domestic work and farming.
									90	22	
6	102		900	1,225							Blacksmithing, painting, cooking, farming carpentry, milling.
4											Housekeeping, sewing, gardening.
			20	10					20	10	
1											
									36 / d45	40	
1											
2											Sewing.
5	30	100		250							Housework, sewing, knitting, farming, carpentry.
7	12	500		250			13		200	30	Farming, housework, sewing.
9	14	350		200		5	43				
6	25	1,000		150		9			275	25	Do.

funds, and not reported. *c* Salaries of teachers furnished by Methodist Episcopal Church South; building is completed. *g* Not reported. School broken up by smallpox. † From Report of 1881.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To government.	To religious societies.
NEBRASKA—Continued.										
Santee and Flandreau Agency	191									
Agency boarding		45	5	56		31	39	11	*$4,075	
Episcopal boys' boarding		7	9	7	5	7	8	9	(*)	$432
Normal training boarding		84	32	89	10	70	85	12	(*)	8,150
Hope boarding		25		25		24	25	10	(*)	2,652
Saint Mary's girls' boarding		35	...	41		32	39	12	(*)	b3,117
Flandreau day			50		40	12	20	10	600	
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency	800									
Pyramid Lake day			32		32	21	32	9	600	
Western Shoshone Agency	100									
Agency boarding		30		33		22	29	10½	*1,028	952
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero Agency	175									
Agency day			24		21	11	21	12	1,000	
Navajo Agency	4,000									
Agency boarding		c100		65		38	54	8	3,785	600
Pueblo Agency	2,000									
Albuquerque boarding		60		80		45	57	10	5,443	1,557
Jemes day			50		52	28	40	10	1,200	400
Zuni day			60		93	24	44	9	720	400
Laguna day			160		56	37	46	10	1,200	400
NEW YORK.										
Cattaraugus, No. 1, day			40		35	22	35	8	f 328	
Cattaraugus, district No. 2, day			40		40	26	40	8	f 264	
Cattaraugus, district No. 3, day			40		35	22	35	8	f 320	
Cattaraugus, district No. 4, day			100		100	80	100	10	f 793	
Cattaraugus, district No. 5, day			40		35	25	35	8	f 296	
Cattaraugus, district No. 6, day	328		40		35	22	35	8	f 312	
Cattaraugus, district No. 7, day			35		35	24	35	8	f 296	
Cattaraugus, district No. 8, day			40		40	26	40	8	f 296	
Cattaraugus, district No. 9, day			40		40	27	40	8	f 280	
Cattaraugus, district No. 10, day			40		40	25	40	8	f 280	
Allegany Tunesassa boarding		30		30		28	30	10		2,775
Allegany, district No. 1, day			35		17	8	17	8	f 278	
Allegany, district No. 2, day			50		47	38	47	8	f 302	
Allegany, district No. 3, day	174		50		45	35	45	8	f 302	
Allegany, district No. 4, day			40		15	12	15	8	f 286	
Allegany, district No. 5, day			45		30	30	30	8	f 286	
Allegany, district No. 6, day			35		20	17	20	8	f 318	
Tonawanda, district No. 1, day			40		37	20	26	10	f 284	
Tonawanda, district No. 2, day	105		45		41	22	28	10	f 284	
Tonawanda, district No. 3, day			50		50	25	28	10	f 284	
Saint Regis, district No. 1, day			45		34	18	34	8	f 255	
Saint Regis, district No. 2, day	182		45		36	25	36	8	f 255	
Saint Regis, district No. 3, day			55		50	36	40	8	f 305	
Tuscarora, district No. 1, day	140		70		50	25	50	8	f 263	
Tuscarora, district No. 2, day			65		40	22	40	8	f 263	
Oneida, district No. 1, day	36		35		20	13	20	8	f 207	
Oneida, district No. 2, day			35		10	6	10	8	f 207	
Onondaga, district No. 1, day	125		55		41	24	41	8	f 245	
Onondaga, district No. 2, day			50		37	22	37	8	f 245	
Cornplanter, district No. 1, day	22		40		28	23	28	8	f 310	
Thomas Orphan Asylum		100		100		98	98	9	f 9,000	

a In the Indian language. *b* Beside large amount of clothing donated. *c* When building is
g $1,800 worth of vegetables. *h* Also 140 sheep. * Beside rations and part of the clothing.

***Indian education*—Continued.**

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
....	...	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	{ 268 a244	} 55	
5	14	375	....	155	2	20	18	100	....	......	Farming, care stock, sewing, housework, tailoring.
1	25	377	282	291	....	....	6	....	....	......	Farming.
13	10	100	....	104	2	3	....	...	....	......	Farming, shoemaking, carpentry, housework, sewing.
4	½	......	....	......	1	1	2	....	....	......	Housework, dairy-work, farming, carestock, sewing.
4	11½	550	....	918	2	5	15	200	....	......	Sewing, housework, dairy, gardening.
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	
....	...	......	...	......	....	....	....	....	16	6	
1	...	......	....	......	....	...	....	....	....	......	Cutting wood and cooking.
..	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	12	12	
3	5	......	....	200	....	..	....	....	....	......	Housework, sewing, gardening.
....	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	2	2	
1	...	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	Sewing and housework.
....	...	.....	....	......	....	....	....	....	26	16	
4	1	.....	....	(d)	....	8	....	....	....	......	Sewing, housework, gardening.
....	...	......	....	......	....	..	....	....	{ a2 e248	} 25	
6	10	......	....	(g)	....	....	....	....	....	......	Housekeeping and gardening.
2	....	......	...	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	Sewing and knitting.
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	
2	....	......	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Sewing, housework.
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
2	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	...	625	7	
1	....	......	...	......	....	...	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	...	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	..	....	....	....	....			
....	200	......	100	265	2	12	h9	40			House and farm work, dairy, care stock.
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	...	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	...	....	....	....	340	8	
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	..	......	....	......	...	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	..	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	180	6	
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	350	10	
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	210	8	
1	...	......	....	......	...	....	....	...			
1	...	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	4	
1	...	.....	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	..	......	..	......	....	....	....	....	150	8	
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....			
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	40	5	
d)	....	500	900	520	3	6	6	....	....	......	Housework, sewing, farming, broom-making.

completed. *d* Not reported. *e* In English and Spanish. *f* Supported by State of New York.
† From report 1881.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To government.	To religious societies.
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Yellow Hill day	a400		70		42	20	26	7		
Bird Town day			30		25	9	12	4		
Big Cove day			75		45	21	27	7		
Echota day			50		50	21	25	8		
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde Agency	170									
Agency boarding		75	35	40		30	40	5	$1,600	
Klamath Agency	261									
Agency boarding		50	10	66		49	60	10	6,400	
Siletz Agency	175									
Agency boarding		60		70		48	55	10	6,006	
Umatilla Agency	150									
Warm Springs Agency	150									
Agency day			a60		66	29	50	11	1,746	
Warm Springs day			50		20	16	17	4½	860	
UTAH.										
Uintah Agency	250									
Agency boarding		30		21		12	20	7	*250	$700
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.										
Colville Agency	700									
Colville boys' boarding		70	90	38		25	38	12	6,867	
Colville girls' boarding		60		33		30	33	12		
Cœur d'Alène boarding		50	40	35		30	35	12		
Neah Bay Agency	264									
Agency boarding		75	25	63		56	61	11	5,425	
Quinaielt Agency	104									
Agency boarding		40		33		30	33	10½	3,420	
Shoalwater Bay day			25		22	16	18	9	664	
Nisqually Agency	216									
Puyallup boarding		75		77		59	66	11	12,240	
Chehalis boarding		30		35		28	30	11	5,867	
S'Kokomish Agency:										
Agency boarding	34	30	10	42		29	37	10	2,500	
Jamestown day	75		40		27	16	23	10	650	
Tulalip Agency	528									
Tulalip boys' boarding		90	25	75		49	56	11	4,838	
Tulalip girls' boarding										
Muckleshoot day			24		22	8	11	5	150	
Lummi day			68		50	21	32	5	125	
Yakama Agency:										
Agency boarding	565	200		147		95	117	9	*5,918	
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay Agency:										
Menomonee boarding	300	60		100		44	61	9	3,403	
Menomonee West Branch day			35		38	18	23	10	300	
Menomonee South Branch day			40		30	11	15	10	300	
Stockbridge day	17		50		25	9	25	10	450	
Oneida Hobart Mission day	320		60		59	31	44	10	450	
Oneida West, No. 1, day			50		35	20	27	10	450	
Oneida West, No. 2, day			50		45	21	30	10	300	
Oneida East day			35		30	21	23	2	75	

a From report of 1881.
b Four acres planted by school boys, but seed did not germinate, owing to drought.
* Besides rations and part of the clothing.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
1											
1									† 700		
1											
1											
									84		
4					2	17					Housekeeping, sewing, gardening.
									80	13	
5	1				4	60					Housework, sewing, carpentry, gardening.
									77	12	
6	2½			270							Housework, sewing, gardening.
									70		
									70	15	
2											Sewing.
2	*b*4										Gardening and sewing.
									15	5	
3	¾			30							Housework, gardening, sewing.
									225	30	
8											Farming, care stock.
3											Housework, sewing.
6											House and farm work, sewing.
									72	6	
7	7			303	3	76	1	15			Clearing, farming, care stock, housework, sewing.
									36	2	
4	1			315							Housework, sewing, carpentry, farm work.
1											
									121	34	
8	60		200	765	5	8					Farming, carpentry, shoe and harness making, blacksmithing, housework, sewing, dairy.
5	38		713	1,169	4	12		48			Farming, blacksmithing, shoemaking, carpentry, sewing, housework.
4	5			425	(*c*)				50	3	Gardening, housework, sewing.
1									50	10	
									236	25	
8	20			400		16	150	100			House work, dairy, sewing, farming, care of stock.
1											
1											
7	10	100		1,000					375	40	Carpentering, blacksmithing, wagon and harness making, farming, sewing, housework.
6									300	50	Housework.
1									*d* 50		
1											
1									75		
1											
1									*d* 400	75	
1									400		
1											

c School uses agency stock.
d Read in Indian language.
† From report of 1881.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools. Boarding.	Number who can be accommodated in schools. Day.	Number attending school one month or more during the year. Boarding.	Number attending school one month or more during the year. Day.	Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools. To government.	Cost of maintaining schools. To religious societies.
WISCONSIN—Continued.										
La Pointe Agency	366	......	......	......	......	...	...	..	....	....
Bad River day	94	......	80	......	37	21	27	9	....	$600
Red Cliff day	73	......	45	......	45	29	46	10	....	(b)
Grand Portage day	50	......	40	......	20	12	17	12	$480	....
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	150	......	30	......	20	13	17	7	....	265
PENNSYLVANIA.										
Carlisle Training School	......	300	......	284	......	226	284	12	60,788	6,577
VIRGINIA.										
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	......	100	......	101	......	87	96	12	12,898	c42,659
OREGON.										
Forest Grove Training School	......	150	......	91	......	76	91	12	17,708	646

a Read in Indian language. *b* Not reported.
c Of this amount, $27,568 was expended in the erection of Indian girls' building and Indian workshop.

RECAPITU

School population, exclusive of five civilized tribes	*a*34,662
Number who can be accommodated in boarding schools	4,903
Number who can be accommodated in day schools	5,299
Number of boarding schools	73
Number of day schools	105
Number of night schools	2
Number of pupils attending school one month or more during the year: boarding, 4,489; day, 4,266	8,755
Average attendance	5,569
Largest average monthly attendance	7,075
Number of teachers and employés	570
Cost of maintaining reservation schools: to government, $278,733; *c* to religious societies, $58,725; to State of New York, $17,644	355,102
Cost of Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove schools to the government, $91,394; to religious societies, $49,882	141,276
Number of Indians who can read	14,532
Number who have learned to read during the year	1,706
Number of acres cultivated by school children	1,561
Number of bushels of corn raised	12,713
Number of bushels of wheat raised	2,492
Number of bushels of oats raised	5,530

a An under estimate, several tribes not being reported.
c This amount does not include the cost of rations and part of the clothing used by pupils at many agencies where regular issues of rations and goods are made to all the Indians of the agency.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
....	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	90	4	
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	a 22 209	......	
2	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	a 8 22	17	Sewing.
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	a 10 16	22	
1	....	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	a 12 25	10	
30	115	700	300	735	9	34	7	33	284	186	Wagon, shoe, and harness making, tailoring, tinning, carpentry, farming, printing, house-work, sewing.
13	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	85	20	Painting, shoemaking, printing, tailoring, harness-making, housework, sewing, carpentering, farming, tinsmithing, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting.
....	30	171	....	801	....	4	....	....	61	......	Carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, farming, painting, housekeeping, tailoring, and sewing.

d The Indian and negro pupils at Hampton work together on the farm of 450 acres, and the amount of crops raised by the Indians and the stock used for their benefit cannot be given separately.

LATION.

Number of bushels of vegetables raised	17, 200
Number of pumpkins raised	1, 475
Number of melons raised	1, 260
Number of heads of cabbage raised	14, 012
Number of pounds of broom-corn raised	2, 500
Number of gallons of sorghum manufactured	300
Tons of hay cut, 240; tons of millet, 20	260
Stock owned—	
Horses	99
Cattle	882
Swine	380
Domestic fowls	915
Five civilized tribes:	
Number of children of school age	9, 315
Number who can be accommodated in schools: boarding, 978; day, 7,550	8, 528
Number of boarding schools	14
Number of day schools	199
Number of pupils attending boarding schools	1, 043
Number of pupils attending day schools	4, 596
Cost of maintaining schools: to 5 Nations, *b* $151,950; to religious societies $8,089	160, 039
Number who can read	29, 600

b From report of 1881.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency.										
Mohave	812	25	60	30	170	22	420	33	33	34
Chimehuevis	214	106	40	......	35	12	80	33	33	34
Moquis Pueblo Agency.										
Moquis Pueblo	1, 813	0	100	0	452	0	554	100	0	0
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Agency.										
Pima	3, 908	a4, 500	2, 200	6	1, 015	5	1, 525	75	25	0
Maricopa	331			5						
Apache	10			....						
Papago	a6, 000			1						
San Carlos Agency.										
White Mountain Apache	a626	50	2, 000	6	175	......	200	10	0	90
San Carlos Apache	a835									
Coyotero Apache	a859									
Tonto Apache	a615									
Southern Apache	a179									
Apache Yuma	a324									
Apache Mohave	a695									
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.										
Hualapai	a620	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
Yuma	a930	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
Mohave	a700	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
Suppai	a214	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley Agency.										
Hoopa	510	510	0	345	50	136	186	33	33	34
Mission Agency.										
Serranos	381	3, 010	0	25	200	100	a901	99	1	0
Diegnenos	731									
Coahuila	778									
San Luis Rey	1, 120									
Round Valley Agency.										
Concow	152	645	......	500	75	29	a150	75	0	25
Little Lake	188									
Redwood	30									
Ukie / Wylackie	219									
Potter Valley	31									
Pit River	25									
Tule River Agency.										
Tule and Tejon	159	152	0	60	38	2	62	50	25	25
Wichumni, Kaweah, and King's River	e540	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....

a From report of 1881. *b* And two boxes clothing and bedding for school.
d By the agent for Sunday school papers.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

				Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.					
						Amount contributed by religious societies.					Number of Indians killed during the year.					
Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	31	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	......	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	342	0	6	0	2	b$275	....	......	30	40	0	0	0	0	12	0
{ 2 ... ... }	5	0	1	0	1	......	$1,000	1,712	5	7	c8	......	0	0	0	0
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	....	2,256	....	....	7	1	7	56	1	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
2	126	0	8	1	0	0	f500	576	11	15	1	0	0	13	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	988	39	19	0	0	0	45	0	0
11	85	....	10	0	1	......	622	737	13	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	40	0	0	0	0	......	d9	40	7	8	0	2	0	1	0	0

c Three by cars, three by Indian police, and two by whisky.
e From report of 1879.
f Contributed by teacher.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. In part.	Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged— In agriculture.	Number of Indian families engaged— In civilized pursuits.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Issue of government rations.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.										
Indians in California not under an agent. (*a*)										
Indians in—										
Sierra County	12									
El Dorado County	193									
Mendocino County	1, 240									
Shasta County	1, 037									
Yolo County	47									
Tehama County	157									
Solano County	21									
Lassen County	330									
Colusa County	353									
Humboldt County	224									
Marin County	162									
Sonoma County	339									
Butte County	522									
Plumas County	508									
Placer County	91									
Napa County	64									
Sutter County	12									
Amador County	272									
Nevada County	98									
Lake County	774									
Klamaths—										
Regua ranch	64									
Wirks-wah ranch	19									
Hoppa ranch	22									
Wakel ranch	4									
Too-rup ranch	15									
Sah-sil ranch	18									
Ai-yolch ranch	32									
Sur-per ranch	39									
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute Agency.										
Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche Utes	925	21	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency.										
Blackfeet Sioux	239	500	500	9	361	407	572	10	5	85
Sans Arc Sioux	776									
Minneconjou Sioux	1, 399									
Two Kettle Sioux	774									
Crow Creek Agency.										
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	988	350	350	30	280	29	208	25	....	75
Devil's Lake Agency.										
Sisseton Sioux	370	900	33	40	263	6	250	70	5	25
Wahpeton Sioux	353									
Cut Head Sioux	210									
Fort Berthold Agency.										
Arickarees	672	260	280	......	260	3	314	40	10	50
Gros Ventre	454									
Mandans	226									

a From report 1881.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.					
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.				
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	435	31	21	4	0	0	0	0	0
7	400	....	400	6	2	$4,755	$6,375	1,631	81	44	......	1	0	10	1	2
38	104	6	29	3	1	......	966	425	32	52	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	191	0	29	1	1	450	100	473	29	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	210	....	10	1	1	631	(b)	......	31	42	......	......	......	......	1	......

b Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
DAKOTA—Continued.										
Lower Brulé Agency.										
Lower Brulé Sioux	1, 558	75	1, 300	10	125	5	275	10	5	85
Pine Ridge Agency.										
Ogalalla Sioux	8, 117	500	3, 000	150	600	100	1, 500	25	25	50
Rosebud Agency.										
Brulé Sioux; Loafer Sioux; Wahzahzah Sioux; Two Kettle Sioux; Northern Sioux; Mixed Sioux	*a*7, 762	*a*516	......	......	*a*450	......	*a*650	....	....	....
Sisseton Agency.										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1, 466	1, 466	0	184	408	18	595	90	10	....
Standing Rock Agency.										
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	954	400	350	35	767	11	777	20	10	70
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux	593									
Blackfeet Sioux	689									
Uncapapa Sioux	1, 519									
Yankton Agency.										
Yankton Sioux	1, 977	1, 650	327	0	230	40	270	34	....	66
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall Agency.										
Bannock	490	200	150	15	30	6	70	45	30	25
Shoshone	1, 161				150	18	310			
Lemhi Agency.										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	750	55	35	9	29	50	75	20	20	60
Nez Percé Agency.										
Nez Percé	1, 251	950	301	250	281	......	281	90	10	....
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.										
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenais	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.										
Cheyenne	4, 255	100	6, 469	100	708	1, 004	1, 222	25	5	70
Arapahoe	2, 314									
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.										
Kiowa	1, 176	450	400	300	790	2	615	25	5	70
Wichita	214									
Towaconie	152									
Keechie	78									
Waco	49									
Penetheka Comanche	165									
Delaware	80									
Caddo	553									
Apache	340									
Comanche	1, 407									

a From report of 1881. *b* With government aid. *c* By native Indian churches.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious. Number of church buildings.	Religious. Number of missionaries.	Religious. Amount contributed by religious societies. For education.	Religious. Amount contributed by religious societies. For other purposes.	Vital. Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Vital. Number of births.	Vital. Number of deaths.	Criminal. Number of Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	Criminal. Number of Indians killed during the year. By whites.	Criminal. Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Criminal. Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Criminal. Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Criminal. Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
8	193	0	23	1	2	......	$1,181	1,507	57	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	550	....	200	1	2	$840	....	2,138	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	*a*500	....	*a*300	*a*1	*a*1	......	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	384	....	*b*11	6	3	376	*c*808 4,960	*d*294	94	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	315	0	32	2	5	1,250	4,100	2,104	142	151	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	225	0	20	4	5	5,306	2,500	6,108	84	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	918	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	60	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	186	....	2	2	3	1,200	*d*1,425	300	40	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	2	0	0	1	5	3,250	3,000	12,763	324	110	2	0	0	1	0	0
8	154	....	6	1	2	(*e*)	....	7,123	149	96	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

d By Presbyterian board foreign mission. *e* Christmas presents and Sunday-school books for children.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.										
Osage Agency.										
Osage	1,950	35	35	0	*a*400	*a*23	*a*620	100	0	0
Kaw	285	15	25	0	*a*50	*a*4	*a*100	95	0	5
Quapaw	200	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
Otoe Agency.										
Otoe and Missouria *c*	274	60	80	30	54	4	50	10	0	90
Pawnee Agency.										
Pawnee	1,251	100	300	......	103	......	*a*35	50	3	47
Ponca Agency.										
Ponca	542	110	140	6	135	10	93	17	0	83
Nez Percé	322				80		52			
Quapaw Agency.										
Seneca	322	222	0	145	49	9	52	90	0	10
Wyandotte	287	287	0	232	72	6	40	90	0	10
Eastern Shawnee	72	72	0	61	18	3	8	90	0	10
Miami (Western)	59	59	0	46	13	1	8	100	0	0
Peoria, Pea, and Piankeshaw	144	139	5	97	31	9	26	100	0	0
Modoc	97	97	0	58	30	0	32	50	0	50
Quapaw	48	48	0	20	12	0	9	80	0	20
Ottawa	115	115	0	97	14	8	23	90	0	10
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	442									
Absentee Shawnee	721									
Pottawatomie (Citizen)	480	1,100	78	250	140	120	1,299	40	20	40
Mexican Kickapoo	418									
Iowa	86									
Mokohoko band Sac and Fox wandering in Kansas	90	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
Union Agency.										
Chickasaw	6,000	6,000	......	4,800	1,500	200	......	100	...	...
Choctaw	16,000	16,000	......	10,000	4,500	250	5,000	100	...	...
Cherokee	20,336	19,000	1,336	16,000	3,800	300	......	100	...	...
Creek	15,000	15,000	......	7,000	3,000	250	4,500	100	...	...
Seminole	2,700	......	......	......	800	17	......	100	...	...
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Sac and Fox	350	3	200	230	54	0	3	34	66	0
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.										
Pottawatomie	405	175	190	350	108	2	166	75	25	0
Kickapoo	228	160	40	175	78	0	74	75	25	0
Chippawa and Munsee	65	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
Sac and Fox of Missouri	70	67	3	30	13	0	10	40	*j*60	..
Iowa	131	120	11	108	33	0	35	80	*j*20	...

a From Report of 1881.
b Christmas presents and Sunday-school books for children.
c Removed from Nebraska during the year.
d 3 by accident and 3 by suicide.
e Committed suicide.
f Blankets, clothing, and books contributed by friends.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.					
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.				
4	296	60	0	0	2	(*b*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	34	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	50	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,453	27	25	*d*6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ 5	79	0	.....	0	} 1	0	0	{ 50	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ 3	37	....	19	0				{ 60	11	8	*e*1	0	0	0	10	0
2	181	0	10	1	1	0	(*f*)	187	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	180	0	10	1	1	0	(*f*)	241	13	10	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	45	0	2	0	0	0	0	71	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	49	0	5	0	1	0	(*g*)	52	6	2	0	0	0	0	3	3
0	115	0	6	0	1	0	(*g*)	112	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	58	0	8	0	1	0	(*f*)	97	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	26	0	0	0	0	0	*g h*$100	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	*i*8	0
1	77	0	9	1	1	0	(*f*)	94	4	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
0	500	....	20	1	2	0	0	750	30	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	1,500	....	.....	16	14	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	5,000	....	.....	39	22	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	4,500	....	.....	*a*62	33	1,689	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	4,000	....	.....	44	13	2,600	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	800	....	.....	*a*8	*a*3	3,800	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	120	0	12	0	0	0	0	125	9	15	0	0	0	0	3	0
1	75	0	4	2	0	0	0	50	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	5
....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	11	1	.....	.....	1	0	} *k*100	0	7	:	0	0	0	0	0	0
....	30	0	0	0	1	.....		0	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0

g Books for Sunday school.

h From citizens of Baxter Springs, Kans., Christmas presents.

i Trespass on reservation.

j And by cash annuity.

k Friends (orthodox) clothing and Sunday school literature.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. In part.	Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged— In agriculture.	Number of Indian families engaged— In civilized pursuits.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Issue of government rations.
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac Agency.										
Pottawatomies	*a*295	*a*295	......	......	*a*40	......	*a*75	100	....	....
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	*a*2, 500	*a*2, 500	......	......	*a*450	......	*a*300	80	20	....
Ottowa and Chippewa	6, 000	5, 702	298	......	*a*1, 100	......	*a*1, 000	75	25	....
Chippewa of Lake Superior	*a*1, 000	*a*1, 000	......	......	125	......	200	80	20	....
MINNESOTA.										
White Earth Agency.										
Mississippi Chippewa	865									
Otter Tail, Pillager, Chippewa	539	944	189	225	254	17	304	66	34	....
Pembina Chippewa	211									
Red Lake Chippewa	1, 179	600	300	20	140	4	269	50	25	25
Pillager Chippewa at Lake Winnebagoshish	170	250	1, 200	60	256	38	173	60	40	....
Pillager Chippewa, Leech Lake	1, 108									
Pillager at Cass Lake	310									
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet Agency.										
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	6, 000	120	260	6	105	0	425	15	10	75
Crow Agency.										
Crow	3, 500	25	75	12	45	30	150	33	33	34
Flathead Agency.										
Flathead	136									
Pend d'Oreille	820	44	1, 150	150	105	38	312	70	25	5
Kootenais	435									
Fort Belknap Agency.										
Gros Ventre	950	50	100	0	300	0	50	10	40	50
Assinaboine	850									
Fort Peck Agency.										
Assinaboine	1, 300									
Yanktonnai Sioux	3, 800	200	300	30	1, 113	0	113	16	50	34
Santee Sioux	600									
Ogalalla and Teton Sioux	314									
NEBRASKA.										
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Ponca	168	60	32	27	49	0	40	60	25	15
Santee Sioux	762	762	0	165	13	20	225	75	0	25
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	340	340	0	50	*a*84	1	*a*90	100	....	....
Winnebago and Omaha Agency.										
Winnebago	1, 476	700	200	400	334	115	295	95	5	....
Omaha	1, 193	155	45	250	295	30	310	90	10	....

a From report of 1881.
b Contributed by Protestant Episcopal Church.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious. Number of church buildings.	Religious. Number of missionaries.	Religious. Amount contributed by religious societies. For education.	Religious. Amount contributed by religious societies. For other purposes.	Vital. Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Vital. Number of births.	Vital. Number of deaths.	Criminal. Number of Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	Criminal. Number of Indians killed during the year. By whites.	Criminal. Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Criminal. Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Criminal. Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Criminal. Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
....	a52	....	......	a2	a1	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	292	....	17	a4	1	......	....	......	31	37	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	718	....	18	7	3	......	....	......	29	35	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	269	....	3	4	1	$2,000	....	......	20	25	....	......	......	......	......	......
0	192	0	84		14	......	b$6,362	1,093	17	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	200	0	10	8	2	......	b100	1,000	30	50	0	0	0	0	(c)	0
0	60	0	12		5	113	2,400	1.200	31	20	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	200	0	118	0	0	0	0	1,230	42	36	5	3	1	2	3	0
2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	112	0	13	3	2	9,700	0	365	200	100	2	0	......	2	0	0
0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	844	33	14	0	0	0	2	0	(d)
4	100	5	30	0	2	2,050	1,664	0	0	0	5	0	......	......	15	0
0	20	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	150	6	4	5	1	14,351	2,368	529	40	25	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	70	20	......	2	......	......	785	340	23	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
....	113	....	3	......	1	......	....	2,000	65	70	......	......	......	15	......	......
....	119	....	3	......	1	3,029	....	2,000	95	80	......	......	......	15	......	......

c Some trespassing on pine lands.
d Killing of game and horse-stealing.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged— In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency.										
Pi-Ute	3,461	4,000 (Pi-Ute and Pah Ute)	......	300	91	40	801	75	20	5
Pah Ute	570									
Western Shoshone Agency.										
Western Shoshone	500	150	125	100	4	......	60	30	30	40
Indians wandering in Nevada	a3,300	a2,750	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.										
Mescalero Apache	900	5	5	12	30	0	0	0	0	100
Jicarilla Apache	717	0	20	0	50	......	2	5	5	90
Navajo Agency.										
Navajo	a16,000	40	3,500	12	4,204	504	5,504	92	5	3
Pueblo Agency.										
Pueblo	9,060	1,000	500	50	a1,900	0	a2,000	100	0	0
NEW YORK.										
New York Agency.										
Allegany reserve—Seneca	826	945 (Allegany reserve)	......	800	175	......	a250	100	......	......
Allegany reserve—Onondaga	110									
Allegany reserve—Tonawanda	9									
Cattaraugus reserve—Seneca	1,412	1,634 (Cattaraugus reserve)	......	1,400	225	1	a450	100	......	......
Cattaraugus reserve—Onondaga	48									
Cattaraugus reserve—Cayuga	156									
Cattaraugus reserve—Tuscarora	4									
Cattaraugus reserve—Tonawanda	14									
Oneida reserve—Oneida	186	186	......	150	20	......	a45	100	......	......
Corn-planter reserve—Seneca	88	88	......	65	25	......	a25	100	......	......
Onondaga reserve—Onondaga	335	405 (Onondaga reserve)	......	350	90	......	a115	100	......	......
Onondaga reserve—Tonawanda	3									
Onondaga reserve—Oneida	67									
St. Regis reserve—St. Regis	785	785	......	700	130	......	a200	100	......	......
Tonawanda reserve—Tonawanda band of Seneca	597	597	......	525	127	......	a160	100	......	......
Tuscarora reserve—Tuscarora	425	476 (Tuscarora reserve)	......	425	95	......	a120	100	......	......
Tuscarora reserve—Onondaga	51									
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee	a2,200	a2,200	......	......	......	......	......	a95	a5	......
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde Agency.										
Clackama	34	736 (Grand Ronde Agency tribes)	......	550	207	1	201	90	......	10
Rogue River	80									
Umpqua	97									
Remnants of other tribes	525									

a From report of 1881.

b 13 horses stolen during the year.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.					
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.				
6	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	723	160	146	2	......	0	17	10	0
....	2	....	......	......	......	$952	....	60	8	23	3	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	280	31	5	3	......	......	1	(b)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	37	20	0	......	0	0	0	0
5	20	0	5	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	2	5	2
0	1,900	0	0	22	6	2,757	0	323	0	0	......	1	1	2	1	......
....	a195	....	......	1	1	c2,775	....	......	27	45	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	280	....	......	3	2	......	....	406	45	62	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	15	....	......	1	1	......	....	......	6	6	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	19	....	......	......	1	......	....	......	6	10	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	90	....	1	2	2	......	$600	......	12	10	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	130	....	......	2	1	......	....	......	20	20	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	129	....	......	2	1	......	....	......	45	57	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	95	....	......	2	1	......	....	......	26	24	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	a305	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	200	....	19	1	1	......	d1,000	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......

c By Society of Friends of Philadelphia. *d* $500 by Indians and $500 by whites.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
OREGON—Continued.										
Klamath Agency.										
Klamath	707									
Modoc	151	1,000	......	500	104	104	208	55	40	5
Snake	165									
Siletz Agency.										
Alsea	98									
Chasta Costa	55									
Chetco	69									
Tootootna	83									
Coos	73									
Umpqua	20									
Coquell	114									
Euchre	40									
Galise Creek	37									
Joshua	44	998	......	600	235	......	388	75	5	20
Klamath	46									
Sixes	53									
Macnootna	40									
Neztucca	37									
Nultanatna	33									
Rogue River	53									
Salmon River	18									
Siuslaw	85									
Umatilla Agency.										
Walla Walla	373									
Cayuse	348	400	200	100	250	100	180	75	25	....
Umatilla	158									
Warm Springs Agency.										
Warm Springs	430									
Wasco	254									
Tenino	77	700	135	40	132	78	205	50	44	6
John Day	49									
Pi-Ute	25									
Indians in Oregon not under agent.										
Indians roaming on Columbia River	800	......	......	......	......	......	......	..	...	....
TEXAS.										
Tonkawa Special Agency.										
Lipan, 6										
Tonkawa, 98	108	......	50	50	......	......	......	......	50	50
Mixed, 4										
Indians in Texas not under an agent.										
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskokee	290	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	....
UTAH.										
Ouray Agency.										
Ute	1,400	1	1,000	6	......	......	2	25	25	50

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious. Number of church buildings.	Religious. Number of missionaries.	Religious. Amount contributed by religious societies. For education.	Religious. Amount contributed by religious societies. For other purposes.	Vital. Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Vital. Number of births.	Vital. Number of deaths.	Criminal. Number of Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	Criminal. Number of Indians killed during the year. By whites.	Criminal. Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Criminal. Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Criminal. Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Criminal. Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
8	100	..	20	1	......	......	......	1,491	32	17	...	......	......	3	......	......
2	232	14	5	......	......	......	......	250	10	24	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	20	....	11	1	1	......	......	184	..		......	......	......	57	......	......
4	90	10	5	......	......	......	......	758	13	15	1	......	......	5	......	......
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	4	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	51	4	......	......	......	......	......	......

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged— In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
UTAH—Continued.										
Uintah Valley Agency.										
Uintah Ute	a430	20	25	25	100	51	151	33	33	34
White River Ute	a541									
Indians in Utah not under agent.										
Pah-Vant	134	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
Goship Ute	256	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
WASHINGTON.										
Colville Agency.										
Colville	670									
Lake	333									
O'Kanagan	330									
San Poel	400									
Methow	315	3,044	514	300	579	425	1,541	90	10	....
Spokane	685									
Coeur d'Alêne	425									
Calispel	400									
Neah Bay Agency.										
Makah	701	968	51	120	78	42	200	95	...	5
Quillehute	318									
Puyallup, Nisqually, &c., Agency.										
Chehalis	116	116	......	87	2	1	1	90	10	...
Puyallup	598	598	......	400	158	09	134	90	10	....
Nisqually	105	105	......	52	32	10	c25	90	10	....
Squaxin	91	91	......	91	4	22	c20	90	10	....
Upper Cowlitz	71	71	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
Lower Cowlitz	56	56	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
Olympia	12	12	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
South Bay	15	15	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
Mud Bay	26	26	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
Gig Harbor	8	8	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
Quinaielt Agency.										
Quinaielt	145									
Queet	84									
Hoh	64	400	128	50	90	75	177	75	19	6
Chehalis and Gray's Harbor	122									
Shoalwater Bay	113									
S'Kokomish Agency.										
S'Klallam	450	450	......	90	35	75	150	75	25	....
S'Kokomish or Twana	225	225	......	65	40	9	67	75	25	....
Tulalip Agency.										
D'Wamish and allied tribes	2,805	2,790	15	1,325	244	328	655	75	20	5
Yakama Agency.										
Yakama, Klikitat, Pisquouse, Wenatshapam, Seapcat, Klinquit, Pi-Ute, and others	3,420	1,400	1,100	400	305	2	1,307	e84	e16	....

a Taken from report of Messrs. Powell and Ingalls, 1873. *b* Sunday school papers.
c From Report of 1881. *d* Presbyterian Board Home Missions.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.					
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.				
....	10	....	....	....	....	$700	*f*$25	373	18	10	....	1	....	6	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	337	....	15	8	8	....	....	700	55	31	2	....	....	1	....	....
4	96	1	6	....	....	....	(*b*)	929	28	10	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	35	....	1	....	1	....	....	13	5	3	....	....	....	7	1	....
11	112	....	10	2	1	....	*d*$1, 000	310	17	14	....	....	....	23	....	....
2	30	....	3	2	1	....	....	2	5	4	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	11	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	51	3	....	....	....	....	50	473	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	75	....	....	2	....	....	} 647	{ 504	9	18	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	40	....	....	....	1	....					....	....	....	....	....	....
3	278	2	15	6	1	....	....	954	16	36	2	....	....	3	....	....
30	280	6	4	4	2	....	904	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....

e This applies to all Indians of the agency except Pi-Utes, who receive 40 per cent. in government rations. *f* Contributed by teacher.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. — Wholly.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. — In part.	Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged— In agriculture.	Number of Indian families engaged— In civilized pursuits.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Issue of government rations.
WASHINGTON—Continued.										
Indians in Washington Territory not under an agent.										
Moses's band on Columbia Reservation	150	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay Agency.										
Oneida	1,500	1,500	......	800	400	......	*a*500	100	....	....
Stockbridge	140	140	.....	140	30	......	*a*59	100	....	....
Menomonee	1,500	1,200	300	250	370	25	*a*400	75	25	....
La Point Agency.										
Chippewa at Red Cliff	730	730	......	50	30	......	350	83	17	....
Chippewa at Bad River	740	275	......	250	120	.....	546	66	34	....
Chippewa at Lac Courte d'Oreilles	1,093	249	......	548	102	12	103	50	50	....
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	449	409	40	......	17	25	175	90	10	....
Chippewa at Grand Portage	265	250	15	25	13	......	129	50	50	....
Chippewa at Boise Forte	674	375	......	4	89	......	......	...	100	....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	665	44	400	43	15	5	100	50	50	....
Indians in Wisconsin not under agent.										
Winnebago	930	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	280	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
WYOMING.										
Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone } Northern Arapaho }	842 } 940 }	*a*1	*a*300	10	150	150	*a*310	10	15	75
INDIANS IN INDIANA AND FLORIDA.										
Miami and Seminole	892	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
CARLISLE SCHOOL, PENNSYLVANIA.										
Apache, 5; Arapaho, 30; Caddo, 1; Cheyenne, 42; Comanche, 11; Creek, 25; Delaware, 1; Gros Ventre, 1; Iowa, 5; Kaw, 4; Keechie, 1; Kiowa, 9; Lipan, 2; Menomonee, 8; Miami, 1; Modoc, 4; Navajo, 1; Nez Percé, 5; Northern Arapaho, 10; Omaha, 31; Osage, 34; Ottawa, 2; Pawnee, 13; Ponca, 5; Pueblo, 18; Sac and Fox, 1; Sioux Rosebud, 1; Sioux Pine Ridge, 5; Sioux Sisseton, 8; Seminole, 2; Shoshone, 2; Towaconie, 1; Wichita, 7	......	284	......	284	......	......	190	10	....	90
HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA.										
Sioux, Winnebago, Omaha, Menomonee, Gros Ventre, Mandan, Arickaree, Sac and Fox, Pawnee, Pima, Papago, Apache, Absentee Shawnee, Mohave, Yuma, and Onondaga	......	91	......	80	......	......	......	....	....	....

a From report of 1881. *b* Various religious bodies and other parties. *c* Not reported.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.		Amount contributed by religious societies.		Vital.			Criminal.					
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	Number of Indians killed during the year. By whites.	Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	300	....	20	a2	......	......	......	......	56	50	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	30	....	......	1	......	......	......	......	10	12	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	300	....	10	2	4	......	......	$1,000	56	60	......	......	......	16	......	......
1	20	....	10	1	......	(c)		......	20	24	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	a45	....	6	2	......	$600	$1,000	......	10	36	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	48	...	32	2	2	265	......	......	26	18	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	12	....	......	1	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	16	....	1	1	......	......	.. ..	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	18	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	10	....	5	......	1	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	15	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
138	......	....	......	......	......	b$6,577	......	373	....	6	......	......	......	......	......	......
58	......	...	......	......	......	d42,659	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......

d Of this amount $27,568 was expended in the erection of buildings.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress. Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged— In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
FOREST GROVE SCHOOL, OREGON.										
Chehalis, 7; Chilcat, 1; Nisqually, 3; Oyster Bay, 2; Pitt River, 2; Pi-Ute, 1; Puyallup, 22; Sitka, 4; Spokane, 18; Stickeen, 6; Snohomish, 1; Tonga, 1; Umatilla, 10; Warm Spring, 1; Wasco, 13	....	92	......	92	....	......	54	.08	....	92

RECAPITU

Number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska	259, 632
Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory:	
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly	56, 000
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress in part	1, 336
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation	37, 800
Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture	13, 600
Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits	1, 017
Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits	9, 500
Number of houses occupied by Indians	15, 800
Number of church buildings	169
Number of missionaries	85
Amount contributed by religious societies for education	a$8, 089
Other Indian tribes:	
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly	69, 253
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress in part	32, 874
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation	17, 756
Number of Indian families engaged in cultivating farms or small patches of ground	25, 324
Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits	4, 591

a Only partially reported.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.			Criminal.					
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.				
31	......	...	......	......	......	$646	....	25	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......

LATION.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits	37,388
Number of Indian apprentices	617
Number of houses occupied by Indians	14,607
Number of houses built for Indians during the year	166
Number of houses built by Indians during the year	1,431
Number of church buildings	146
Number of missionaries	125
Amount contributed by religious societies for education *b*	$105,607
Amount contributed by religious societies for other purposes *b*	$46,151
Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year	69,085
Number of births	*c*2,998
Number of deaths	*c*2,478
Number of Indians killed during the year by Indians	56
Number of Indians killed during the year by whites	16
Number of white persons killed during the year by Indians	10
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year	311
Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites	68
Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians	17
Number of whisky sellers prosecuted during the year	145

b This also includes various amounts contributed directly by individuals.
c Only partially reported.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.										Produce raised during year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
ARIZONA.												
Colorado River Ag'y.												
Mohave	300,800	80,000	......	......	......	940	......	......	......	......	630	1,200
Chemehuevis						110					70	300
Moquis Pueblo Ag'y.												
Moquis Pueblo	......	10,000	......	......	1	5,000	....	100	10	....	100	7,000
Pima and Maricopa and Papago Ag'y.												
Pima and Maricopa	181,120	11,000	......	......	......	5,200	...	525	5,200	.....	35,000	......
Papago	70,080	8,000										
San Carlos Agency.												
Pinal, Aribaipa, Tonto, Coyotero, Chiricahua, Southern and White Mountain Apache, and Apache Mohave and Apache Yuma	2,528,000	1,600	......	.....	1	500	1	500	500	.....	......	5,000
CALIFORNIA.												
Hoopa Valley Ag'y.												
Hoopa	89,572	900	......	......	300	100	....	....	506	50	......	50
Mission Agency.												
Coahuilla, Seranos, San Louis Rey, Digenes	152,960	......	12	600	.....	2,000	....	380	2,000	.....	500	500
Round Valley Ag'y.												
Potter Valley, Ukie, Pitt River, Redwood, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake	102,118	2,000	12	8,000	1,210	460	10	20	3,500	.....	500	600
Tule River Agency.												
Tule, Tejon	48,551	250	......	......	25	200	....	....	600	.....	250	200
COLORADO.												
Southern Ute Ag'y.												
Southern Ute, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche	1,094,400	8,000	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	.....	......	......
DAKOTA.												
Cheyenne River Ag'y.												
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Minecoujou, & Blackfeet Sioux	31,728,640	25,000	300	10,000	85	509	268	50	850	66	......	2,300

crops, and other results of Ind'an labor.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
....	900	26	......	....	300	......	......	78	......	13	....	....	140	.....
....	150	......	......	....	200	......	......	30	......	....	....	....	60	.....
....	500	15	......	....	500	......	......	611	819	154	....	10, 600	500	.....
1, 500	800	25	.....	....	85	1, 000	......	5, 000	......	500	....	....	2, 000	.....
1, 000	50	750	(a)	(a)	......	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
....	140	......	......	75, 000	200	960	$2, 000	75	10	25	40	....	400	3
5, 000	400	50	......	....	500	300	......	1, 500	20	900	150	1, 250	......	.....
500	1, 560	100	300	181, 000	150	506	......	115	2	....	150	....	1, 800	406
25	90	20	......	....	......	200	......	70	4	12	85	....	500	47
....	....	......	......	....	......	......	......	2, 200	50	100	....	1, 000	......	.....
....	520	3, 000	1, 000	....	3, 000	2, 500	8, 252	1, 675	7	4, 000	150	....	500	8

(a) On account of Indian troubles, these questions could not be answered.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.										Produce raised during year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
Dakota—Cont'd.												
Crow Creek Agency.												
Lower Yanctonnais Sioux	620,312	400,000	4	......	90	514	135	57	450	250	2,976	6,000
Devil's Lake Agency.												
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux.	230,400	150,000	......	......	20	1,583	15	447	1,200	.....	10,000	10,500
Fort Berthold Ag'y.												
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	2,912,000	50,000	16	120	106	832	133	.....	892	305	2,600	3,650
Lower Brulé Ag'y.												
Lower Brulé Sioux	....	64,000	......	......	80	500	6	131	600	.....	......	600
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud) Agency.												
Sioux	....	....	100	500	.....	1,000	....	500	6,600	.....	a200	1,500
Rosebud (Spotted Tail) Agency.												
Northern Brulé, Loafer, Wahzahzah, and Minneconjou Sioux	....	....	......	......	.....	225	....	.....	......	.....	......	......
Sisseton Agency.												
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,780	14,000	......	......	20	4,718	....	1,500	1,800	267	41,800	4,680
Standing Rock Ag'cy.												
Upper and Lower Yanctonnais, Uncapapa, and Blackfeet Sioux	....	....	......	......	90	1,250	....	.....	1,400	.....	150	10,000
Yankton Agency.												
Yankton Sioux	430,405	250,000	......	......	140	1,434	....	40	1,000	.....	3,574	30,000
IDAHO.												
Fort Hall Agency.												
Bannack and Shoshone	1,202,330	10,000	250	(b)	20	609	....	123	960	.....	4,725	......
Lemhi Agency.												
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	64,000	500	......	......	22	90	....	22	280	.....	30	......

a Taken from last year's report.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
......	2,050	335	350	71,264	500	1,209	......	375	8	435	18	......	450	32
12,000	28,000	2,300	......	10,000	1,126	1,000	......	221	......	394	33	......	175	10
4,080	6,777	358	......	20,812	840	86	$3,450	538	8	94	......	......	......	17
400	400	500	......	41,000	200	6,000	315	500	10	225	10	......	575	47
a500	a5,250	3,000	......	153,091	5,000	1,000	10,000	6,000	100	5,000	350	......	1,000	40
......	......	1,000	......	68,000	9,000	......	......	2,000	75	900	100	......	......	......
22,150	25,565	11,250	10,250	105,000	4,750	2,000	800	286	3	1,574	75	1	2,406	9
750	13,500	1,500	......	......	600	1,000	10,000	1,189	5	1,469	110	......	1,621	25
1,120	910	......	250	5,550	1,000	......	......	a800	a6	a700	a200	......	......	975
4,965	3,519	900	......	2,500	......	2,600	800	3,180	......	800	......	......	100	13
2,200	150	10	40	......	700	150	350	1,650	......	10	......	......	12	6

b "Whole Marsh Valley and nine-mile settlement."

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.										Produce raised during year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
IDAHO—Continued.												
Nez Percé Agency.												
Nez Percé	746, 651	10, 000	......	......	45	4, 500	....	.....	7, 000	.....	35, 000	5, 000
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho	4, 297, 771	30, 000	......	......	100	1, 300	....	100	1, 300	.....	......	2, 600
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.												
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita affiliated bands	3, 712, 503	346, 000	......	......	60	3, 900	193	.....	4, 400	1	38, 000	......
Osage Agency.												
Kaw	} 1, 570, 196	88, 000	......	.... {	100	500	25	.....	600	.....	......	5, 000
Osage					7	2, 572	....	250	3, 850	.....	1, 000	45, 000
Otoe Agency.[b]												
Otoe and Missourias	129, 113	....	......	......	....	250	....	250	700	.....	......	500
Pawnee Agency.												
Pawnee	283, 020	50, 000	......	......	200	800	....	100	500	55	300	7, 000
Ponca Agency.												
Ponca	101, 894	....	......	......	100	181	305	155	485	.....	1, 964	300
Nez Percé	90, 711	....	......	......	30	150	150	110	260	.....	820	200
Quapaw Agency.												
Miami	} 50, 301	40, 000	......	......	.....	{ 1, 260	....	112	3, 460	.....	......	35, 640
Peoria						{ 1, 656	....	23	2, 217	.....	600	35, 055
Quapaw	56, 685	42, 000	......	......	382	73	2	12	615	.....	......	1, 120
Modoc	4, 040	2, 500	......	......	.....	409	30	22	438	.....	......	9, 600
Wyandotte	21, 406	14, 000	......	......	.....	1, 818	....	194	2, 304	.....	6, 220	25, 145
Ottawa	14, 860	10, 860	......	......	.....	811	....	41	1, 180	.....	680	20, 160
Seneca	51, 958	29, 958	......	......	.....	1, 467	....	105	2, 256	.....	760	25, 196
Eastern Shawnee	13, 048	6, 088	......	......	45	934	....	14	1, 208	.....	2, 660	14, 425
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi; Absentee Shawnee; Mexican Kickapoo	479, 667	120, 000	12	5	260	1, 665	....	300	2, 000	.....	......	40, 000
Pottawatomie	575, 877	....	......	......	.....	......	....	.....	......	.....	......	......

a Hides, $20,733.25. *b* From Nebraska. *c* Unknown.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
10,000	14,000	200	100	150,000	500	200	$400	13,000	25	3,500	700	....	2,000	39
....	310	40	......	50,000	600	400	200	6,000	200	3,206	300	....	.....	72
....	650	150	200	117,615	250	1,600	a1,412	9,300	250	6,900	3,000	25	2,500	74
....	....	500	......	100,000	50	......	.....	150	10	355	......	....	.....	43
....	1,000	....	......	500,000	200	......	......	3,160	289	5,725	4,850	....	1,250	22
....	35	300	......	60,000	55	2,000	......	386	.....	165	20	....	50	206
....	25	300	.....	75,980	400	400	......	(c)	8	200	100	....	2,000	39
....	2,000	1,200	......	57,230	200	2,133	......	440	......	1,138	357	....	2,500	....
....	1,500	700	....	183,653	100	1,850	......	200	......	320	175	....	3,000	.....
120	340	897	940	....	200	1,360	9	119	.....	507	386	....	364	.....
2,350	854	753	308	....	478	360	18	121	6	428	369	230	884	.....
....	141	83	......	....	431	319	16	39	.....	59	183	....	194	....
..	277	300	......	33,000	245	1,000	15	39	3	74	83	1	325	.....
1,560	2,741	475	1,482	....	918	2,515	10	171	4	427	675	112	1,686	.....
540	869	424	792	....	320	30	7	54	3	94	184	....	652	.....
800	1,210	329	676	......	693	248	25	156	2	199	715	9	878	....
2,230	626	187	385	....	313	97	17	51	......	74	234	14	548	.....
....	470	1,000	80	....	12	1,300	500	2,846	96	14,000	6,000	....	900	237
......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	.....

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands. Number of acres in reserve.	Lands. Number of acres tillable.	Lands. Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Lands. Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year. By government.	Number acres cultivated during year. By Indians.	Number acres broken during year. By government.	Number acres broken during year. By Indians.	Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Produce raised during year by Indians. Bushels of wheat.	Produce raised during year by Indians. Bushels of corn.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.												
Union Agency.												
Cherokee	5,031,351	2,500,000	2,000	([a])	....	90,000	....	....	200,000	....	65,000	750,000
Creek	3,215,495	1,600,000	75	([a])	....	90,000	....	....	120,000	....	40,000	100,000
Choctaw	6,688,000	3,000,000	300	([a])	....	110,000	....	....	200,000	....	65,000	150,000
Chickasaw	4,650,935	2,300,000	100	([a])	....	60,000	....	....	150,000	....	10,000	100,000
Seminole	200,000	70,000	....	....	....	20,000	....	....	....	....	....	25,000
Unoccupied Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and the 100th meridian	2,279,618	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, east of Pawnee Reservation	105,456	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, west of Pawnee Reservation	3,637,770	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unoccupied Creek lands embraced with Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee Reservation	683,139	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded land east of 98th meridian	1,645,890	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of North Fork of the Red River	1,511,576	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
IOWA.												
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Sac and Fox	692	200	....	....	4	175	....	5	692	....	....	5,000
KANSAS.												
Pottawatomie Ag'cy.												
Pottawatomie	77,358	29,119	....	....	....	2,485	....	150	2,500	....	500	12,000
Kickapoo	20,273	10,136	....	....	....	1,572	....	200	1,600	....	1,600	8,000
Chippewa and Munsee	4,395	4,000	....	....	....	842	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iowa ([h])	16,000	14,500	[i]9	....	80	1,245	....	200	3,065	....	5,120	27,670
Sac and Fox of the Missouri ([h])	8,014	7,500	[i]6	....	....	873	....	90	2,100	....	4,300	24,200

[a] Very little: move from place to place at will.
[b] 750,000 pounds cotton.
[c] 600,000 pounds cotton.
[d] 2,400,000 pounds cotton.
[e] 2,000,000 pounds cotton.
[f] 300,000 pounds cotton.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
55,000	[b]44,500	12,000	......	......	......	......	......	14,000	1,300	75,000	110,000	15,000	......	......
20,000	[c]50,000	50,000	......	......	......	......	......	20,000	1,500	110,000	40,000	10,000	......	......
28,000	[d]22,000	10,000	......	......	......	......	......	1,500	1,200	100,000	150,000	10,000	......	......
15,000	[e]4,850	9,000	......	......	......	......	......	12,000	1,400	140,000	80,000	1,000	......	......
1,500	[f]5,600	1,500	......	......	......	......	......	3,000	60	30,000	5,500	450	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1,000	......	(g)	......	100	618	$500	700	1	......	43	......	457	......
2,000	1,000	8,000	300	......	200	640	......	1,250	17	700	250	85	300	......
......	450	1,500	200	......	150	1,000	......	300	......	135	100	......	200	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
895	1,100	800	1,000	......	350	1,480	......	108	12	242	185	......	183	22
											123			
3,000	145	1,000	200	......	150	1,800	......	86	8	653	......	......	100	......

[g] 500 pounds maple sugar made.
[h] In Nebraska; consolidated with Pottawatomies July 1, 1882.
[i] Transient laborers.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.										Produce raised during year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
MICHIGAN.												
Mackinac Agency.												
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River												
Chippewa of Lake Superior residing on L'Anse and Ontonagon Reservations, and at Munsing, Iroquois P't, and various other places												
Ottawa and Chippewa residing in Chippewa, Mackinac, Cheboygan, Delta, Emmet, Charlevoix, Leelenaw, Antrim, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Oceana, Mason, Kent, Ottawa, and Muskegon Counties	66,332	65,000				8,454		607			28,800	60,970
Pottawatomie[b]						1,136		10			1,540	2,509
MINNESOTA.												
White Earth Agency.												
Chippewa at Leech Lake	414,440	1,000				75		3	42			1,500
Chippewa at Red Lake	3,200,000	1,000,000			6	400		8	200		100	6,000
Chippewa at White Earth	1,091,523	552,960			35	3,402		780	8,831	53	34,919	3,029
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency.												
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	[d]21,651,200	2,000,000			100	155	10	70	800			
Crow Agency.												
Mountain and River Crow	4,713,000	1,000,000	10	1,000	10	100			330			
Flathead Agency.												
Flathead	1,433,600	400,000			10	1,800		300	2,700		3,000	30
Kootenai											2,500	30
Pend d'Oreille											18,000	200
Fort Belknap Ag'cy.												
Gros Ventre and Assinaboine					100	100			200	300		100

[a] 173,000 pounds maple sugar made. [b] Taken from last year's report. [c] 500 barrels fish
[d] Includes Fort Peck and Fort Belknap Agencies. [e] 30,000 shingles.

***and other results of Indian labor*—Continued.**

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
26,000	155,348	2,515	(a)	410,000	9,510	......	$1,225	574	.....	441	1,023	19	.....	.....
550	2,040	205	.....	......	650	......	300	35	......	25	85	100	.....	....
......	3,355	425	......	50,000	400	180	6,000	77	......	38	17	....	25	7
(e)	2,625	200	100	10,000	500	100	160	150	......	75	50	200	200	8
23,924	18,247	4,053	2,000	......	6,000	12,352	3,447	312	11	951	803	8	2,353	9
200	2,100	200	......	35,656	119	1,800	12,000	2,000	12	65	......	....	150	847
40	1,300	30	......	e20,000	300	100	20,500	12,000	300	500	......	....	.....	630
2,500	1,625	150	100	90,000 (for three rows)	1,000	3,000	4,000 (for three rows)	510	......	300	......	....	300 (for two rows)	9 (for three rows)
2,030	1,765	40	60					300	......	85	60	....		
15,180	8,980	350	300					1,900	......	3,200	140	....	600	
......	500	10	......	......	......	320	20,000	500	10	......	......	......	......	42

caught; 20,000 pounds sugar refined; 100 bushels berries picked, and 5,000 pounds of snakeroot dug.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.										Produce raised during year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year. By government.	Number acres cultivated during year. By Indians.	Number acres broken during year. By government.	Number acres broken during year. By Indians.	Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
MONTANA—Cont'd.												
Fort Peck Agency.												
Assinaboine, Ogalalla, Santee, Teton, and Yanktonnais Sioux	....	....	[a]150	......	110	735	40	10	1,200	1,113	......	1,500
NEBRASKA.												
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.												
Omaha	143,225	140,000	......	......	.....	3,260	....	150	600	425	6,000	55,000
Winnebago	109,844	100,000	......	......	.....	1,520	....	150	1,500	690	200	30,000
Santee and Flandreau Agency.												
Flandreau (Santee Sioux)	115,076	39,400	......	......	...	783	....	27	......	.....	5,230	9,865
Poncas of Dakota					...	189	....	50	......	.....	225	6,000
Santee Sioux					60	2,605	....	151	500	.....	7,000	50,000
NEVADA.												
Nevada Agency.												
Pah-Ute, Pyramid Lake	322,000	5,000										
Pah-Ute, Walker River	318,815	1,000	7	300	15	400	....	80	2,550	8	200	......
Pi-Ute, Moapa River	1,000	1,000										
Western Shoshone Agency.												
Shoshone and Gosh-Ute	243,200	....	7	850	5	100	....	.....	200	....	......	......
NEW MEXICO.												
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.												
Jicarilla Apache	307,200	....	3	100	.....	12	....	.....	......	....	......	400
Mescalero Apache	472,320	....	......	......	.....	155	....	70	100	....	......	1,550
Navajo Agency.												
Navajo	5,468,160	15,000	......	......	43	14,000	43	150	10	....	2,100	50,000
Pueblo Agency.												
Pueblo Muache Ute	906,845	132,025	[d]1,000	......	.....	28,500	....	500	200	....	46,000	62,000

Note: In the original, bracketed (shared) values for the Santee and Flandreau group (115,076; 39,400) and for the Nevada Agency group (7; 300; 15; 400; 80; 2,550; 8; 200) are printed once against the group.

[a] Wood-choppers.

[b] 70,000 pounds fish, value $5,600.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
50	2,110	75	......	80,000	5,000	1,240	$39,000	1,500	1	5	3	....	200	125
1,500	6,750	3,000	700	50,000	1,000	......	500	600	10	450	500	....	600	23
....	5,600	1,000	......	......	500	......	....	600	10	100	300	....	600	30
1,615	3,495	700	......	......	......	......	150	91	1	180	7	....	300	.....
400	1,000	500	......	......	175	......	....	74	4	67	31	....	100	.....
2,400	6,990	1,000	.....	60,000	1,000	200	900	322	6	633	176	....	1,000	18
1,300	200	220	(b)	......	250	400	75	450	13	......	......	....	70	81
......	50	90	......	......	40	......	....	100	......	50	12	....	60	40
......	110	......	......	......	......	......	....	900	......	......	......	....	......	.....
......	95	25	......	......	......	......	1,000	140	20	......	......	50	100	.....
......	1,000	......	......	56,000	100	......	....	40,000	500	1,200	......	[c]1,100,000	.....	11
......	1,600	100	......	......	......	......	....	3,900	1,000	10,000	500	[c]150,000	.....	.....

[c]Including goats.

[d]Mexicans on land grants.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.										Produce raised during year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
NEW YORK.												
New York Agency.												
Senecas and Onondagas on Allegany Reservation	30,469	30,352	50	600	....	5,400	....	500	5,500	....	800	2,000
Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas on Cattaraugus Reservation	21,680		40	425	....	5,000	..	500	5,500	....	3,000	3,000
Senecas on Cornplanter Reservation	640		....	....	....	400	....	25	450	....	110	500
Senecas of Tonawanda band and Oneidas on Tonawanda Reservation	7,549		....	....	....	2,400	....	....	3,000	....	3,000	8,000
Tuscaroras and Onondagas on Tuscarora Reservation	5,000		....	....	....	4,000	....	50	4,500	....	2,200	2,500
Onondagas and Oneidas on Onondaga Reservation	6,100		20	1,200	....	4,200	....	3,000	4,500	....	3,500	4,000
Oneidas on Oneida Reservation	288		....	....	....	200	....	....	224	....	200	250
Saint Regis on Saint Regis Reservation	14,640		20	500	....	4,500	..	4,000	5,000	....	2,400	2,500
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Eastern Cherokee Special Agency.												
Eastern Cherokee	65,211	5,000	....	....	....	[a]5,000	....	....	....	....	....	[a]25,000
OREGON.												
Grand Ronde Agency.												
Molel, Clackama, Rogue River, Wapato, Umpqua, and others	61,440	10,000	....	....	....	3,708	....	700	....	623	12,325	12
Klamath Agency.												
Klamath, Modoc, and Walpahpe and Yahooskin Snake	1,056,000	20,000	....	....	10	90	5	20	15,000	....	50	([b])
Siletz Agency.												
Rogue River, Tootootenay, and others	225,000	2,000	....	....	73	1,417	....	171	2,405	26	2,490	....
Umatilla Agency.												
Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	268,800	150,000	([c])	160	10	5,000	....	1,000	6,000	....	6,000	4,000

[a]Taken from last year's report. [b]200 tons fish caught. [c]Number not given.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
2,000	2,550	900	300	......	200	100	......	160	......	387	350	......	500	.....
2,500	6,550	1,200	500	......	300	100	......	335	......	575	800	20	600	.....
550	922	80	200	......	100	50	......	20	......	55	50	......	100	.....
8,000	1,400	900	300	......	200	50	......	140	......	185	300	......	500	.....
2,000	2,950	800	500	......	200	100	......	65	......	100	125	50	200	
5,000	4,900	500	300	......	300	50	......	160	......	175	260	25	400	....
200	190	30	50	......	......	......	......	8	......	15	20	......	50	.....
3,500	6,400	1,000	500	......	400	100	......	198	......	300	300	......	......	.....
......	[a]1,400	......	......	......	......	......	......	[a]100	[a]20	[a]1,000	[a]1,800	......	......	.....
15,020	2,010	1,400	2,000	75,000	2,000	......	$1,000	864	17	715	400	210	1,250	34
70	275	1,200	1,000	700,000	4,000	2,000	1,500	3,000	10	800	15	......	500	60
24,050	24,270	769	400	100,000	500	1,583	187½	210	7	271	169	12	500	29
2,000	2,100	1,000	......	20,000	2,000	1,600	......	9,000	50	400	50	3,000	.....	6

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.										Produce raised during year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
OREGON—Continued.												
Warm Spring Agency.												
Tenino, Warm Spring, and Wasco.	464,000	3,600	......	......	14	1,826	....	100	10,000	...	3,000	500
TEXAS.												
Tonkawa Special Agency.												
Lipan and Tonkawa.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
UTAH.												
Ouray Agency.												
Ute	1,912,320	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,700	......	......	......
Uintah Valley Agency.												
Uintah Ute, White River Ute	2,039,040	320,000	......	......	6	280	....	30	300	....	2,000	100
WASHINGTON.												
Colville Agency.												
Colville, Ca pel, Methow, San Poel, Spokane	2,953,600	10,000	......	......	.....	11,372	....	900	10,000	....	55,000	650
Cœur d'Alène	a 736,320											
Neah Bay Agency.												
Makah and Quillehute.	23,040	150	......	......	63	133	2	103	121	19	......	......
Puyallup Agency.												
Chehalis	4,225	350	......	......	.....	370	....	27	490	23	860	10
Nisqually	4,717	300	......	......	.....	156	....	18	420	42	780	10
Puyallup	18,062	1,200	3	......	.....	1,042	....	124	1,400	167	3,200	40
Squaxin	1,494	150	......	......	.....	3	....	......	......	25	......	......
Quinaielt Agency.												
Quinault, Queet, Hoh	224,000	10,000	......	......	7	40	13	15	40	71	25	......
Shoal Water Bay	335	12	......	......								
S'Kokomish Agency.												
S'Klallam	4,987	800	....	....	.....	200	....	20	250	25	50	......
S'Kokomish or Twana			....	......	60	150	....	.....	200	48	......	......
Tulalip Agency.												
D Wamish Etakmur, Lummi, Muckleshoot, Snohomish, and Swinomish	52,648	1,000	......	......	15	775	....	37	1,480	....	950	......

a Coeur d'Alène reservation is located in Idaho.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
830	1,730	75	20	183,000	......	2,500	$1,500	5,762	10	698	58	135	500	.....
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	170	2	......	......	......	......	.....
......	......	......	......	......	......	320	......	4,000	10	150	......	(a)	......	.....
300	830	40	......	53,000	75	1,000	8,000	3,000	25	1,500	......	......	......	600
56,000	6,306	1,200	600	......	2,500	3,500	400	6,050	8	5,000	7,750	......	1,500	.....
360	4,000	60	......	......	120	891	25,000	30	......	40	......	......	90	76
300	1,340	200	......	......	......	190	25	98	......	36	7	56	109	12
2,700	5,740	70	......	......	......	102	70	119	......	200	20	280	150	.....
2,900	14,600	900	......	......	950	2,780	45	272	2	480	630	300	1,200	18
......	100	2	......	......	......	......	......	17	......	31	......	......	25	.....
......	6,700	25	200	......	50	40	4,000	125	......	80	......	......	200	2
50	1,200	50	......	......	150	400	......	80	......	100	......	15	......	.....
10	350	125	......	......	75	300	......	80	......	100	......	......	......	40
3,630	25,875	970	875	129,000	975	190	2,300	375	2	976	850	320	2,500	

a 1,800 goats.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.										Produce raised during year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
WASHINGTON—Continued.												
Yakama Agency.												
Bannack, Kamiltpah, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Ochechole, Palouse, Pisquose, Pi-Ute, Seapcat, Siaywa, Shyick, Skinpah, Wenatspham, Yakama ...	800,000	130,000	......	......	1,200	8,300	150	200	20,400	41	28,300	750
WISCONSIN.												
Green Bay Agency.												
Menomonee	231,680	2,000	......	......	.....	1,600	....	50	2,000	...	100	1,000
Oneida	65,540	5,000	......	......	.....	3,500	....	100	3,500	....	5,000	20,000
Stockbridge	11,520	330	......	......	.....	220	....	.....	220	....	100	350
La Pointe Agency.												
Chippewa at Red Cliff						290	....	65	380	350	......	100
Chippewa at Bad River						675	....	12	1,800	....	......	......
Chippewa at Lac Courte d'Oreilles						125	....	180	125	186	......	......
Chippewa at Lac de Flambeau ...	[g]537,836	2,075	......	......	.....	40	...	.....	40	....	......	25
Chippewa at Fond du Lac						250	....	.....	200	....	......	200
Chippewa at Grand Portage						17	....	5	17	....	......	......
Chippewa at Bois Forte, including Vermillion Lake						160	....	.....	160	....	......	350
WYOMING.												
Shoshone Agency.												
Northern Arapaho, Shoshone	2,342,400	30,000	([i])	......	20	50	....	.....	500	....	50	......

[a] 300 bushels rye.
[c] 3,000 bushels rye.
[b] 500 bushels berries, 50 bushels wild rice, and 60 tons maple sugar.
[d] Sugar made, 1,500 pounds.
[e] Sugar made, 32,000 pounds

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
7,000	12,300	1,800	500	500,000	500	1,200	$1,000	9,000	60	2,500	250	150	1,000	1,310
[a]800	[b]3,600	500	.	60,760	100	200	500	300	......	250	600	6	500	6
[c]20,000	8,050	500	5,000	......	1,000	......	......	300	......	350	50	......	250	......
([a])	1,185	20	150	......	......	....	......	50	......	50	100	......	500	....
......	[d]925	100	....	......	400	30	50	4	......	20	......	......	...	......
......	[e]5,885	350	......	......	......	250	1,800	47	......	122	......	......	......	......
......	[f]8,600	200	......	......	......	250	1,500	13	......	54	50	......	......	4
......	575	50	......	......	......	......	1,000	([h])	([h])	([h])	([h])	([h])	([h])	....
......	500	150	......	......	......	320	550	9	......	30	......	......	......	......
......	290	11	......	......	......	2,720	6,000	......	......	9	......	......	......	......
......	700	75	......	......	......	640	12,100	11	......	7	......	......	......	......
150	828	30	......	......	100	......	20,000	[j]6,500	[j]6	[j]2,300	6	......	1,000	......

[f] Sugar made, 44,000 pounds. [g] Reservations partly in Minnesota. Unknown.
[i] 15 families, having about 1,000 acres of good land. [j] Last year's report.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of acres in Indian reservations*	143, 525, 960
Number of acres tillable	17, 596, 815
Number of whites unlawfully on reserves	2, 031
Number of acres occupied by white intruders	24, 360
Number of acres cultivated by the government during the year	5, 595
Number of acres cultivated by school children during the year	1, 561
Number of acres cultivated by Indians during the year	199, 982
Number of acres broken by government during the year	1, 536
Number of acres broken by Indians during the year	21, 896
Number of allotments made in severalty to Indians	5, 229
Number of rods of fencing made during the year	85, 109
Produce raised during the year:	
Bushels of wheat, by government, 10,584; by Indians, 493,933; by school children, 2,942	507, 009
Bushels of corn, by government, 25,975; by Indians, 849,421; by school children, 12,713	888, 109
Bushels of oats and barley, by government, 26,731; by Indians, 317,294; by school children, 5,530	349, 555
Bushels of vegetables, by government, 19,118; by Indians, 516,995; by school children, 17,200	553, 313
Tons of hay cut, by government, 6,961; by Indians, 76,447; by school children, 260	83, 668
Stock owned:	
Horses, by government, 656; by Indians, 184,476; by schools, 99	185, 231
Mules, by government, 192; by Indians, 4,188	4, 380
Cattle, by government, 6,322; by Indians, 94,932; by schools, 882	102, 136
Swine, by government, 444, by Indians, 39,220; by schools, 380	39, 664
Sheep, by Indians, 1,268,283	1, 268, 283
Other results of Indian labor:	
Cords of wood cut	79, 345
Feet of lumber sawed	4, 743, 111
Value of robes and furs sold	$236, 880. 50
Pounds of butter made	35, 508
Tons of maple sugar made	185½
Pounds of sugar refined	20, 000
Number of shingles cut	30, 000
Bushels of rye raised	3. 650
Pounds of snakeroot dug	5, 000
Value of hides sold	$20, 733. 25
Five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory:	
Number of acres under cultivation	370, 000
Number of bushels of wheat raised	180, 000
Number of bushels of corn raised	1. 125, 000
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	119, 500
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	126, 950
Number of pounds of cotton raised	6, 050, 000
Number of tons of hay cut	82, 500
Number of horses owned	50, 500
Number of mules owned	5, 460
Number of cattle owned	455, 000
Number of swine owned	385, 500
Number of sheep owned	36, 450
Number of whites unlawfully on reserves	2, 475

* This includes areas of Indian lands without agency, viz:

Ponca Reserve, in Dakota	96, 000
Black Bob, Shawnee, and Miami Reserves, in Kansas	35, 721
Mille Lac Reserve, in Minnesota[a]	61, 010
Columbia Reserve, in Washington Territory	2, 992, 244
Suppai Reservation, in Arizona	38, 400
Klamath River Reservation, in California	25, 600
Otoe Reserve in Nebraska	44, 093
Malheur Reserve in Oregon	414, 720
Total	3, 707, 788

[a] The Mille Lac Chippewas are under the White Earth Agency.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, 3 Broad street, New York City.

E. Whittlesey, secretary, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Orange Judd, 751 Broadway, New York City.

W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.

Albert K. Smiley, New Paltz, N. Y.

George Stoneman, San Gabriel, Cal.

William McMichael, Philadelphia, Pa.

John K. Boies, Hudson, Mich.

William T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, in Nebraska, Otoe and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Barclay White, Mount Holly, N. J.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage, and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *James E. Rhoades, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon: Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church,* 805 *Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grande Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *Charles Ewing, Catholic Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, No.* 28 *Astor House Offices, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church,* 23 *Centre street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association,* 56 *Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. A. T. Twing, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* 22 *Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray Agency, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association,* 7 *Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Jonathan Biggs	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Moquis Pueblo	Jesse H. Fleming	Moquis Pueblo Agency, Ariz., via Winslow on the A. & P. R. R., Ariz.	Moquis Pueblo Agency, via Winslow, on the A. & P. R R., Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago.	A. H. Jackson	Pima and Maricopa Agency, Ariz., via Casa Grande	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Philip P. Wilcox	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	San Carlos, Ariz., via Wilcox, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Charles Porter, U.S.A.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal	Arcata, Humboldt County, Cal.
Mission	S. S. Lawson	San Bernardino, Cal	San Bernardino, Cal.
Round Valley	H. B. Sheldon	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Ukiah, Mendocino County, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal	Visalia, Tulare County, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Warren Patten	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	William A. Swan	Cheyenne River Agency, Fort Bennett, Dak	Fort Bennett, Dak.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak	Fort Totten, via Larimore, Dak.
Fort Berthold	Jacob Kauffmann	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	W. H. Parkhurst	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., via Fort Hale	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	V. T. McGillycuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Fort Robinson, Nebr.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	James G. Wright	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Fort Niobrara, Nebr	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Thatcher, Nebr.
Sisseton	Charles Crissey	Sisseton Agency, Dak., via Saint Paul, Minn	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton	William M. Ridpath	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dak	Yankton Agency, via Springfield, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. L. Cook	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho	Ross Fork, Idaho.
Lemhi	John Harries	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock Station, Mont.
Nez Percés	Charles E. Monteith	Nez Percés Agency, Idaho	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	John D. Miles	Darlington, Ind. T., via Caldwell, Kans	Fort Reno, Ind. T., via Dodge City, Kans.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	P. B. Hunt	Anadarko, Ind. T	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Osage	Laban J. Miles	Pawhuska, Ind. T	Coffeyville, Kans.

Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	Lewellyn E. Woodin	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Quapaw	D. B. Dyer	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	Jacob V. Carter	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind T.
Union	John Q. Tufts	Muscogee, Ind. T	Do.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	George L. Davenport	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	H. C. Linn	Saint Mary's, Pottawatomie County, Kans	Saint Mary's, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	Edw. P. Allen	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated).	Cyrus P. Luse	White Earth Agency, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	John Young	Blackfeet Agency, Piegan P. O. Choteau County, Mont	Blackfeet Agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw, Mont.
Crow	Henry J. Armstrong	Crow Agency, Mont	Stillwater, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Flathead Agency, Mont	Fort Missoula, Mont.
Fort Belknap	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Mont	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Peck	N. S. Porter	Fort Peck Agency, Poplar Creek, Mont	Camp Poplar River, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	George W. Wilkinson	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau	Isaiah Lightner	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	Joseph M. McMaster	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John S. Mayhugh	Mountain City, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero and Jicarilla	William H. H. Llewellyn	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex	South Fork, via San Marcial, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Navajo	D. M. Riordan	Navajo Agency, Manuelito, Valencia County, N. Mex	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo	Ben. M. Thomas	Pueblo Agency, Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	Benjamin G. Casler	Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y	Randolph, N. Y.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	S. B. Gibson	Charleston, Swain County, N. C	
OREGON.			
Grand Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath Agency, Lake County, Oreg	Fort Klamath.
Siletz	Edmund A. Swan	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	R. H. Fay	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Pendleton.
Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
TEXAS.			
Tonkawa Special Agency	Lieut. Elias Chandler, U. S. A.	Fort Griffin, Tex	Albany, Tex.
UTAH.			
Ouray	J. F. Minnis	Ouray Agency, Utah	Green River City, Wyo. (thence by mail to agency).
Uintah Valley	J. J. Critchlow	Uintah Valley Agency, White Rocks, Utah	White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	John A. Simms	Fort Colville, Stevens County, Wash	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay and Quinaielt	Oliver Wood	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Port Townsend, Wash.
Nisqually, S'Kokomish, and Tulalip.	Edwin Eells	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	Robert H. Milroy	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	E. Stephens	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Clintonville, Wis. (thence by mail).
La Pointe	William R. Durfee	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	James Irwin	Shoshone Agency, Sweetwater County, Wyo	Fort Washakie, via Rawlings, Wyo.
INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.			
Carlisle Barracks	Lieut. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A.	Carlisle Barracks, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	S. C. Armstrong	Hampton, Va	Hampton, Va.
Forest Grove Training School.	J. H. Minthorne	Forest Grove, Oreg	Cornelius, Oreg.

CONTRACT TABLES.

371

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BACON. ("Short, clear sides," winter cured, sound,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	H. A. Armour.	Alex. Barclay.	W. R. Merriam.	A. N. Craig.	A. Swigert.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	
Colorado River	1,560	**1,560**	**20**								
Pima	3,350			21							
	6,080	**6,150**	**20**								
Mescalero	2,000	**2,000**			19	**18**					
Navajo	2,500	**2,500**			20½	**18 45/100**					
Cities.											
Chicago	221,067	**239,000**					**13⅛**				
							13⅜				
	221,068						13⅝				
							13⅞				
	2,000							14½			
Sioux City	632,000	**617,000**							**13 47/100**		
Saint Louis	800,000									13 98/100	

BARLEY.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	H. A. Armour.	Alex. Barclay.	W. R. Merriam.	A. N. Craig.	A. Swigert.
Colorado River Agency, Ariz.	5,000	**5,000**	**$4 50**								
San Carlos Ag'cy, Ariz.	66,000	**66,000**	**3 75**	$4 11							
Pima Agency, Ariz	10,000	**10,000**	3 75	**3 25**							

BEEF.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	Z. Staab.	L. Spiegelberg.	H. A. Armour.	Alex. Barclay.	W. R. Merriam.	A. N. Craig.	A. Swigert.
Carlisle, Pa	100,000	**60,000**									**$8 45**
Agencies.											
Colorado River, Ariz	100,000	**100,000**	*a*$5 50								
San Carlos, Ariz	3,000,000	**3,000,000**	5 10								
Cheyenne River, Dak	2,300,000	**2,300,000**						*e*$4 87½	*f*$4 36		
Crow Creek, Dak	1,750,000	**1,750,000**						*e*4 87½	*a*4 55		
Devil's Lake, Dak	25,000	**25,000**									
Fort Berthold, Dak	250,000	**225,000**									
Lower Brulé, Dak	1,200,000	**1,200,000**						*e*4 87½	***g*4 15**		
Pine Ridge, Dak	6,500,000	**6,500,000**						4 67½	3 99		
Rosebud, Dak	6,500,000	**6,500,000**						4 67½	***l*4 09**		
Sisseton, Dak	40,000	**40,000**									
Standing Rock, Dak	2,000,000							4 87½	4 37		
		2,000,000									
Yankton, Dak	900,000	**900,000**						4 87½	4 55		
Santee, Nebr	250,000	**374,800**						4 87½	**4 25**		

a One delivery.
b Two deliveries.
c One delivery on or about October 1.
d One delivery between July 1 and October 1.
e One delivery between August 1 and October 15.
f Two deliveries between July 1 and October 15.
g Two deliveries between July 1 and October 1.
h Two deliveries between July 1 and October 25.
i Three deliveries between July 1 and September 1, and fourth delivery December 15.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

sweet, merchantable, and put up in gunnies.)

H. Harry Stouffe.	John Park.	Morrison & Hartzell.	H. B. Denman.	A. E. Whyland.	J. W. L. Slavens.	E. Fenlon.	A. G. Evens.	David Hunter.	P. B. Weare.	T. C. Power.	I. G. Baker.	E. S. Newman.	W. C. Oburn.	George Shiedley.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

BARLEY.

H. Harry Stouffe.	John Park.	Morrison & Hartzell.	H. B. Denman.	A. E. Whyland.	J. W. L. Slavens.	E. Fenlon.	A. G. Evens.	David Hunter.	P. B. Weare.	T. C. Power.	I. G. Baker.	E. S. Newman.	W. C. Oburn.	George Shiedley.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

BEEF.

H. Harry Stouffe.	John Park.	Morrison & Hartzell.	H. B. Denman.	A. E. Whyland.	J. W. L. Slavens.	E. Fenlon.	A. G. Evens.	David Hunter.	P. B. Weare.	T. C. Power.	I. G. Baker.	E. S. Newman.	W. C. Oburn.	George Shiedley.
$9 45	$9 50	**$7 70**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	*b*$6 50	*c***$5 25**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	**3 66**	4 73	$3 87	$4 54	*d*$4 50 4 87	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	*i*5 33	......	......	......	......	*g***$4 15**	*h*$4 92	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	*i*5 49	......	......	......	......	*d***4 30**	*h*4 92	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*a***5 25**	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$4 04**	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	*i*5 49	......	......	4 44	......	*f*4 17	*h*4 87	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	4 70	......	......	*c*4 00	......	......	......	......	$4 45	**$3 84**	*j*4 02½	$4 14 *k*3 80
......	......	......	4 70	......	*m*4 07	*c*4 00 4 44	......	4 23	......	......	......	......	*n*4 07½	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*a***5 25**	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	5 49	......	......	......	......	......	4 99	4 40 *a*3 90	......	4 19	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*o***4 09**				
......	......	......	4 75	......	......	......	......	......	4 87	......	......	*a***4 35**	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4 87	......	......	......	......	......

j One delivery October 15.
k As required until November 15; balance at that date.
l As required till October 15; from October 15 to November 15 sufficient to last till June; balance in June.
m As required, until October 1. Eight months' supply to be delivered at that time and balance in June, as required.
n All to be delivered by October 15.
o As required to November 1; seven months' supply then; balance in June.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BEEF—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	George T. Newman.	J. W. L. Slavens.	W. C. Oburn.	Jno. T. Elkins.	E. Fenlon.	A. G. Evens.	A. H. Johnson.	Albert Conkle.	J. G. McGannon.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*									
Fort Hall, Idaho	400,000	**300,000**	$3 95	**$3 87**							
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. Ter	4,500,000	**4,200,000**		3 87	**$3 64** *a* 3 50	$3 94	$3 64	3 75 4 50	$4 24	$3 79	
Kaw, Ind. Ter	75,000	**75,000**		3 87		3 94	**3 54**	3 90			
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. Ter	3,000,000	**2,800,000**		3 87	3 64 *a* 3 50	3 94	**3 54**	4 50 3 75	4 24	3 79	
Pawnee (school), Ind. Ter	35,000	**35,000**		3 87		3 94	**3 54**				
Ponca, Ind. Ter	500,000	**400,000**		3 87	*b* 3 50	3 94	**3 54**	3 90		3 79	
Oakland, Ind. Ter	300,000	**200,000**		3 87	**3 50**	3 94		90		3 79	
Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter	55,200	**55,200**		3 87		3 94	**3 54**				
Quapaw, Ind. Ter	61,570	**61,570**		3 87		3 94	3 54				$3 50
Quapaw (school), Ind. Ter	42,800	**42,800**									6 98
Blackfeet, Mont	250,000	**200,000**									
Crow, Mont	800,000	**800,000**									
Fort Belknap, Mont	250,000	**200,000**									
Fort Peck, Mont	500,000	**400,000**									
Jicarilla, N. Mex	300,000	**300,000**		**3 87**		5 00					
Mescalero, N. Mex	540,000	**500,000**		3 87				4 47			
Ouray, Utah	320,000	**320,000**		**3 87**			5 25				
Uintah Valley, Utah	75,000	**75,000**					5 25				
Shoshone, Wyo	900,000	**900,000**	3 95	**3 87**							
Southern Ute, Colo	400,000	**400,000**	4 45	**3 87**		*a* 5 00	5 25				

MESS BEEF.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	George T. Newman.	J. W. L. Slavens.	W. C. Oburn.	Jno. T. Elkins.	E. Fenlon.	A. G. Evens.	A. H. Johnson.	Albert Conkle.	J. G. McGannon.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*									
Chicago	100										
Kansas City	100	**100**			**11 47**						
Sioux City	100										
Saint Louis	100										

a One delivery. *b* Two deliveries.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

J. C. Naylor.	H. W. Duncan.	I. G. Baker.	T. C. Power.	Julius Sands.	J. T. Murphy.	Alex. Barclay.	A. C. Davis.	T. D. Burns.	L. Zeckendorf.	W. P. Shields.	A. E. Whyland.	S. W. Felter.	Charles Popper.	Eugene Amoretti.	B. A. Torrey.
$3 00	$3 20														
6 75	**5 95**														
		$4 44	$3 99	$6 90	**$3 42**										
		4 22	**3 88**		*b* 3 73										
					4 19										
		4 50	**4 09**												
		4 20	*a* 3 94		4 24										
								$3 99							
									$4 99	**$3 43**	$4 47				
												$4 20	$4 20		
												4 20	4 50		
														$4 45	$3 98
												4 05			

MESS BEEF.

J. C. Naylor.	H. W. Duncan.	I. G. Baker.	T. C. Power.	Julius Sands.	J. T. Murphy.	Alex. Barclay.	A. C. Davis.	T. D. Burns.	L. Zeckendorf.	W. P. Shields.	A. E. Whyland.	S. W. Felter.	Charles Popper.	Eugene Amoretti.	B. A. Torrey.
						$14 50									
							$15 00								
						14 50									

a One delivery. *b* Two deliveries.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BEANS. (Good merchantable quality, sound

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	Zadoc Staab.	A. E. Whyland.	Alex. Barclay.	F. T. Sherman.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*						
Colorado River, Ariz	950		$9 00					
San Carlos, Ariz	35,000		7 95	$7 75				
	30,120	**35,000**				**$7 75**		
Pima, Ariz	5,000		8 00	6 50				
Sisseton, Dak	1,250						$6 50	
Mescalero, N. Mex	4,300	**4,300**			**$8 45**			
Navajo, N. Mex	850	**850**			**8 75**			
Cities.								
Bismarck	7,700							
Brainerd	150						6 50	
Chicago	195,810	**100,000**						
	100,000						5 25	
Detroit	550						6 50	
	300						6 50	
Larimore	1,000						6 75	
Long Pine	45,000							
New York	195,810					4 18		
	105,000	**40,000**						
	83,000							
	30,000							
	42,000							
	28,000							
Sioux City	60,400							
Saint Louis	100,000						5 40	
Saint Paul	100,000						5 75	

COFFEE. (Sound and clean, and

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	Zadoc Staab.	A. E. Whyland.	Alex. Barclay.	F. T. Sherman.
Agencies.								
Southern Ute, Colo	8,000							
Mescalero, N. Mex	10,000				$17 50			
Navajo, N. Mex	800				18 00			
Ouray, Utah	8,000							
Uintah Valley, Utah	2,000							
Uintah Valley, Utah (White River).	4,000							
Cities.								
Bismarck	89,700							
Brainerd	*a*90						$12 00	
							12 50	
Brooklyn	*a*3,179							
	*a*6,000							
	84,000							
	629,805							$10 46
								10 96
Brooklyn or New York	289,700							
Detroit, Minn	*a*90						12 50	
	*a*90						12 01	
	*a*150						12 50	
	*a*150						12 00	
Larimore, Dak	4,000						12 50	
	4,000						13 00	
New York	629,805	**605,000**				$10 49		
						10 47		
						9 89		
						9 87		
Sioux City	389,070							

a Sacks.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

and clean, and put up in double bags.)

L. Spiegelberg.	N. Raymond.	A. C. Davis.	G. D. Wheaton.	A. B. Raymond.	A. R. Sheppard.	F. E. McAllister.	S. W. Felter.	John Arbuckle.	D. H. Wells.	T. L. Carpenter.	John Dallet.	J. H. McKinnell.
9 00	$7 00											
10 45												
		$5 90										
			$4 63	$4 25	$6 25							
				4 75								
				6 25								
		5 95										
						$3 89						
						4 10						
						3 74						
						4 39						
						4 21						
		5 65										

delivered in strong, double sacks).

L. Spiegelberg.	N. Raymond.	A. C. Davis.	G. D. Wheaton.	A. B. Raymond.	A. R. Sheppard.	F. E. McAllister.	S. W. Felter.	John Arbuckle.	D. H. Wells.	T. L. Carpenter.	John Dallet.	J. H. McKinnell.
							$11 50					
							11 50					
							11 50					
							11 50					
		$13 00										
												$9 95
												10 00
												10 05
									$9 59			
								$9 72			$9 62½	
									9 92			
										$9 98		**10 05**
		11 25										

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

CORN. (Full, whole grain, weighing not less than

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. C. Haywood.	Alex. Barclay.	J. W. Edwards.	E. Fenlon.	William Morris.	L. Candee.	G. W. Felt.	A. H. Wilder.	W. J. Kountz.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*									
Arkansas City	200, 000		$1 08								
Bayfield	600	**600**		**$2 25**							
Brown's Valley	25, 000	**25,000**		**2 00**							
Caldwell	200, 000	**200,000**	1 03		$1 60	$2 12	$1 75	**$0 94**			
Chamberlain	1, 058, 000								$1 99	$1 95	
Duluth	600	**600**		**2 15**							
Fort Niobrara	750, 000									2 07	
Long Pine	500, 000					2 22					
Rosebud Landing, Dak	580, 000								2 09		$1 99
	250, 000								2 09		
	500, 000										
	750, 000									2 08	
Santee Landing	20, 000									2 00	
Seneca, Mo	20, 000										
Sioux City	560, 000										
	308, 000										
Terminus of F. E. and M. V. Railroad.	1, 058, 000									1 75	
	750, 000	**750,000**							2 27		
Agencies.											
Southern Ute	250, 000	**25,000**	3 73								
Cheyenne River	163, 000	**163,000**							2 34	2 35	**2 08**
Crow Creek	50, 000	**50,000**							2 18	2 15	**2 08**
Lower Brulé	75, 000	**75,000**							2 17	2 15	**2 00**
Cheyenne and Arapaho	200, 000							1 54			
Quapaw	20, 000	**20,000**	**1 28**								
Fort Belknap	5, 000	**5,000**									
Fort Peck	20, 000	**20,000**									
Santee	20, 000	**20,000**							**2 00**		
Jicarilla	40, 000	**40,000**									
Mescalero	15, 000	**15,000**				4 23					
Navajo											
Pueblo	4, 380	**4,380**									
Uintah	5, 000	**5,000**									

CORN MEAL.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. C. Haywood.	Alex. Barclay.	J. W. Edwards.	E. Fenlon.	William Morris.	L. Candee.	G. W. Felt.	A. H. Wilder.	W. J. Kountz.
Agencies.											
Southern Ute, Colo	5, 000										
Lower Brulé, Dak	4, 000									$2 95	
Yankton, Dak	2, 000									2 85	
Quapaw, Ind. Ter	18, 300	**18,300**									
Fort Belknap, Mont	2, 000	**2,000**									
Cities.											
Arkansas City	37, 000	**27,000**									
Caldwell	30, 000										
Chicago	71, 800										
Seneca, Mo	18, 300										
Sioux City	13, 000	**6,000**									
Saint Louis	71, 800										

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—**Continued.**

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

56 pounds to the bushel, delivered in gunnies.

J. G. McGannon.	A. C. Davis.	W. R. Merriam.	R. C. Haywood.	Z. Staab.	J. C. Naylor.	T. C. Power.	L. Spiegelberg.	T. D. Burns	N. Raymond.	Charles Popper.	H. W. Duncan.	A. A. Newman.	Lafayette Hominy Mill Company.	W. H. Smith.	T. J. Holdridge.
$1 40															
		$1 73													
	$1 65														
	1 95														
			$3 73	**$3 15**											
					$1 50										
						$5 95									
						3 28									
				2 65			$4 00	$3 70							
				3 72½			5 00		**$2 95**						
							4 43								
							2 95								
										$6 00					

(Per 100 pounds.)

J. G. McGannon.	A. C. Davis.	W. R. Merriam.	R. C. Haywood.	Z. Staab.	J. C. Naylor.	T. C. Power.	L. Spiegelberg.	T. D. Burns	N. Raymond.	Charles Popper.	H. W. Duncan.	A. A. Newman.	Lafayette Hominy Mill Company.	W. H. Smith.	T. J. Holdridge.
			$5 25	$5 22½											
						$0 6½									
			1 64		**1 62½**						$0 97½				
						6½									
												$1 65			
															$2 00
													$2 58		
$2 00															
	$1 65														
														$2 30	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FEED.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	A. H. Wilder.	R. C. Haywood.	Z. Staab.	A. C. Davis.	H. W. Duncan.	J. C. Naylor.	A. A. Newman.	G. W. Felt.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*									
Pima	4,000										
Cheyenne River	30,000			$2 65							$2 50
Crow Creek	10,000			2 50							2 40
Lower Brulé	4,000			2 45							2 40
Uintah Valley	9,000	**9,000**									
Cities.											
Chamberlain	44,000			2 30							2 15
Bayfield	15,200	**15,200**									
Detroit	10,000	**10,000**									
Sioux City	44,000	**44,000**		2 10			**$1 75**				

FLOUR. ("Straight, full stock" of good, sound wheat, 60

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	A. H. Wilder.	R. C. Haywood.	Z. Staab.	A. C. Davis.	H. W. Duncan.	J. C. Naylor.	A. A. Newman.	G. W. Felt.
Agencies.											
Colorado River, Ariz.	30,000	**42,000**									
San Carlos, Ariz	900,000	**900,000**			$6 39						
	450,000										
Pima, Ariz	21,220	**41,220**									
	20,490										
Southern Ute, Colo.	115,000	**115,000**			5 54	**$5 35**					
Fort Hall, Idaho	120,000	**120,000**									
Fort Berthold, Dak.	150,000										
Quapaw, Ind. T.	53,600	**52,600**			3 34			**$2 47½**	$2 75		
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	60,330	**60,330**								**$3 79**	
Blackfeet, Mont	160,000		$5 69								
		150,000	**6 19**								
Crow, Mont	200,000		4 62								
		200,000	**4 92**								
Fort Belknap, Mont.	150,000	**100,000**	**6 24**								
Fort Peck, Mont.	400,000	**350,000**	**4 89**								
	200,000										
Otoe, Nebr	77,000										
Jicarilla, N. Mex.	125,000	**125,000**				**4 90**					
Mescalero, N. Mex.	120,000	**120,000**				6 47					
Navajo, N. Mex	18,000	**18,000**				**6 19**					
Ouray, Utah	120,000	**120,000**									
Uintah Valley, Utah.	60,000	**60,000**									
Cities.											
Arkansas City	1,225,000										
	1,352,000									2 79	
	1,000,000	*1,350,000									
	1,265,000										
Bayfield	58,500	**48,500**									
Bismarck	360,000						$3 65				
							4 05				
Brainerd	22,000	**32,000**									

* To be delivered at Arkansas City or Caldwell, as required.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FEED.

Charles Popper.	L. Zeckendorf.	Alex. Barclay.	A. E. Whyland.	R. Dannheim.	Goldman & Co.	E. Fenlon.	F. J. Kiesel.	N. W. Wells.	I. G. Baker.	S. B. Coulson.	L. Spiegelberg.	T. D. Burns.	N. Raymond.	H. C. Slavens.	A. B. Havens.
......	$10 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$6 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**$2 35**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**2 25**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

pounds of wheat to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour.)

Charles Popper.	L. Zeckendorf.	Alex. Barclay.	A. E. Whyland.	R. Dannheim.	Goldman & Co.	E. Fenlon.	F. J. Kiesel.	N. W. Wells.	I. G. Baker.	S. B. Coulson.	L. Spiegelberg.	T. D. Burns.	N. Raymond.	H. C. Slavens.	A. B. Havens.
......	$6 50	......	$6 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	**7 15**														
......	6 48	......	......	$7 12½	$5 15	$6 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	**5 45**	6 75									
......	7 00														
	7 15														
......	......	......	......	......	3 70	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	**4 00**										
......	5 50														
	6 00														
$4 15	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$2 99**	$4 05	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$4 65	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$6 50	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5 60	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4 97					
										4 87					
......	......	......	......	......	......	3 09	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
						3 49									
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$5 75	$5 20	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	6 48	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$4 73**	......	......
						5 98	......	......	......	......	6 45				
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6 25	......	......	......	......
6 15	......	......	......	......	......	......	7 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6 15	......	......			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......			......	3 15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
						3 65									
......	......	......			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$2 77**	
......	......	......			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$3 15
															3 20
															3 30
															3 34
															3 46
															3 54
......	......	**$3 50**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**3 25**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Barclay.	T. J. Holdridge.	H. C. Slavens.	J. K. Moore.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
Brown's Valley	50,000		$3 25			
Caldwell	1,275,000			$2 99		
	1,100,000				$2 77	
	1,265,000					
	1,225,000					
Carlisle	100,000					
Chamberlain	100,000	**100,000**				
		100,000				
	200,000	**200,000**				
	300,000	**50,000**				
Detroit	46,000					
	85,000	**85,000**				
	39,000		3 25			
	14,000		3 25			
	32,000		3 25			
Duluth	22,500	**22,500**	**3 40**			
Ignacio	115,000					
Larimore	100,000	**100,000**	**3 60**			
			3 40			
Long Pine	500,000					
	700,000	**500,000**				
	1,700,000	**1,200,000**				
	900,000					
Muskogee	55,000					
Netawaka	10,000	**10,000**				
New York	100,000	**50,000**				
Park City	120,000					
	60,000					
Rawlins	151,000	**151,000**				$3 84
Seneca	31,000					
	53,600					
Sioux City	1,700,000					
	2,700,000					
	183,400					
	500,000	**183,000**				
	100,000	**100,000**				
	100,000	**100,000**				
	200,000	**200,000**				
	500,000	**360,000**				
	300,000					
Saint Mary's	10,000	**10,000**				
Wadsworth	30,000	**30,000**				
Wilcox	900,000					
Yankton	50,000					
	100,000	**100,000**				
	100,000	**100,000**				
	200,000	**150,000**				
	300,000					

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

A. B. Havens.	E. Fenlon.	R. A. Robbins.	M. W. Sheafe.	H. W. Holmes.	G. H. Johnston.	R. C. Haywood.	N. W. Wells.	A. C. Davis.	A. E. Whyland.	F. J. Kiesel.	J. G. McGanson.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$3 15 3 20 3 30 3 34 3 46 3 54											
....	$3 15 3 65										
....	....	$7 25 7 50 7 75	....	....	....	....	$4 05	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**$3 07**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**3 19**								
....	....	....	**3 33**								
....	....	....	**3 48**								
....	....	....	....	$2 49		....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	**$4 00**						
....	....	....	....	2 39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	$5 75 6 75	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	2 53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$3 20	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**3 40** 3 60			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**3 60**				
....	3 66 4 16										
....	3 49 4 09	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**$3 64**	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**$6 92** 6 66	....	....
....	3 87 4 87	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$3 50	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 60	....	....	**3 45**	....
....	3 15 3 65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$2 83
....	....	....	....	2 39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 64 3 72			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 90			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**3 10** 3 25			
....	....	....	**2 97**								
....	....	....	**3 09**								
....	....	....	**3 23**								
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**3 30**			
....	....	....	3 38								
....	....	....	....	....	....	**3 64**		....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**5 60**	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	4 37	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	2 56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**2 99**								
....	....	....	**3 11**								
....	....	....	**3 25**								
....	....	....	3 40								

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARD BREAD. (Best quality used by Army,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. C. Davis.	F. W. Crocker & Co.	F. L. Sommer.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
Cheyenne	376, 500			$5 90 6 50	
Denver	376, 500			4 50 5 10 5 70	
Kansas City	36, 000				$4 13½
Minneapolis	300, 000				
Sioux City	340, 500				4 32½
Santa Fé	376, 500			6 60 7 20	
Saint Louis	376, 500	**325,000**			
Pima Agency	20, 000				

HOMINY. (Good, merchantable quality,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. C. Davis.	F. W. Crocker & Co.	F. L. Sommer.
Agencies.					
Colorado River	950				
Mescalero	2, 200	**2,200**			
Navajo (school)	850	**850**			
Cities.					
Bismarck	9, 000		$0 3 9/10		
Brown's Valley	1, 250				
Chicago	40, 120	**29,100**			
Detroit	100				
Kansas City	75, 000				
Larimore	1, 000				
New York	1, 800	**1,800**			
Saint Louis	40, 000				
	40, 120				
Sioux City	27, 900		3 65/100		
Saint Paul	40, 000				

LARD. ("Prime steam" in tin

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. C. Davis.	F. W. Crocker & Co.	F. L. Sommer.
Bismarck	6, 900		$0 15½		
Brainerd	10				
Brown's Valley	200				
Chicago	16, 000				
	16, 210	**10,200**			
Detroit	150				
Larimore	600				
Sioux City	7, 650		15		
Saint Louis	16, 210				

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

furnished in strong boxes ready for shipment.)

William Sarger.	Augustus Weyl.	L. Zeckendorf.	Z. Staab.	A. Barclay.	G. M. Acklin.	Tilford and Oglebay Hominy Company.	A. E. Whyland.	W. H. Smith.	H. O. Armour.	W. J. Powell.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....			....	....	....	....	....	....
$4 37½	....	....			....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**$3 90** 4 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	$18 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

sound and clean, put up in double bags.)

William Sarger.	Augustus Weyl.	L. Zeckendorf.	Z. Staab.	A. Barclay.	G. M. Acklin.	Tilford and Oglebay Hominy Company.	A. E. Whyland.	W. H. Smith.	H. O. Armour.	W. J. Powell.
....	....	$0 10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**$0 8¾**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	**9**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	$0 04	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	3¼	**$0 $2\frac{3}{10}$**	$0 $2\frac{53}{100}$	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	$2\frac{3}{8}$	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	4¼	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**$0 $2\frac{63}{100}$**	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	3¼	....	....	....	$0 $2\frac{6}{10}$	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	$2\frac{35}{100}$	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	3½	....	....	....	....	....	....

cans of five and ten pounds each.)

William Sarger.	Augustus Weyl.	L. Zeckendorf.	Z. Staab.	A. Barclay.	G. M. Acklin.	Tilford and Oglebay Hominy Company.	A. E. Whyland.	W. H. Smith.	H. O. Armour.	W. J. Powell.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	$0 17	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	14½	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**$0 12½**	
....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 $14\frac{8}{100}$
										$14\frac{57}{100}$

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

OATS. (Bright and clean, well sacked,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. Barclay.	A. C. Davis.	G. W. Felt.	Edw. Fenlon.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*				
Southern Ute	20,000	**20,000**				
Cheyenne River	80,000				$2 60	
	64,000	**80,000**				
Crow Creek	25,000				2 56	
	20,000	**25,000**				
Quapaw	20,000					$1 76
Blackfeet	10,000	**10,000**				
Crow	25,000	**25,000**				
Flathead	20,000	**20,000**				
Fort Belknap	10,000	**10,000**				
Mescalero	5,000	**5,000**				
Pueblo	4,380	**4,380**				
Ouray	20,000	**20,000**				
Cities.						
Rosebud Landing	60,000				2 40	
	48,000					
Terminus of F. E. and M. V. Railroad	60,000	**60,000**		$2 40	**2 36**	
Chamberlain	165,000				2 29	
Long Pine	50,000					2 56
Bayfield	8,000	**8,000**	**$2 75**			
Brown's Valley	30,000	**35,000**	**2 75**			
Fort Niobrara	50,000					
Seneca, Mo	20,000	**20,000**				
Sioux City	165,000					
	105,000			2 10		

OAT

Chicago	5,800	**4,600**				
Detroit	600		$0 05			
Saint Louis	5,800					

PORK.

	Barrels.	*Barrels.*				
Bayfield	110		$22 48			
Bismarck	70			$24 50		
Brainerd	18		24 00			
Chicago	1,168	**990**				
	1,170		21 50			
Detroit	50		24 50			
	80		24 00			
Duluth	70		23 50			
Larimore	260		23 99			
Sioux City	258	**258**		**21 75**		
	250			22 00		
Saint Louis	1,650					

adv rtisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

and to weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

W. J. Kountz.	Charles Popper.	T. C. Power.	L. Spiegelberg.	N. Raymond.	R. C. Haywood.	A. H. Wilder.	J. G. McGannon.	Z. Staab.	G. M. Acklin.	W. H. Smith.	H. O. Armour.	A. N. Craig.
					$3 92			$4 75				
						$2 55						
$2 00												
						2 50						
2 00												
					1 68							
		$3 97										
		3 90										
		3 40										
		4 24										
			$5 75	$5 24								
			3 45									
	$5 50											
					2 39							
1 91												
						2 25						
						2 35						
							$1 55					
						2 00						

MEAL.

									$0 03¾			
										$0 04⅞		

PORK.

											$20 50	
												$21 00

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

RICE. (Good quality,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	G. A. Jahn.	A. C. Davis.	A. Barclay.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
Bismarck	14,200			$0 $8\frac{3}{4}$	
Brainerd	50				$0 $9\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago	49,160				8
Detroit	500				$9\frac{1}{2}$
Larimore	1,000				10
New York	233,000	**49,000**	$0 $5\frac{1}{8}$ $5\frac{7}{8}$ $7\frac{7}{8}$		
	49,160				
	50,000				
Sioux City	21,800			$8\frac{4}{10}$	
Saint Paul	49,160				$8\frac{1}{2}$
Saint Louis	49,160				8

SALT. (Good quality,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	G. A. Jahn.	A. C. Davis.	A. Barclay.
Arkansas City	53,570	**$3,500**			
	6,000				
Bayfield	3,520	**3,520**			**2 40**
Bismarck	12,000	**12,000**			
	21,000			$2 50	
Brainerd	300	**300**			**3 50**
Brown's Valley	1,200				3 50
Chamberlain	108,200				
Caldwell	53,570	**44,070**			
	44,070				
Caldwell or Arkansas City	47,000				
	60,000				
Casa Grande	30,000				
Chicago	273,470				
	1,100				1 25
Detroit	4,480	**4,830**			**3 50**
	4,530				
Duluth	840	**840**			**1 75**
Fort Pierre	35,300				
Fort Niobrara	65,000				
Jamestown	1,400				
Larimore	1,400				4 00
Long Pine	25,000				
Muskogee	4,420	**4,420**			
Netawaka	1,000	**1,000**			
New York	273,470				
Park City	6,500				
Rosebud Landing	25,000				
	65,000				
	40,000				
Sioux City	78,700	**78,700**			
	4,200				
	108,200				
	130,200			1 87	
Saint Mary's	1,000	**1,000**			
Saint Louis	273,470				
Santee Landing	4,600				
Seneca, Mo	3,880	**3,880**			
Wilcox, Ariz	30,000	**30,120**			
White Cloud	990	**990**			
Agencies.					
Cheyenne River	15,400	**15,400**			
Crow Creek	7,300	**7,300**			
Lower Brulé	2,600	**2,600**			

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

delivered in double bags.)

A. E. Whyland.	G. M. Acklin.	D. Talmage.	R. C. Haywood.	E. Fenlon.	William A. Miller.	A. H Wilder.	G. C. Richardson.	M. A. Thompson & Co.	F. J. Kiesel.	W. J. Kountz.	W. H. Smith.	T. C. Power.	J. G. McGannon.
\$0 $5\frac{48}{100}$	\$0 $5\frac{1}{2}$												
$6\frac{3}{10}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$												
		\$0 $5\frac{98}{100}$											
		$5\frac{48}{100}$											

packed in strong barrels.)

A. E. Whyland.	G. M. Acklin.	D. Talmage.	R. C. Haywood.	E. Fenlon.	William A. Miller.	A. H Wilder.	G. C. Richardson.	M. A. Thompson & Co.	F. J. Kiesel.	W. J. Kountz.	W. H. Smith.	T. C. Power.	J. G. McGannon.
			\$1 28										
				\$1 40									
					\$0 80								
						\$1 00							
			1 33										
				1 40									
							\$1 40						
							1 34						
			2 19										
								\$0 50					
								60					
					1 75								
					95								
						1 25							
					80								
				1 48									
			1 75	**1 58**									
			1 75										
\$0 65													
									\$4 00				
						1 19						\$1 24	
										\$1 07½			
						1 19							
					70								
						80							
						80							
			1 75										
											\$0 53		
						1 25							
													\$1 10
			2 04										
			1 75										
						1 40				1 29		**1 24**	
						1 20				**1 17**		1 24	
						1 20				**1 10**		1 24	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

SALT—Continued.

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. H. Wilder.	W. J. Kountz.	T. C. Power.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	A. E. Whyland.	E. Fenlon.	R. C. Haywood.	G. M. Acklin.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*									
Yankton	9,100	**9,100**	$1 25	**$0 90**							
	8,000				$1 24						
Fort Berthold	3,500	**3,500**			**2 00**						
Standing Rock	10,000				1 24						
Colorado River	2,700					$10 00					
San Carlos	30,120					4 24	$5 49	$4 35			
Otoe	6,000	**6,000**							**$1 58**		
Quapaw	3,880									$1 50	
Fort Hall	2,000	**2,000**									
Blackfeet	2,000	**2,000**			**4 50**						
Flathead	1,500	**1,500**			**7 85**						
Fort Peck	5,000	**5,000**			**1 60**						
Mescalero	4,000	**4,000**									
Navajo (school)	1,300	**1,300**									
Southern Ute	4,600	**4,600**								**3 96**	
Ouray	7,000	**7,000**									
Uintah Valley	6,500	**6,500**									

SUGAR. (Medium quality, granulated, or coffee "A" standard;

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. H. Wilder.	W. J. Kountz.	T. C. Power.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	A. E. Whyland.	E. Fenlon.	R. C. Haywood.	G. M. Acklin.
New York	1,100,370							$9 58			
								9 70			
		1,100,000						**10 49**			

TEA. (Oolong, superior to

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. H. Wilder.	W. J. Kountz.	T. C. Power.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. Dannheim.	A. E. Whyland.	E. Fenlon.	R. C. Haywood.	G. M. Acklin.
Bismarck	2,000										
Chicago	10,000										
Detroit	1,360										
Duluth	450										
Larimore	2,000										
New York	11,200										
	10,325	**1,225**						$0 22			$ 20
											21
											22
											23
											28
	4,000										
	3,600										
	3,970	**3,000**									
	4,730	**4,730**									
	2,840										
	3,000										
	5,120										
	4,000										
	4,000										
Sioux City	3,100										
Saint Paul	10,000										
Saint Louis	10,000										
Ouray Agency	300										

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SALT—Continued.

L. Spiegelberg.	N. Raymond.	Z. Staab.	Charles Popper.	F. J. Kiesel.	A. C. Davis.	A. Barclay.	H. H. Palmer.	R. A. Dorman.	S. W. Felter.	R. M. Masterton.	J. M. Montgomery.	T. A. Phelon.	S. Buckhalter.	E. M. Osborn.
			$3 50	$6 00										
$7 50	**$5 24**	$6 75												
9 00		**7 50**												
		7 50												
			5 25											
			5 25											

granulated, in double bags of about 150 pounds each.)

L. Spiegelberg.	N. Raymond.	Z. Staab.	Charles Popper.	F. J. Kiesel.	A. C. Davis.	A. Barclay.	H. H. Palmer.	R. A. Dorman.	S. W. Felter.	R. M. Masterton.	J. M. Montgomery.	T. A. Phelon.	S. Buckhalter.	E. M. Osborn.

fine trade classification.)

L. Spiegelberg.	N. Raymond.	Z. Staab.	Charles Popper.	F. J. Kiesel.	A. C. Davis.	A. Barclay.	H. H. Palmer.	R. A. Dorman.	S. W. Felter.	R. M. Masterton.	J. M. Montgomery.	T. A. Phelon.	S. Buckhalter.	E. M. Osborn.
					$0 30									
						$0 25								
						30								
						28								
						30								
						31								
						30								
							$0 25½							
							24							
										$0 27½	**$0 23**		$0 21	$0 25
											24		24	
											25			
											25			
											26			
								$0 25						
								23						
								22						
												$0 24		
												25		
												21		
												23		
												25		
					26									
						25½								
						25								
									$0 22					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—**Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;**

TOBACCO. (Navy plug, light color, uniform

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles Seidler.	A. Barclay.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
Bayfield	475			$0 51
Bismarck	9,600			
Brainerd	300			51
Chicago	50,000			47
Chicago or Saint Louis	51,775			
Detroit	500			51
Duluth	500			51
Larimore	1,000			51
New York	51,775	**48,000**	$0 34½	
			38	
			42	
			47	
			51¾	
	65,000			
Saint Paul	50,000			48
Saint Louis	50,000			47
Sioux City	40,650			

SMOKING

Chicago	2,815			
New York	2,815		$0 27	
			34	
		2,815	35	
			36	
			45	
			38	
San Carlos Agency, Ariz	2,815			

WHEAT. (No. 1, spring or winter, sound, sweet, and clean,

Agencies.				
Yankton, Dak	150,000			
	100,000	**100,000**		
Flathead, Mont	18,000	**18,000**		
Santee, Nebr	100,000	**100,000**		
Uintah, Utah	1,000	**6,000**		

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing supplies, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

leaf, sweetened only enough for preservation.)

A. C. Davis.	G. M. Acklin.	F. G. Haines.	Buchanan & Lyall.	A. E. Whyland.	L. D. Inge.	C. W. Spicer.	C. Ax.	L. Zeckendorf.	N. J. Cramer.	Charles Popper.	T. C. Power.
$0 50											
	$0 38										
	41										
	43										
				$0 $36\frac{3}{4}$	$0 $37\frac{1}{2}$	$0 38					
				$37\frac{8}{10}$	$39\frac{1}{2}$	42					
						45					
		$0 $39\frac{1}{2}$	$0 39								
		$42\frac{1}{2}$	41								
		45	43								
48											

TOBACCO.

A. C. Davis.	G. M. Acklin.	F. G. Haines.	Buchanan & Lyall.	A. E. Whyland.	L. D. Inge.	C. W. Spicer.	C. Ax.	L. Zeckendorf.	N. J. Cramer.	Charles Popper.	T. C. Power.
	$0 26										
	27										
	28										
	29										
			$0 45				$0 34				
							36				
							38				
							41				
							43				
							45				
								$0 40			

weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, put up in strong sacks.)

A. C. Davis.	G. M. Acklin.	F. G. Haines.	Buchanan & Lyall.	A. E. Whyland.	L. D. Inge.	C. W. Spicer.	C. Ax.	L. Zeckendorf.	N. J. Cramer.	Charles Popper.	T. C. Power.
									$2 50		
									2 68		
											$3 40
									2 68		
									2 50		
										$5 75	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.									
To—	T. C. Power.	H. C. Akin.	E. D. Conings.	E. Fenlon.	K. C. Morehouse.	A. E. Whyland.	C. B. Stone.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. C. Haywood.	S. B. Coulson.
Casa Grande, Ariz				a$7 40 c7 60		b$8 48		b$8 74	**$6 15**	
Colorado River, Ariz				a8 30 c**8 50**		b9 48		b9 75		
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz										
San Carlos, Ariz						b**7 48**		b7 75		
Wilcox, Ariz				a5 30 c5 50		b6 48		b6 75	5 28	
Colton, Cal							**$9 70**			
Hoopa Valley, Cal							**10 40**			
Redding, Cal										
Round Valley, Cal							**9 24**			
San Francisco, Cal							**6 24**			
Tulare, Cal							8 24			
Ignacio Station, Colo				a6 50 c6 70					**6 10**	
Bismarck, Dak	h$1 20 cg**1 50**	gf$1 25	a1 25 c1 50							gf$1 28
Chamberlain, Dak	h**80** c1 10	gf90	c1 60							f94
Cheyenne River, Dak	g1 60	i**1 49** gf**1 29**								
Crow Creek, Dak	g1 50	gi**1 29** gf**1 19**								
Flandreau, Dak	h**1 55** c1 85									
Fort Berthold, Dak	g1 85	gi**1 79** f**1 59**								
Fort Pierre, Dak	h95 c1 25	i**1 09** gf**95**	a1 05 c1 25							gf98
Jamestown, Dak	h2 45 c2 75		a**1 15** c**1 40**							
Larimore, Dak	h2 35 c2 65		c**2 50**							
Lower Brulé, Dak	c1 50	ci**1 39** cf**1 16**								
Rosebud Landing, Dak	g1 25	i**1 20** gf**96**								
Running Water, Dak	ag95 ag1 25	gf**92**	c1 25							
Sisseton Station, Dak	g**2 10** c2 40									
Standing Rock, Dak	g1 70	gi**1 69** gf**1 49**								
Yankton Agency, Dak	g1 50	gi**1 44** gf**1 24**								
Yankton, Dak	a**85** c1 15	gf85								gf88
Ross Fork, Idaho										
Chicago, Ill									**59**	
Caddo, Ind. T				a2 30 c2 50					**2 08**	
Muscogee, Ind. T				a2 25 c2 45					**1 94**	
Sioux City, Mo	h80 c1 10	gf74	a80 c1 00		j$0 80 c**1 00**					f77
Arkansas City, Kans				a2 25 c2 45					**1 89**	
Caldwell, Kans				a2 25 c2 45					**1 94**	
Coffeyville, Kans				a1 75 c1 95					**1 85**	

a Water and rail. b Southern route. c All rail. d To be delivered to agent at Navajo Agency. h Rail, steam, and canal. i Philadelphia and Baltimore. j All

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing transportation for Indian service.*

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

		Chicago.										
N. W. Wells.	L. Spiegelberg.	A. E. Whyland.	E. Fenlon.	C. B. Stone.	L. Zeckendorf.	R. C. Haywood.	N. W. Wells.	E. D. Comings.	S. B. Coulson.	H. C. Akin.	K. C. Morehouse.	T. G. Power.
		b$8 48	a$7 40		b$8 74	**$5 55**						
			c7 60									
		b9 23	**c8 50**		b9 50							
	d$7 60				**d7 60**							
		b7 23			b7 50							
		b6 23	c5 40		b6 50	4 93						
				$9 20								
				10 00								
$6 90							**$6 65**					
				8 76								
				6 00								
7 50				8 00			**7 15**					
			c6 20			**5 75**						
								c$0 90	g$0 97	g$0 95		c$0 90
								c55	72	g65		**gc50**
										g87		g90
										g80		g85
												c1 35
										g1 30		**g1 25**
								c60	g80	g75		c60
								c80				c2 15
								c1 55				c2 00
										c74		c85
										69		**g65**
								c55		g62		**gc60**
								c1 75				c1 75
										g1 14		g1 15
										g84		g90
								c45	g49	g50		**c55**
6 29							**5 59**					
			c2 00			**1 65**						
			c1 95			**1 45**						
								c45	g42	g45	**c$0 35** j35	c50
			c2 10			**1 44**						
			c2 10			**1 49**						
			c1 55			**1 44**						

eDelivered at Navajo Agency, N. Mex. *f* From New York only. *g* During navigation, no river risk.
rail; bacon, coffee, corn, flour, oats, salt, and sugar, car-load lots.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.								
To—	E. Fenlon.	R. C. Haywood.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Akin.	E. D. Comings.	N. W. Wells.	K. C. Morehouse.	L. Spiegelberg.	N. Raymond.
Netawaka, Kans	*a*$1 55 *b*1 75	**$1 59**							
Saint Mary's, Kans	***a*1 60** *b*1 80	1 64							
White Cloud, Kans	*a*1 50 *b*1 70	1 59							
Brainerd, Minn			*ac*$1 65 *cb*1 95		***a*$1 25** ***b*1 45**				
Detroit, Minn			*a*1 75 *b*2 05		***a*1 35** *b*1 55				
Duluth, Minn			1 25		***a*1 00** ***b*1 75**				
Vermillion Lake, Minn			***d*6 25**						
Kansas City, Mo	***a*1 20** *b*1 40								
Seneca, Mo	*b*1 75 ***a*1 55**	1 89							
Blackfeet Agency, Mont			***c*6 25**						
Crow Agency, Mont			***c*4 95**						
Flathead Agency, Mont			***c*9 60**						
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont			***c*5 70**						
Fort Peck Agency, Mont			*c*2 40	***c*$1 99** ***f*1 99**					
Huntley, Mont					***bl*3 00** *gl*2 55				
Red Rock Station, Mont						**$7 20**			
Creighton, Nebr							*h*$0 85 1 20		
Dakota City, Nebr			***i*1 05** *b*1 35		*b*1 35				
Long Pine, Nebr	*a*2 28 *b*2 40		*i*1 35 *b*1 65		*a*1 20 *b*1 60		***j*1 00** ***b*1 35**		
Omaha, Nebr					***a*1 00** *b*1 10				
Santee Agency, Nebr			1 35	***e*1 35** ***f*1 16**					
Sidney, Nebr						**3 95**			
Elko, Nev						**8 03**			
Wadsworth, Nev						**7 65**			
Amargo, N. Mex		**5 35**						*b*$6 95	
Las Cruces, N. Mex		**4 98**						7 15	
Manuelito, N. Mex								***b*7 15**	
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex								*b*7 25	**$6 69**
Navajo Agency, N. Mex								***b*7 60**	
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex								***b*6 37**	
Lewiston, Idaho									
Pendleton, Oreg									
The Dalles, Oreg									
Sheridan, Oreg									
Toledo, Oreg									
Umatilla Landing, Oreg									
Carlisle, Penn									
Ouray Agency, Utah	*a*6 20 ***b*6 40**								
Park City, Utah						**5 75**			
Salt Lake City, Utah						**5 75**			
Gray's Harbor, Wash. T									
New Tacoma, Wash. Ter									
Olympia, Wash. T									
Port Townsend, Wash. T									
Seattle, Wash. T									
Spokane Falls, Wash. T									
Bayfield, Wis			**2 75**						
Clintonville, Wis			**2 75**						
Green River, Wyo						**5 75**			
Rawlings, Wyo						**5 20**			

a Water and rail.
e Philadelphia and Baltimore.
i Rail, steam, and canal.
b All rail.
f From New York only.
j All rail; bacon, coffee, corn, flour, oats, salt and sugar, nails, hardware, and tobacco.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.			Chicago.									
C. B. Stone.	R. A. Robbins.	C. Popper.	E. Fenlon.	R. C. Haywood.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	E. D. Comings.	H. C. Akin.	K. C. Morehouse.	L. Spiegelberg.	C. B. Stone.	C. Popper.
			b$1 55	$1 43								
			*b*1 60	1 51								
			*b*1 50	1 43								
						bc$1 20	*b*$0 85					
						*b*1 30	*b*95					
						90	*b*1 05					
						*d*5 00						
			*b*1 00	49								
			*b*1 55	1 49								
						*c*5 60						
						*c*4 35						
						*c*9 00						
						*c*5 10						
						*c*1 80		*c*$1 69				
							*bl*1 85					
					$6 50							
									h$0 40			
									45			
						*b*75	*b*55					
			*b*2 00			*b*1 00	*b*1 00		*j*60 *b*65			
							*b*40					
						75		86				
					3 60							
					7 73							
					7 00							
				4 95						$6 95		
				4 58						7 15		
										7 15		
										*b*7 25		
										7 60		
										*b*6 37		
$10 75											10 75	
10 75											10 75	
9 54											9 04	
10 25											10 25	
9 40											9 40	
10 60											10 60	
	f$0 48	*k*$8 50	*b*6 00									$8 20
					5 20							
					5 20							
11 04											11 04	
7 24											7 04	
7 24											7 04	
7 24											7 24	
7 24											7 24	
11 40											11 40	
						2 15						
						2 15						
					5 20							
					4 65							

c During navigation, no river risk.

d Land haul only when ground is frozen.

g Lake and rail; rate of shipment before January 1, 1883.

h Bacon, coffee, corn, flour, oats, salt, and sugar in car-load lots.

k By way of Park City or Granger, thence by teams.

l Rate of shipment before January 1, 1883.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From..................................	Saint Louis.							
To—	T. C. Power.	E. D. Comings.	E. Fenlon.	H. C. Akin.	N. W. Wells.	R. C. Haywood.	L. Spiegelberg.	C. B. Stone.
Casa Grande, Ariz			*b*$7 50			**$5 55**		
Colorado River, Ariz			***b*8 25**					
Moquis Pueblo, Ariz							***d*$7 60**	
San Carlos, Ariz								
Wilcox, Ariz			*b*5 25			4 90		
Colton, Cal								**$9 20**
Hoopa Valley, Cal								**10 00**
Redding, Cal					**$6 65**			
Round Valley, Cal								**8 76**
San Francisco, Cal								**6 00**
Tulare, Cal					**7 15**			8 00
Ignacio Station, Colo			*b*5 90			**5 70**		
Bismarck, Dak	*e*$0 95	***b*$0 95**		*e*$0 86				
Chamberlain, Dak	*e*1 00	***b*65**		*e*90				
Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	*e*1 15			***e*89**				
Crow Creek Agency, Dak	*e*1 00			***e*89**				
Flandreau Agency, Dak	***b*1 60**							
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	***e*1 25**			*e*1 26				
Fort Pierre, Dak	*e*1 00	***b*70**		*e*90				
Jameston, Dak	2 15	***b*90**						
Larimore, Dak	*b*2 00	***b*1 75**						
Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	*b*1 00			***b*79**				
Rosebud Landing, Dak	*e*1 00			***e*74**				
Running Water, Dak	*be*1 00	***b*65**		*e*90				
Sisseton Agency, Dak	*b*2 00	***b*1 85**						
Standing Rock, Dak	*e*1 40			***e*1 20**				
Yankton Agency, Dak	*e*1 15			***e*74**				
Yankton, Dak	*b*65	***b*55**		*e*55				
Ross Fork, Idaho					**5 59**			
Caddo, Ind. T			*b*1 90			**1 55**		
Muscogee, Ind. T			*b*1 85			**1 15**		
Sioux City, Iowa	*b*60	*b*40						
Arkansas City, Kans			***b*2 00**			**1 41**		
Caldwell, Kans			*b*2 00			**1 41**		
Coffeyville, Kans			*b*1 45			**1 40**		
Netawaka, Kans			*b*1 45			**1 18**		
Saint Mary's, Kans			*b*1 50			**1 16**		
White Cloud, Kans			***b*1 40**			**1 18**		
Brainerd, Minn	*be*1 20	***b*90**						
Detroit, Minn	*b*1 30	***b*90**						
Duluth, Minn	1 00	***b*85**						
Vermillion Lake, Minn	***c*6 00**							
Kansas City, Mo			*b* 90			**44**		
Seneca, Mo			***b*1 20**			1 36		
Blackfeet Agency, Mont	***e*5 65**							
Crow Agency, Mont	***e*4 40**							
Flathead Agency, Mont	***e*9 00**							
Fort B lknap Agency, Mont	***e*5 10**							
Fort Peck Agency, Mont	*e*1 80			***a*1 64**				
Huntley, Mont		***bg*1 95**						
Red Rock Station, Minn					**6 50**			
Creighton, Minn								
Dakota City, Minn	*b*85	***b*55**						
Long Pine, Nebr	*b*1 20	*b*1 00	*b*2 00					
Omaha, Nebr		***b*40**						
Santee Agency, Nebr	**85**			89				
Sidney, Nebr					**3 60**			
Elko, Nev					**7 73**			
Wadsworth, Nev					**7 00**			
Amargo, N. Mex						**4 90**	6 95	
Las Cruces, N. Mex						**4 53**	7 15	
Manuelito, N. Mex							**7 15**	

a Southern route. *b* All rail. *c* Land haul only when ground is frozen. *d* To be delivered and sugar. *g* Rate of shipment before January 1, 1883.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.				Kansas City.								
A. E. Whyland.	L. Zeckendorf.	S. B. Coulson.	K. C. Morehouse.	A. E. Whyland. (a)	E. Fenlon. (b)	L. Zeckendorf. (a)	R. C. Haywood.	L. Spiegelberg.	N. W. Wells.	E. D. Comings. (c)	T. C. Power.	K. C. Morehouse.
a$8 48	a$8 74			$8 48	$7 25	$8 74	**$5 35**					
a9 23	a9 50			9 23	**8 00**	9 50						
								d**$7 25**				
a**7 23**	a7 50			**7 00**		7 30						
a6 23	a6 50			6 23	5 00	6 30	4 68					
									$6 65			
									7 15			
					5 60		**5 35**					
		e$0 90								b**$0 90**		
		87								b**70**		
											e**$1 65**	
		e89								b**60**		
										b**90**		
										b**1 25**		
										b**75**		
										b**1 90**		
		e64										
									5 59			
					1 75		**1 48**					
					1 70		**1 15**					
			f**$0 40**							30	b1 00	b**$0 30**
			b45									h30
					1 50		**1 03**					
					1 50		**1 07**					
					78		93					
					75		**71**					
					70		71					
					65		71					
										b**90**		
										b**90**		
										b**85**		
					1 20		1 24					
											e**6 00**	
											e**4 75**	
										b**1 85**		
									6 50			
			f50									f50
			65									50
										b**60**	b1 00	
			h**60**		**1 58**					b90		h**50**
			b**75**									b**60**
										b**30**		
									3 60			
									7 73			
									7 00			
							4 55	6 50				
							4 18	6 75				
								7 00				

at Navajo Agency. *e* During navigation, no river risks. *f* Bacon, coffee, corn, flour, oats, salt

h All rail; bacon, coffee, corn, flour, oats, salt, and sugar.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	Saint Louis.						Kansas City.
To—	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	E. Fenlon.	L. Spiegelberg.	C. B. Stone.	C. Popper.	E. Fenlon.
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex				**$7 25**			
Navajo Agency, N. Mex				**7 60**			
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex				*a*6 37			
Lewiston, Idaho					**$10 75**		
Pendleton, Oreg					**10 75**		
The Dalles, Oreg					**9 04**		
Sheridan, Oreg					**10 25**		
Toledo, Oreg					**9 40**		
Umatilla Landing, Oreg					**10 60**		
Ouray Agency, Utah			*a*$6 00			$8 00	**$5 25**
Park City, Utah		**$5 20**					
Salt Lake City, Utah		**5 20**					
Gray's Harbor, Wash. T					**11 04**		
New Tacoma, Wash. T					**7 04**		
Olympia, Wash. T					**7 04**		
Port Townsend, Wash. T					**7 24**		
Seattle, Wash. T					**7 24**		
Spokane Falls, Wash. T					**11 40**		
Bayfield, Wis	**$2 40**						
Clintonville, Wis	**3 00**						
Green River, Wyo		**5 20**					
Rawlins, Wyo		**4 65**					
Bismarck, Dak							
Chamberlain, Dak							
Cheyenne River Agency, Dak							
Crow Creek Agency, Dak							
Flandreau Agency, Dak							
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak							
Fort Pierre, Dak							
Running Water, Dak							
Jamestown, Dak							
Larimore, Dak							
Lower Brulé Agency, Dak							
Rosebud Landing, Dak							
Sisseton Station, Dak							
Standing Rock Agency, Dak							
Yankton, Dak							
Yankton Agency, Dak							
Sioux City, Minn							
Brainerd, Minn							
Detroit, Minn							
Duluth, Minn							
Vermillion Lake, Minn							
Kansas City, Mo							
Blackfeet Agency, Mont							
Crow Agency, Mont							
Flathead Agency, Mont							
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont							
Fort Peck Agency, Mont							
Huntley, Mont							
Creighton, Mont							
Dakota City, Mont							
Long Pine, Nebr							
Omaha, Nebr							
Santee Agency, Nebr							
Bayfield, Wis							
Clintonville, Wis							

a All rail. *b* River transportation. *c* During navigation, no river risks. *d* From New York car-load lots. *g* Bacon, coffee, corn, flour, oats, salt, and sugar. *h* Rate of shipment before

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.		Saint Paul.					Sioux City.				
L. Spiegelberg.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	E. D. Comings. (a)	S. B. Coulson.	H. C. Akin.	K. C. Morehouse.	T. C. Power.	E. D. Comings.	H. C. Akin.	W. J. Kountz. (b)	K. C. Morehouse.
$6 75											
7 25											
a6 00											
	$5 20										
	5 20										
	5 20										
	4 65										
		ac$0 55	a$0 55	c$0 98	c$0 95		ac$0 80	a$0 55	c$1 00		
		ad75	a60	58	c50		ac50	a55	c40		
		c1 00			c74		c68		c67	b$0 73	
		c1 00			c64		c60		c50	b57	
		a1 35					a65				
		c95			c99		c1 20		c1 20		
		ac75	a40				c70	ai37½		b57	
								a45			
		ac85	a50		c50		ac35	a60	c25		
		a2 00	a50					a70			
		a1 80	a1 25				a2 15	a1 00			
		a1 00			a64		a50		a40	c54	
		c85			c49		c35		c38	b48	
		a1 60	a1 50				a1 80	ah1 75			
		c1 15			c99		c79		c90	b75	
				c82	c80		a25	a20		b25	
					c59		c40		c39	b40	
		a50	a20	48	e50						
		ac1 00	a50				ac1 40	a85			
		a1 10	a50				a1 50	a85			
		60	a35				1 10	a60			
		e5 60					e6 10				
		1 50					1 00				
		c5 25					c5 65				
		c4 00					c4 25				
		c9 00					c9 00				
		c4 75					c5 00				
		c1 45			c1 49		c1 70		c1 55		
			ah1 50					ah1 75			
						f$0 50	25				g$0 20
						50					20
		a75	a30				a25	a15			
		a1 00	a50			j50	a55	a30			j30
						a60					a30
			a35					a20			
					59		40		35		
		2 00					2 25				
		2 00					2 50				

only. *e* Land haul only when land is frozen. *f* Bacon, coffee, corn, flour, oats, salt, and sugar, in January 1, 1883. *i* Flour and grain. *j* All rail; bacon, coffee, corn, flour, oats, salt and sugar.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From	San Francisco, Cal.		Omaha.				Wilcox.
To—	C. B. Stone.	L. Zeckendorf. (a)	L. Zeckendorf. (a)	N. W. Wells.	E. D. Comings. (b)	K. C. Morehouse.	A. E. Whyland.
Casa Grande, Ariz	$7 50	**a$7 25**	**a$8 74**				
Colorado River Agency, Ariz	7 50	**a7 25**	**a9 50**				
Moquis Pueblo Agency, Ariz	**7 50**						
San Carlos Agency, Ariz	7 50	**a7 00**	**a7 25**				**$2 00**
Wilcox, Ariz	**7 50**		a6 75				
Colton, Cal	**3 50**						
Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal	**4 20**						
Redding, Cal	**3 10**			**$6 65**			
Round Valley Agency, Cal	**3 00**						
Tulare, Cal	**2 00**			**7 15**			
Bismarck, Dak					**b$0 95**		
Chamberlain, Dak					**b90**		
Cheyenne River Agency, Dak							
Crow Creek Agency, Dak							
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak							
Fort Pierre, Dak					**b55**		
Jamestown, Dak					**b80**		
Larimore, Dak					**b1 45**		
Lower Brulé Agency, Dak							
Rosebud Landing, Dak							
Running Water, Dak					**b75**		
Sisseton Station, Dak					**b1 75**		
Standing Rock Agency, Dak							
Yankton Agency, Dak							
Yankton, Dak					**b40**		
Lewiston, Idaho	**4 50**						
Ross Fork, Idaho				**5 09**			
Sioux City, Iowa					**20**		
Brainerd, Minn					**b95**		
Duluth, Minn					**b80**		
Detroit, Minn					**b95**		
Fort Peck Agency, Mont							
Huntley, Mont					**bh1 85**		
Red Rock Station, Mont				**6 00**			
Creighton, Nebr						g30 30	
Dakota City, Nebr					**b15**		
Long Pine, Nebr					b30	**i$0 30** **b35**	
Omaha, Nebr							
Santee Agency, Nebr							
Sidney, Nebr				**3 00**			
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex							
Elko, Nev	**5 00**			**7 73**			
Wadsworth, Nev	**4 00**			**7 00**			
Klamath Agency, Oreg	**6 30**						
Pendleton, Oreg	**4 50**						
Sheridan, Oreg	**4 00**						
The Dalles, Oreg	**3 20**						
Toledo, Oreg	**3 20**						
Umatilla Landing, Oreg	**4 40**						
Park City, Utah				**4 65**			
Salt Lake City, Utah				**4 65**			
Gray's Harbor, Wash. T	**4 80**						
New Tacoma, Wash. T	**1 00**						
Olympia, Wash. T	**1 00**						
Port Townsend, Wash T	**1 00**						
Seattle, Wash. Ter	**1 00**						
Spokane Falls, Wash. T	**5 25**						
Green River, Wyo				**4 65**			
Rawlins, Wyo				**3 78**			

a Southern route. *b* All rail. *c* River transportation. *d* Philadelphia. *e* Baltimore.
h Rate of shipment before January 1, 1883.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for furnishing transportation, &c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Wilcox.	Duluth.	Yankton.			Philadelphia and Baltimore.	Running River.			Chamberlain.		
L. Zeckendorf.	E. D. Comings. (*b*)	T. C. Power.	H. C. Akin.	W. J. Kountz.	H. C. Akin.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Akin.	W. J. Kountz. (*c*)	T. C. Power.	H. C. Akin.	W. J. Kountz. (*c*)
a$2 37											
	b$0 60	*f*$1 00									
	*b*60	*fb*50			*df* $0 99						
					*ef*1 00						
		*f*70	*f*$0 60	*c*$0 65	1 49	*f*$0 70	*f*$0 49	*c*$0 65	*f*$0 45	*f*$0 49	*c*$0 40
		*f*60	*f*50	*c*50	*f*1 29	*f*60	*f*30	*c*45	*f*25	*f*30	*c*40
		*f*1 15	*f*1 20		*f*1 79		*f*1 00			*f*1 00	
	*b*60	*f*65		*c*50	*f*1 09			*c*60			
	*b*60										
	*b*1 25										
		*b*55	*b*40	*c*45	*f*1 39	*b*55	*b*30	*c*45	*f*20	*b*25	*c*20
		*f*35	*f*30	*c*40	*f*1 20	*f*35	*f*25	*c*40	*b*25	*f*25	*f*35
	*b*75	*bf*35									
	*b*1 65										
		*f*80	*f*90	*c*60	*f*1 69		*f*90	*c*60	*f*75	*f*90	*c*60
		*f*35	*f*35	*c*25	*f*1 44	*f*35	*f*30	*c*20	*f*35	*f*40	*c*30
	*b*75										
	45	*b*25							*b*50		
	*b*60										
	55										
	*b*60										
			*f*1 50		1 99					*f*1 50	
	*bh*1 50										
	*b*55										
	*b*55										
			30		1 35		30			45	

f During navigation, no river risks. *g* Bacon, coffee, corn, flour, oats, salt, and sugar in car-load lots
i All rail: coffee, corn, flour, oats, salt, and sugar.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for furnishing transportation, &c.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

From	Fort Pierre.		Las Cruces.	Redding.	Park City.	Salt Lake City.	Green River.	Sioux City.	Between Saint Louis and Fort Benton.	Bismarck.		
To—	T. C. Power.	H. C. Akin.	N. Raymond.	C. B. Stone.	C. Popper.	C. Popper.	C. Popper.	S. B. Coulson.	H. C. Akin.	H. C. Akin. *a*	W. J. Kountz. *d*	T. C. Power. *d*
Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.	***a*$0 35**	*a*$0 40								**$0 50**	*d*$0 50	
Crow Creek Agency, Dak.	***a*35**	*a*50								**60**	*d*60	
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.		***a*1 00**								40		***a*$0 34**
Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	***b*40**	*b*60								*b*60	***d*60**	
Rosebud Landing, Dak.	*a*50	***a*50**								**60**	*d*70	
Standing Rock Agency, Dak.	***a*70**	*a*75								39	*d*39	***a*30**
Yankton Agency, Dak.		***a*75**								**65**		
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.												***a*4 75**
Crow Agency, Mont.												***a*3 55**
Flathead Agency, Mont.												***a*9 50**
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.												**4 50**
Fort Peck Agency, Mont.		***a*1 50**								90		***a*70**
Santee Agency, Nebr.										**75**		
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.			**$1 45**									
Klamath Agency, Oreg.				$4 25								
Ouray Agency, Utah.					**$4 00**	**$4 00**	**$4 00**					
Points on Missouri River.								*e*$0 15	*c*$0 25			

a During navigation, no river risks.
b All rail.
c Per 100 pounds per 100 miles; over 100 and less than 300 miles, 18 cents; over 300 and less than 500 miles, 17 cents; over 500 and less than 1,000 miles, 15 cents; 1,000 miles and over, 10 cents.
d River transportation.
e For distances less than 100 miles, 15 cents; more than 400 and less than 1,000 miles, 15 per cent. less; more than 1,000 miles, 25 per cent. less.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for furnishing goods for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 1. BLANKETS—ALL WOOL MACKINAC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded	Leon Mandel.	John Dobson.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York.	New York.
	Pairs.	*Pairs.*		
2½-point gentian, 54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds	605	**605**		**$4 38**
3-point gentian, 60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds	1,514	**1,514**		**5 84**
3½-point gentian, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds	1,000	**1,000**		**7 30**
2-point green, 42 by 56 inches, 5¼ pounds	25	**25**		**3 83¼**
2½-point green, 54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds	256	**256**		**4 38**
3-point green, 60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds	725	**725**		**5 84**
3½-point green, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds	315	**315**		**7 30**
2-point indigo blue, 42 by 56 inches, 5¼ pounds	931	**931**		**3 36**
2½-point indigo blue, 54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds	2,631	**2,631**		**3 84**
3-point indigo blue, 60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds	5,270	**5,270**		**5 12**
3½-point indigo blue, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds	3,179	**3,179**		**6 40**
2-point scarlet, 42 by 56 inches, 5¼ pounds	310	**310**	$1 10 per lb.	**3 93¾**
2½-point scarlet, 54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds	1,052	**1,052**	1 10 per lb.	**4 50**
3-point scarlet, 60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds	1,673	**1,673**	1 10 per lb.	**6 00**
3½-point scarlet, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds	753	**753**	1 10 per lb.	**7 50**

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 2. WOOLEN GOODS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Leon Mandel.	John Dobson.	L. Seasongood.	S. B. Simons.	H. B. Claflin.	S. M. Milliken.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Cloth, saved list, blue ....yards..	5, 550	**5,650**	......	**$1 27½**	......	......	....	......
Cloth, saved list, scarlet ....do...	2, 950	**2,950**	......	**1 27½**	......	......	....	......
Flannel, blue twilled..................do....	39, 485	....	$0 31½	....	......	$0 27½	$0 25	$0 25
			32½			32½	$27\frac{55}{100}$	29
			35			33	$32\frac{4}{10}$	30
						34	$33\frac{9}{10}$	32½
						36½	$32\frac{7}{10}$	34
		41,940	......	....	......	40	$34\frac{3}{10}$	......
	3, 000	....	......	....	......	......	....	......
	20, 000	....	......	....	$0 49	......	....	......
					52½			
					67½			
Flannel, red twilled..................do....	22, 845	....	31½	....	......	27½	25	29
			32½			32½	$27\frac{55}{100}$	30
			35			33	$32\frac{4}{10}$	32½
						34	$32\frac{7}{10}$	34
		25,165	......	....	......	40	$33\frac{9}{10}$	......
							$34\frac{3}{10}$	
Hose, children's, woolen............pairs..	1, 411	**1,511**	......	....	......	......	....	......
	1, 235	....	......	....	......	......	....	......
	225	....	......	....	......	......	....	......
	180	....	......	....	......	......	....	......
	245	....	......	....	......	......	....	......
	360	....	......	....	......	......	....	......
Hose, women's, woolen..............do....	1, 951	....	......	....	......	......	....	......
		2,062	......	....	......	......	....	......
	780	....	......	....	......	......	....	......
	550	....	......	....	......	......	....	......

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

E. S. Jaffray.	Isaac Wallach.	R. A. Robbins.	William E. Tefft.	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	E. J. Chaffee.	J. M. Maris.	B. Y. Pippy & Co.	J. & B. Allen.	J. R. P. Woodruff.	W. T. Shedd.	W. T. Buckley.	C. C. Lima, jr.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
....	......	....	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
....	......	....	....	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	....
$0 29 98/100 31 47/100 31 80/100 32 28/100 32 74/100 35 49/100	......	$0 33 39/100 33 72/100	$0 31 85/100 32 15/100 33 1/8 34 6/10 36 1/4	$0 30 55/100 31 74/100 31 9/10 32 28/100 32 84/100 **34 71/100**	......	$0 36	......	....	$0 27 98/100 30 1/4 31 96/100 31 98/100 32 98/100 35 63/100	$0 33 33/100 34 33/100	$0 27 45/100 30 45/100 32 9/10 33 33 7/10 34 37 7/10	....
....	......	....	....	....	......	......	$0 58					
....	$0 31 1/8											
29 98/100 31 47/100 31 80/100 32 25/100 **32 74/100** 35 49/100	....	33 39/100 33 72/100	31 85/100 32 15/100 33 1/8 34 6/10 36 1/4	30 55/100 31 74/100 31 9/10 32 28/100 32 84/100 34 71/100	......	36	......	....	27 98/100 30 1/4 31 96/100 31 98/100 32 98/100 35 63/100	33 33/100 34 33/100	27 45/100 30 45/100 32 9/10 33 7/10 34 34 45/100 37 7/10	....
1 85	......	....	2 14	....	$2 00	......	......	....	....	....	....	**$1 19**
					1 90	......	......	....	....	....	....	**1 42 1/2** **1 66** **1 90** **2 25**
....	......	....	1 54									
1 00 1 25 1 75 3 25 2 65	....	....	2 84	2 85	2 60	......	......	$3 00	....	....	....	2 50
....	......	....	2 94 2 98 3 24 3 54	3 25	**2 65** 2 75 2 70 3 12 1/2 3 25							2 85
....	......	....	2 45									
1 00												

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Class 2. WOOLEN GOODS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Leon Mandel.	H. B. Claflin.	T. H. Langford.	W. E. Tefft.	R. N. W. Rowe.	W. T. Buckley.	T. A. Ashburner.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Linsey, plaid* ....yds.	66, 137	**69,487**	$0 14¼ 17 85/100	$0 14 4/10 20	$0 11 25/100 11 88/100	$0 13 58/100	$0 13⅞ 15¼	$0 12 74/100 13 39/100 14 04/100 14 37/100 14 45/100	$0 10½ 11 95/100 ....
	16, 824	....	....	....	14 91/100				
	10, 000	....	....	....	15¼				
	30, 445	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	22, 600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	58, 820	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mittens, woolen ......doz.	659	**666**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	288	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	334	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
carfs ....do..	978	....	....	3 00 3 25	....	....	....	....	....
		999	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shawls, ¼	10, 466	**11,122**	....	1 35 1 37 1 47½ 1 52½	....	1 28¾	......	1 56	**1 49** 1 24
Skirts	6, 459	.... **6,944**	67½ 78 84 95¾	40 55 61	....	28¾ 35¼ 45 50 56¼ 65	....	49 56 **62½**	61
Socks, boys', woolen..doz.	1, 272	**1,403**	....	....	....	1 59 1 94	....	....	....

* Also offered in New York by J. W. Cooke, E. T. Krewser,

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. G. Carruth.	A. L. Libby.	C. C. Lima, jr.	Knower & Thomas.	M. S. Taylor.	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	H. W. Price.	S. B. Simons.	E. S. Jaffray.	E. J. Chaffee.	W. H. Tailer.	J. & B. Allen.	William Whiteside.	J. R. P. Woodruff.	Joseph Culbert.	B. Y. Pippy & Co.
Points of delivery.															
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 14$\frac{18}{100}$	$0 15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 12	......
14$\frac{68}{100}$	16														
15$\frac{84}{100}$															
16$\frac{4}{100}$															
......	......	......	$0 10½												
......	......	......	11½												
......	......	......	12½												
......	......	......	......	$4 00	$2 55	$4 50	$1 80	......	$2 42½	......	......	......	......	......	......
					2 65	6 00	2 76		2 60						
					2 80	8 00	3 60		2 65						
					2 85		4 80		2 70						
					2 90		7 80								
					2 95										
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 35							
......	......	......	......	......	......	3 50									
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 25						
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 40						
......	......	......	......	2 75											
......	......	......	......	2 25	......	......	......	......	2 25	$2 80	$1 10	......	......	......	......
				2 35					2 75	2 90	1 60				
				2 75					3 50		2 00				
				2 85							2 15				
				3 50							2 50				
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**2 70**				
											3 25				
											3 00				
											4 00				
......	1 45	......	......	......	1 29	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 49	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	57¾	......	......	56	......	......	......	......	$0 66	$0 56¾	......
					64½			59					73		
								63							
								67							
								72							
								74							
......	......	$1 45	......	......	**2 00**	......	......	......	1 80	......	......	......	......	......	$1 39
......	......	1 90	......	......	1 45	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 68

and R. A. Robbins, at 11$\frac{28}{100}$, 14⅛, and 11$\frac{25}{100}$ cents, respectively.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 2. WOOLEN GOODS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. E. Tefft.	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	S. B. Simons.	E. S. Jaffray.	E. J. Chaffee.	M. S. Taylor.	R. A. Robbins.	E. T. Hillyer.	B. Y. Pippy & Co.
			Points of delivery.								
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Socks, men's, cotton, dozen	523		$0 82	$1 10	$1 08	$0 75	$0 75	$0 80	$0 95		
		535	98			87½	**1 08**	82½	1 04		
			1 14			1 00	1 26	90	1 05		
						1 05	1 30	95			
							1 40				
Socks, men's, woolen, dozen	1,674		1 73	2 00			1 95			$2 59	$1 48
			1 93	2 15			2 00				1 73
			1 98	2 20			2 05				
			2 23	2 40			2 10				
		1,822	2 69				**2 40**				
			3 74				2 50				
	250					1 35					
	300					1 75					
	350					2 00					
	400					1 88					
	450					1 50					
Yarn, assorted colors, 3-ply........pounds	1,106		86½	80					1 20		
				88							
		1,211		94							
Yarn, gray, 3-ply .do..	288	**298**		60							
				80							
Socks, boys', cotton, sizes 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, and 10½* .....dozen	100			1 00		85	72½				
						95	77½				
		100					**1 10**				
Sky-blue kersey, 22-ounce* ....yards	700										1 78
		700									
	470										1 66

Class 3.—COTTON GOODS.

Bed-quilts......dozen	9,581			94½						97½	
		9,831		99						1 15	
				1 08						1 25	
				1 16½							
				1 19							
				1 24							
	4,000									97½	
Bed-ticking ....yards	33,165	**35,012**	$10\frac{97}{100}$	$10\frac{88}{100}$	11½	$9\frac{64}{100}$					
			$11\frac{98}{100}$	$11\frac{2}{5}$	13½	$11\frac{23}{100}$					
			$12\frac{88}{100}$	$11\frac{78}{100}$	14¾	$11\frac{67}{100}$					
			$14\frac{75}{100}$	$12\frac{7}{10}$	15½	$12\frac{53}{100}$					
					08	$13\frac{71}{100}$					
					08¾						

* Additional for

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

C. H. Alling.	E. B. Woolworth.	William Whiteside.	C. C. Lima, jr.	R. A. Robbins.	M. Shipley.	Aug. Thomas.	H. B. Claflin.	T. L. Palmer.	W. H. Turner.	S. M. Milliken.	L. Mandel.	W. T. Buckley.	W. T. Shedd.	T. A. Ashburner.	A. Trainer & Sons.
Points of delivery.															
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$1 60 1 75 1 95															
	$0 75 80	$0 90$\frac{4}{10}$	$0 71 80	$1 20											
	90														
	65 75	75½			$0 53½										
				95 1 10 1 25											
				2 05		$1 65 1 69 1 79									
						1 85									
Class 3.—Cotton goods.															
							$1 06	$1 07	$1 20	$1 26					
							1 07 1 19 1 23 1 24 1 58	1 17 1 21 1 35 1 37 1 46	1 21 1 22 1 25 1 26	**1 43**					
							11¾				$0 09$\frac{65}{100}$	$0 10$\frac{48}{100}$	$0 10¾	$0 12	$0 09⅞
							14¾				**12**	11$\frac{68}{100}$ 12$\frac{12}{100}$ 13$\frac{2}{100}$			11¾

Carlisle School.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 3. COTTON GOODS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. M. Maris.	J. W. Cook.	H. B. Claflin.	A. F. Libby.	C. C. Limas.	Aug. Thomas.	Joseph Culbert.	J. R. Michael.
			Points of delivery.							
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Calico, standard prints, 64 by 64*	272, 194	**28,000**								
		68,000								
		8,000								
		40,000								
		28,000								
	57, 200									
	61, 200									
	120, 000	**28,000**								
	110, 000				$6\frac{1}{2}$					
	250, 000	**88,000**			**$5\frac{7}{8}$** **$5\frac{44}{100}$**					
					$5\frac{6}{10}$					
	190, 000				$5\frac{3}{8}$					
	200, 000				$5\frac{5}{8}$					
	225, 000									
	150, 000									
	182, 500									
Cheviot	5, 225	**7,395**			$10\frac{1}{2}$				**$6\frac{85}{100}$**	
					$8\frac{1}{2}$				$8\frac{9}{10}$	
Cotton, knitting, white	173	**173**			**29**					
Cotton-bats, full net weight†	1, 550	**1,900**			**10**					
					12					
Crash, linen	8, 500	**9,350**			7					06
					$7\frac{3}{8}$					$6\frac{1}{2}$
					9					7
					$10\frac{3}{8}$					
Denims, blue	15, 840				13					
					$13\frac{1}{2}$					
		17,715								
Drilling, indigo blue	17, 200	**17,200**			11					
Drilling, slate	3, 595	**4,185**			6					
					$6\frac{1}{2}$					
					$7\frac{1}{2}$					
Duck, standard, 8 ounce, free from all sizing	168, 750	**169,000**				$6\frac{7}{8}$		**$13\frac{79}{100}$**		$12\frac{99}{100}$
										$14\frac{43}{100}$
	120, 000									
	30, 000									
	20, 000									
	85, 000									
Gingham‡	51, 245	**27,215**	$6\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{58}{100}$	8	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$		$6\frac{79}{100}$	
			$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{58}{100}$						
	38, 600	**27,000**			$9\frac{1}{2}$					
	26, 500									
Handkerchiefs, large size	1, 454	**1,632**			**$85\frac{1}{2}$**					
					$1 50					
	750									
	1, 350									

* M. Shipley, New York, also offered 100,000 yards, at $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents per yard.
† Also offered in New York by F. B. Hobert, at $9\frac{3}{8}$ cents per pound.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Isaac Wallach.	M. H. Wall.	T. H. Langford.	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	Leon Mandel.	W. T. Buckley.	W. E. Tefft.	W. T. Shedd.	T. A. Ashburner.	H. M. Wilson.	S. B. Simons.	J. L. Bailey.	E. S. Jaffray.	John Hall.	R. A. Robbins.
Points of delivery.														
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
......	.....	......	6 17/100	......	**5 61/100**	4 8/10	5 23/100	......	......	......	......	......	6½	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	5 44/100	**5 49/100**							
......	...	......	......	......	......	**5 8/10**	6 24/100							
......	......	......	**6 17/100**				6¾							
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6⅜	......	......	......	......	......	......	**5⅜**
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5 87/100							
....	......	......	......	......	5 24/100									
......	......	......	......	......	5 55/100									
......	......	......	......	......	**6 17/100**									
......	....	......	......	......	......	5 12/100								
......	....	......	......	......	......	5 72/100								
......	....	......	5 18/100											
9½	7 23/100	**9 2/100**	......	8 95/100	6 56/100	9	......	7 91/100	......	......	......	......	......	......
		10 69/100			8 4/10			9 21/100						
					9 19/100			9 9/10						
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	40
					8 8/10									9½
					10 45/100									10
					11 58/100									13
......	......	....	7	**9 74/100**	......	8 95/100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
			8½	9 20/100		9 95/100								
			9											
.....	......	......	11 7/10	......	10 33/100	12 55/100	12 74/100	......	......	10	......	11 65/100	.....	11¾
			12 3/100		12 56/100	13 45/100				11		12 17/100		
			12 95/100		13 47/100					11½		12 94/100		
......	......	......	**14 64/100**		12 6/10					12				
			14 98/100		12 8/10					13				
										15				
......	......	......	**10⅘**	......	10 76/100	11 55/100	......	......	9 65/100	11½	......	11	......	......
			10 95/100		11 2/100				9 95/100			11 24/100		
					11 28/100									
10	......	......	**7 24/100**	......	......	6 45/100	7¼	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	11 79/100	......	11 8/10	......	......	......	......	11½	6½	11 23/100	......	......
					11 99/100					12		11 73/100		
										12½		12 24/100		
......	......	......	......	......	12 56/100	......	......	......	......	......	......	13 24/100		
......	......	......	......	......	15 89/100	......	......	......	......	......	......	15¾		
......	......	......	......	......	15 9/10	......	......	......	......	......	......	15¾		
......	.. ..	......	15⅕											
......	7 48/100	......	8⅕	7 9/10	7⅕	**8 36/100**	7 3/100	8 47/100	......	10	6½	......	......	8 45/100
			8 24/100	8	8 45/100	7 86/100	8 47/100							
				9	......	7 94/100								
						8 24/100								
						7 44/100								
......	......	......	......	**8 95/100**										
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7 61¼/100						
......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	....	......	......	......	......	56								
						61								
						91								
......	....	......	......	......	......	76								

‡ Also offered in New York by B. C. Brainard, at 7¼ cents per yard.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 3. COTTON GOODS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. H. Langford.	Leon Mandel.	W. T. Buckley.	H. B. Claflin.	W. E. Tefft.	E. F. Krewson.	J. L. Bailey.
			Points of delivery.						
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
			Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Kentucky jeans* ....yds.	28,875 6,000	**30,430**	16 9/10	17½ 17¾ 18¾ 19 19 55/100 22½ 24	16¼ 16¾ 17 1/10 18½	17¾ 18 18¾ 19 19¼ 19½ 20	16 58/100 17 38/100 18½ 24½	15 16 18 20 25	15⅞ 16 16⅛ 17⅜ 21¼
Mosquito bar ....yds.	875	**1,053**					**4**		
Packing, hemp ....lbs.	150	**215**							
Packing, yarn (cotton waste) ....lbs.	115	**140**							
Sheeting, 4/4 bleached, standard ....yds	24,250	**25,110**		7 59/100	7 9/10 7 72/100 8 23/100	7 8 9 10	6 24/100 8 24/100		
Sheeting, 4/4 brown, heavy ....yds.	197,255	**225,025**		7 43/100	7 48/100 7 52/100 **7 66/100** 7 69/100	7 45/100	7 64/100 7 73/100		
Shirting, calico ....yds.	5,800	**6,850**			4 95/100	**4 95/100** 5½	4 94/100 4 97/100		
Shirting, hickory ....yds	9,590	**5,000** **5,240**			9 88/100 9 97/100 10 38/100 10 48/100	11 11¼	9¾		
Warp, cotton, loom, blue ....lbs.	50	**150**							
Warp, cotton, loom, white ....do.	100	**100**							
Wicking, candle ....do.	135	**145**							
Winseys ....yds.	3,000	**3,550**							
Additional for Carlisle School.									
Handkerch'fs, large, white, linen ....doz.	100	**100**				72 45 65 75 $1 00 $1 15	50 $1 25		
Sheeting, 9/4 brown, heavy ....yds	1,000	**1,000**			17 1/100 17 5/100	**20¼** 17⅛	7 64/100 7 73/100		
Wadding ....doz.	25	**10** **15**				**21** **28½**			
Cotton hose, ladies', scarlet; sizes, 8, 8½, 9, and 9½ ....doz.	50	**50**							
Silesia ....yds.	600	**600**				9 10	10		
Canton-flannel, brown, heavy ....yds.	1,000	**1,000**			10 48/100 11 55/100 13 17/100 **14 51/100**	14½	11¼ 13¼		
Canvas, for tailor's use ....yds.	400	**400**				7 8½ **10½** 17½	7		

*Also offered by Meigs, Da'e & Co., in New

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

E. S. Jaffray.	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	L. Seasongood.	R. A. Robbins.	W. T. Shedd.	H. M. Wilson.	S. B. Simons.	T. A. Ashburner.	A. Trainer & Sons.	F. B. Hobart.	Wm. Whiteside.	C. C. Limas.	J. R. Michael.	B. Y. Pippy & Co.	Aug. Thomas.	Isaac Wallach.
Points of delivery.															
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
12½ 15 18 20 22½	16⅔ 17 15/100 17 9/10 **21 7/10** 23 95/100 24 95/100	30½ 31 39 36 36½ 38½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	36½ 32½													
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	**16** 14 **12½**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8 64/100 7 98/100	7 95/100 8 8/10	......	......	8 33/100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
7 65/100	7⅜ 7 65/100	......	7 49/100	7 49/100	7 7 52/100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	5⅔	......	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9 74/100 9 78/100 10 23/100 10 24/100	9 74/100 **10 24/100**	......	8 9/10	......	......	10½	9 37/100	9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	**26**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	**24**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	21	......	......	......	......	......	**20** 18	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10 82/100	**10½**	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	85 95	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 25	......	......	......
......	......	......	**$1 35**												
......	......	......	17½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	27	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$3 00	$1 20	......	**$3 85** $1 35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	**11½**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9 9¾ 9½ 10	......	......	......
......	......	......	51 52½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10⅛	10¼ 11 11 9/10	26
......	......	......	12½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5 5½ 7½ 8	......	......	......

York, at 13⅓, 15, 16, and 18 cents per yard.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4. CLOTHING.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. T. Hochstadter.	Aug. Thomas.	S. Rindskopf.	Adolph King.	Edward Wise.	August Bernheim & Bauer.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Blouses, lined, heavy, 32 to 46; satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	2,436	**2,536**	$2 95 2 65 2 54	$2 47½	$3 42 3 57 3 72 4 24	$3 19 3 24 3 29 3 30 3 35 3 37 3 45 3 79	$2 79 2 98	$2 78 2 87 2 88 3 04 3 13 3 18
Blouses, brown duck, lined, 32 to 46	2,074	**1,971**						
Blouses, brown duck, unlined, 32 to 46	260	**310**						
Coats, sack, 38 to 46; satinet or Kentucky jeans	5,667	**5,922**	2 78 2 88 3 19 3 33 3 55 3 60		3 24 3 36 3 54 3 92	3 33 3 43 3 37 3 51 3 55 **3 59** 3 67 3 71 4 09	2 86 3 48 3 67	3 12 3 19 3 38 3 54 3 58 3 59
Coats, men's, sack, brown duck, lined, 38 to 46	2,494	**2,50**						
Coats, men's, brown duck, unlined, 38 to 46	244	**244**						
Coats, sack, blue, men's, for police uniforms, officers	83	**97**	7 44	8 15				
Coats, sack, sky-blue kersey, for police uniforms, privates	721	**814**	5 37	5 40 5 55 5 90				
Overalls, brown duck	7,223	**7,923**						

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

E. Naumburg.	H. W. King.	A. B. Elfelt.	H. W. Wallach.	Louis Blun.	W. C. Browning.	Louis Seasongood.	E. H. Ingalls.	Henry Wallach.	Z. Staab.	S. Fechheimer.	H. B. Claflin.	J. Frank & Co.	S. B. Simons.	W. A. Van Slyck.	Elias August.
Points of delivery.															
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Chicago or St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Paul, Sioux City, Chicago.	New York.
$2 49 2 53 2 57 **2 67** 2 76 2 88 2 99 3 08	......		......												
......	$1 21 1 16 1 14	$1 16 1 18 1 20 1 65	**2 30** 1 96 1 79 2 17 2 35 2 20 2 22 2 45 2 26 1 65	......	......		......		......		......	......		......	......
....	56 65 67	62½ 75	....	....	....	....	....	$1 02 **1 12** 1 20 1 30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$2 90 2 99 3 09 3 58 3 31 3 54 3 69 3 84	......	......	......	$3 53 3 65	$2 99 3 02	$3 21 3 33 2 98½ 3 54 3 12½ 3 10 2 22½	$3 06 3 30 3 38 3 59	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1 69 1 73 2 02 2 11	1 60 2 37½ 2 35 2 87½ 3 00	......	......	......	......	......	2 16 2 50 2 62½ 2 29 2 73 2 87 2 80 2 95 2 90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**3 00** 3 10 3 15 2 68	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	1 25 **1 30**	87½ 1 00 1 20 1 56	....	....	....	....	....	1 34 1 36 1 48 1 50 1 75 1 87½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8 43 8 44	......	......	......	......	7 46	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6 29 **6 33** 6 39	......	......	......	......	5 18 4 83	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	39 51	......	......	......	......	......	......	47½ 50 66½	$0 43 45	$0 41 42½ 45	$0 39 7/16 40½ 42½ 45½ 47½ 55	$0 44	$0 42 55 65 67 79	$0 52 56 60 64 69	$0 39 40 47 52 58 71

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4. CLOTHING—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. F. Hochstadter. (Points of delivery.) New York.	Adolph King. (Points of delivery.) New York.	L. Seasongood. (Points of delivery.) New York, Chicago, or Saint Louis.
Overcoats, boys', satinet or Kentucky jeans	705	....	$3 23	$3 71	$2 97½
			3 62	3 79	3 25
				3 84	3 37½
				3 89	3 48
		721	....	3 90	....
				3 92	
				3 97	
				4 15	
				4 33	
				4 45	
				4 61	
				5 57	
				5 67	
				5 75	
Overcoats, boys', brown duck, lined, 10 to 16 years	316	....	....	....	....
		336	....	....	....
Overcoats, boys', brown duck, unlined, 10 to 16 years	50	**50**	....	....	....
Overcoats, men's, sack	3,668	....	4 46	5 00	4 74
		3,715	4 69	5 21	**4 97½**
			4 99	5 35	5 13½
			5 20	5 69	
			5 23	6 85	
			5 63	6 90	
				6 91	
				6 97	
				6 99	
				7 05	
Overcoats, men's, sack, brown duck, lined	1,070	....	....	....	....
		1,070	....	....	....
Overcoats, men's, sack, brown duck, unlined	274	....	....	....	....
		274	....	....	....
Pants, men's, satinet or Kentucky jeans	7,635	....	1 45	1 96	1 57½
		8,060	1 55	1 99	**1 80**
			1 79	2 01	1 85
			1 74	2 03	2 07½
			1 97	2 07	
			2 02	2 10	
			2 10	2 16	
				2 39	
	3,000	....	....	....	....

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Edward Wise.	E. Naumburg.	Henry W. King.	A. B. Elfelt.	H. Wallach.	Louis Blun.	S. Rindskopf.	W. C. Browning.	E. H. Ingalls.	L. Weissman.	August Bernheim & Bauer.	N. Hellman.	Aug. Thomas.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	**New York.**	**New York.**	**New York.**	**New York.**	**New York.**	**New York.**	**New York.**	**New York.**	**New York.**	**New York.**	**New York.**	**New York.**
$3 32 4 22 4 60	$3 26 3 35 3 64 3 67 **3 54** 3 83 3 87 3 92	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	$1 49 1 56 1 63	$3 30 3 68	$1 67 1 79 1 93 2 30 2 35 2 39 2 45 2 50 2 42	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**2 55** 2 98								
......	......	......	......	**1 68** 1 31 1 54 1 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4 42 4 86 5 32 5 38 5 67 5 75	4 47 4 51 4 57 4 87 5 06 5 11 5 21 5 22 5 32	......	......	......	$5 09 5 37 5 79	$4 82 5 61	$3 45 5 15 5 43	$4 58 4 74 4 96 5 29 5 32 5 53	$4 40 4 98 5 45 6 21	$4 83 4 85 5 12 5 24 5 26 5 35	......	......
......	......	2 45 2 59 3 29	3 65 3 70 4 25 4 37½	3 40 3 92 4 00 4 12½ 4 20	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**4 25** 4 33 4 45 4 53								
......	......	1 56	2 62½	2 12	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	1 81	......	**2 34** 2 45 2 65								
1 91 2 23 2 39	1 73 1 79 1 86 1 96 1 92 2 03 2 16 2 22 2 24	......	......	......	1 85 1 95	1 62 1 72 1 84 2 34	1 38 1 51 1 62 1 75	1 42 1 61	......	1 88 1 89 1 98 2 05 2 13 2 14	$1 08 1 22	$1 41 1 43 1 48
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 88 1 90 2 11				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4. CLOTHING—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. W. King.	W. A. Van Slyck.
			Points of delivery.	
			N. Y.	N. Y.
Pants, men's, brown duck, lined	3,409		$1 65	$1 67 1 74
		3,570		
Pants, men's, brown duck, unlined	770		61 66 **71**	60 78
		1,000		
Pants, men's, blue, for police uniforms	93	107		
Pants, men's, sky-blue kersey, for police uniforms, privates	861	954		
Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', satinet or Kentucky jeans	1,956	2,449		
	200 250 400 800			
Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, lined, boys'	987		2 23 2 50	
		1,094		

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

A. B. Elfelt.	Henry Wallach.	Z. Staab.	S. Fechheimer.	A. F. Hochstadter.	Aug. Thomas.	W. C. Browning.	E. Naumburg.	Adolph King.	L. Seasongood.	E. A. Ingalls.	Edward Wise.
Points of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$1 30	$1 53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 66	1 60										
1 68	**1 69**										
2 00	1 77										
2 05	2 03										
	2 08										
	2 10										
	2 12										
	2 18										
	2 20										
	2 25										
	2 34										
62	90	$0 62	$0 57	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	99		60								
85	1 06										
90	1 14										
95											
1 20											
....	....	....	....	$4 20	$4 29	$4 13	**$5 09**	....	....	....	....
							5 11				
....	....	....	....	3 08	2 00	3 37	**3 83**	....	....	....	....
					2 76	3 67	3 86				
					2 84		3 91				
					2 99						
....	....	....	....	3 88	....	3 79	4 24	**$4 49**	$3 87½	$5 21	$4 12
				3 98		4 02	4 36	4 53	4 12½		4 64
				4 40			4 61	4 67	4 20		5 11
				4 58			4 67	4 71			5 19
				4 71			4 77	4 73			
				4 76			4 89	4 79			
							4 92	4 91			
								5 06			
								5 27			
								5 57			
								5 67			
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 90	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 97	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 49	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 39	
3 92	2 97	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3 16										
	3 27										
....	**3 50**										
	3 90										
	4 09										
	4 15										
	4 30										
	4 25										
	4 22										
	4 42										
	4 50										
	4 60										
	4 85										
	5 05										

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4. CLOTHING—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. W. King.	A. B. Elfelt.	A. King.	L. Seasongood.	E. H. Ingalls.
			Points of delivery.				
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y., Chi., or St. Louis.	N. Y.
Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, unlined, boys'	401		$1 43	$2 50			
		411	1 54				
Suits (jackets and pants), boys'	1,794	**1,969**			**$2 90** 2 97 3 07 3 10 3 13 3 15 3 19 3 21 3 29 3 43 3 49 3 51	$2 87½ 3 04	
Suits (jackets and pants), brown duck, lined, boys'	900						
		977					
Suits (jackets and pants), brown duck, unlined, boys'	275	**311**					$0 20
Shirts, calico	9,974						
		10,030					
Shirts, hickory	10,718						
		11,229					
Shirts gray flannel	14,493						
		15,473					
Shirts, red flannel	8,084	**8,193**					
Vests, men's, satinet or Ky. jeans	5,270	**5,310**			**1 18** 1 12½ 1 13 1 14 1 17 1 10 1 15 1 19 1 29	1 02 1 03½ 1 06 1 10	$0 96 1 04 1 09 1 12 1 17 1 19

***advertisement of April* 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.**

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

M. Shipley.	E. Wise.	H. Wallach.	Z. Staab.	S. Fechheimer.	H. B. Claflin.	H. Bernheim.	S. B. Simons.	E. August.	J. Frank & Co.	August Bernheim & Bauer.	E. Naumburg.	A. F. Hochstadter.	Louis Blun.	S. Rindskopf.	W. C. Browning.
Points of delivery.															
St. L.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
....	....	$2 15 **2 35** 2 85 3 05	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	$2 70 2 94 3 42 3 45	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$2 05
....	....	$1 85 **2 00** 2 06 2 10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**1 [illegible]** 1 49	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$0 20	......	......	$0 26½	$0 24 24½	$0 17 24½	$0 22½ 24	$0 22 24	$0 22½ 24	$0 25	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	26 27	**24½** 26½	26 26½							
....	....	33½ 38½ 35 40 43½ 44 45½ 46	37 39½ 40 41 42	34 36½ 37 38 38½	33 34½ 45½	31½ 36½ 37 40	35 37	31½ **36** 37½ 40½	34	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	56 64 65 67½ 68 68½ 72½	68 73½ 74½ 76	62 68 68½ 69	59¾ 64 71½ 72½ 74½ 82½	56 63½ 67 73 73½	60 63 64 67	53½ 64½ 66½ 68½ 73 75	73	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**73½** 80													
......	......	**1 12½** 1 05 1 14 1 18 1 19½ 1 21	1 05 1 12½ 1 14 1 18 1 19½ 1 21	96 1 02½ 1 04 1 08 1 09½ 1 10 1 20	1 11	96½ 1 04 1 06 1 12½ 1 13 1 15	79 84 85 89 1 12 1 19	91½ 1 [illegible] 1 10 1 12 1 13 1 25	1 12	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1 05 1 22 1 24	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 08 1 15 1 19 1 20 1 21 1 22	$0 98 1 06 1 11 1 09 1 14 1 19 1 23 1 33	$1 03 1 05 1 11 1 13 1 17 1 20	$1 15	$0 98 1 04 1 23 1 11	$0 83 89 1 01

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 4. CLOTHING—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. W. King.	A. B. Elfelt.
			Points of delivery.	
			N. Y.	N. Y.
Vests, men's, brown duck, lined	2,955	....	$0 66 79 89	$0 83 1 04 1 05 1 12½ 1 20 1 25
		2,955	....	....
Vests, men's, brown duck, unlined	500	.... **512**	48 51 53	55 62½ 70 82
Pants, men's, blue, Mackinac	214	**214**	1 15 1 51 2 20	....
Shirts, men's, blue, Mackinac	214	**214**	1 15 2 20	....

Class 5.—BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots, boys', sizes 4, 5, and 6 ... pairs..	48	**118**	....	....
Boots, men's, Nos. 6 to 9 ... pairs..	3,090	**3,181**	....	....
Boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 6 to 9 ... pairs..	127	**139**	....	....
Shoes, boys', Nos. 1 to 6 ... do....	5,117	**5,647**	....	....
Shoes, children's, Nos. 11 to 13 ... pairs..	2,715	**2,956**	....	....
Shoes, men's, Nos. 6 to 9 ... pairs..	7,728	**7,000**	....	....
Shoes, misses', Nos. 13 to 2 ... pairs..	4,499	**4,853**	....	....

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. Wallach.	W. A. Van Slyck.	Houghton, Coolidge & Co.	J. St. John.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.	W. B. Mills.	J. P. Magovern.	G. W. Freeman.	J. W. Hecht.
Points of delivery.								
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 80 83 87 90 1 04 1 06 1 10 1 11 1 12½ 1 15 1 17½ 1 19 1 27 1 35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
68 **75** 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 50	$2 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 50	2 45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Class 5.—Boots and Shoes.

H. Wallach.	W. A. Van Slyck.	Houghton, Coolidge & Co.	J. St. John.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.	W. B. Mills.	J. P. Magovern.	G. W. Freeman.	J. W. Hecht.
....	....	$1 75 2 00	**$1 90** 1 85	$1 83⅓ 2 00	$1 55 1 83⅓ 2 00	$1 50	....	....
....	....	2 08⅓ 2 16⅔ 2 25 2 33⅓ 2 58⅓	**2 30** 2 10 2 20 2 25	2 21 2 37½	1 83⅓ 2 16⅔ 2 33⅓	1 75	$1 97½	....
....	....	....	**2 85**	....	2 90	3 00	....	....
....	....	72½ 97½ 95 1 00	**1 00** 97½	97½ 1 00	87½ 92½ 95 1 00 1 05	1 00		**$0 95**
....	....	57½ 62½	70 52 57½ 60	72½ 62 70	**60** 55 57½	53	....	**56**
....	....	92½ 1 15 1 17½ 1 20	**1 20** 1 15	1 10 1 15 1 20	1 10 1 12½ 1 15 1 17½ 1 25	1 05 1 15 1 21	....	**1 15**
....	....	65 67½ 72½	62 67½ 80	67½ 77½ 80	**70** 67½ 65	65	....	**68**

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 5. BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. W. Hecht.	Houghton, Coolidge & Co.	J. St. John.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Shoes, women's, Nos. 3 to 5	9,100	.... **9,817**	$0 75	$0 70 72½ 75 77½	$0 72 77½ 90	$0 80 90 93
Shoe-laces, leather ... gross..	173	**240**				
Shoe-laces, linen ... do....	265	**301**				
Shoe-lasts, assorted sizes ... dozen..	5	**6**				
Shoe-packs, boys'	500	**500**			**75** 72½	
Shoe-packs, men's	1,706	**1,706**			**90** 87½	
Shoe-pegs, assorted sizes ... gallons..	18	**24**				
Shoe-web for lining shoes* ... yards..	40	.... **40**				
Sandstones* ... dozen..	1	**1**				
Boot-trees* ... set..	1	**1**				
Shoe-clamps* ... pairs..	3	**3**				
Bristles, shoe* ... pound..	¼	**1-4**				
Shoe-nails, brass, 3½, 4½, 6½* ... pounds..	50	**50**				
Heel-balls* ... dozen .	4	**4**				
Shoe-eyelets* ... boxes..	24	**24**				
Zinc heel-nails* ... pounds..	90	**90**				

Class 6.—HATS AND CAPS.

Caps, boys', cassimere, black	3,470					
Caps, men's, cassimere	5,010	**3,617**				
Hats, boys', wool, black	5,054	**5,060** **6,147**				
Hats, men's, police, black	949	**1,156**				
Hats, men's, wool, black	11,846	**12,557**				

*For Carlisle School.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

W. B. Wills.	J. P. Magovern.	H. B. Claflin.	R. A. Robbins.	G. M. Acklin.	G. W. Freeman.	C. H. Tenney.	Hoole Manufacturing Co.	T. H. Lowry.	W. H. Hurlburt.	J. Foster.	G. D. Sabin.	J. G. Mohn.	A. S. Levy.	S. Corn.
Points of delivery.														
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 75	$0 73													
77½														
80														
		$0 50†	$0 37											
			68											
			90											
		25	25	$0 25										
		29	30	30										
		34		35										
				40										
			6 00											
			80		$0 67½									
			92		85									
			50											
			16											
			18											
			23											
			25											
			1 12											
			3 50											
			50											
			***5 50**											
			45											
			20											
			15											
			12											
Class 6.—Hats and caps.														
							$4 10			$0 30			$0 22½	$0 18
							4 55			36			25	23
							4 75			42½			30	25
							4 85						37½	26½
							5 15						39	28
														29
							5 25			33½			27½	25
							5 37			35			32½	27
							5 55			37½			35	29
										42½			37½	32
										44			42½	33
										45			45	**37½**
						$0 32		$0 31	$0 39	**37½**	$0 30	$0 26		
						33			40	35	31	28		
						35				40	37½	32		
						38				42½	40	33		
						65			**65½**	67				
						66			63					
						66½								
						67								
						68								
						39		35	**44½**	39	40	35		
						45				45	45	42		
						47				47½	47			
						47½				52½	47½			
						48					48			

† Per 100 yards.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 7. NOTIONS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. B. Claflin.	H. W. Price.
			Points of delivery.	
			N. Y.	N. Y. or Chicago.
Beads, glass ... bunches..	2,085	**2,130**	$0 05¼ 06½ 07 08¼ 11	....
Buttons, coat, horn ... gross..	157	**185**	30	....
Buttons, pants, metal ... do....	462	**515**	04½	....
Buttons, shirt, agate ... do....	939	**1,011**	**02$\frac{7}{12}$**	....
Buttons, vest, horn ... do....	241	**284**	**21**	....
Buttons, youths', agate ... do....	432	**485**	07$\frac{3}{16}$	....
Combs, coarse, R. H., dressing ... dozen..	1,271		34½	....
		1,391	....	....
Combs, fine, R. H ... do....	1,286	**1,384**	27	....
Cotton, maitre ... pounds..	714	**719**	**28**	....
Gilling twine No. 30 ... do....	1,507	**1,525**	70	....
Gilling twine No. 35 ... do....	413	**413**	79	....
Gilling twine No. 40 ... do....	339	**339**	95	....
Gloves, buck, men's No. 1 ... pairs..	1,337	....	....	$1 16⅔ 1 25 1 33⅓
		1,393	....	
Hooks and eyes, white ... gross..	112	**131**	**06¾**	....
Mirrors, 8 by 10 German plate ... dozen..	149	**160½**	2 75	....
Needles, sharps ... M..	281	**276½**	75	....
Needles, darning ... gross..	58	**71**	**90**	....
Needles, glovers' ... M..	67½	**69½**	2 90	....
Needles, knitting ... gross..	16	**21**	**32** 30 25	....
Needles, sack ... dozen..	50	**61**	11	....
Needles, saddlers' ... do....	40	**70**	**02¼**	....

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

wards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

W. T. Buckley.	J. G. McMaster.	J. R. Michael.	J. H. Peavey.	A. Strasburger.	F. P. Shumway.	R. A. Robbins.	F. B. Hobart.	E. J. Chaffee.	M. S. Taylor.
Points of delivery.									
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
....	....	....	....	**$0 06**	....	$0 09$\frac{8}{10}$	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	38	....	**36**	....	....	....
						37			
						42			
....	....	....	....	....	....	**12**	....	....	....
						09			
						06			
....	....	....	....	....	....	04	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	24	....	27	....	....	....
						29			
....	....	....	....	....	....	**09**	....	....	....
....	....	$0 51	....		$0 30	39	....	....	....
		62			31	40			
		68			32				
....	....	76	....	....	**33**		....		
		81							
....	....	29	....	....	31	**31**	....	....	....
		35			32	32			
		36			33	33			
		47							
		54½							
		59							
....	....	....	....	....	32	29	$0 27	....	....
					33				
					34				
$0 86½	$0 71⅞	75	....	....	....	**70**	....	....	....
		80							
99	82⅞	85	....	....	....	**77**	....	....	....
		91							
1 15	96⅞	95	....	....	....	**85**	....	....	....
		1 06							
....	....	....	....	....	....	95	....	$1 16	$0 90
						1 00			1 09
....	....	....	....	....	....	1 06	....	....	**1 16**
						1 05			
						1 08			
....	....	50	....	....	....	96	....	....	....
		61							
		72							
		88							
		99							
		1 04							
		1 08							
		1 16							
		1 28							
		1 43							
....	....	....	$3 00	....	....	**3 00**	....	....	....
			3 25			3 15			
						3 60			
....	....	1 15	....	**1 10**	....	75	....	....	....
		1 35		1 00		90			
				80					
....	....	....	....	20	....	18	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	**2 40**	....	3 35	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	18	....	45	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	**11**	....	14	....	....	....
						18			
						22			
....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 7. NOTIONS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. B. Claflin.	Aug. Thomas.	J. R. Michael.
			Points of delivery.		
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Pins, brass, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 ....packs..	343	 **411**	$0 40 46 51	... ...	$0 38 43 **48**
Spool cotton, Nos. 20 to 50 .... dozen..	4,030	**4,496**	**40 8/10**	$0 52	47 8/10
Suspenders ....pairs..	5,574	... **6,414**	14½ 15 18 20 **21**	... ...	... ...
Tape measures ....dozen..	6¼	**8¼**	**18¼**	...	...
Tape, white, cotton ....pieces..	2,614	**2,732**	...	...	**12** 13 16
Thimbles, closed ....dozen..	501	**472**	**8¼**	...	...
Thimbles, open .... do....	144	**159**	**8¼**	...	...
Thread, linen, Nos. 30, 35, and 40.........pound..	2,313	... **2,332**	{ **75** { **85** { **97**	...	72 76½ 80 85 86 90 95
Thread, shoe ....do....	111½	**140½**	**49**	...	68 78 98
Twine, sack ....do....	176	**211**	...	...	...
Twine, wrapping ....do....	159	**178**	...	...	**17** 18 21 24
Additional for Carlisle school.					
Buckles, pants ....gross..	4	**4**	...	...	**1 44**
Buttons, uniform, brass...................do....	12	**12**	...	...	...
Buttons, uniform, brass, small .... do	6	**6**	...	...	...
Combs, round, rubber ....dozen..	10	**10**	...	...	**36** 44
Needles, sewing-machine .... do...	38	**38**	...	...	...
Needles, harness ....papers..	36	**36**	...	...	...
Twine (seaming cord) .... pound..	4	**4**	...	...	**33**

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

H. T. Palmer.	W. T. Buckley.	W. H. Tailer.	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	E. J. Chaffee.	R. A. Robbins.	A. Strasburger.	J. G. McMaster.	F. B. Hobart.	G. M. Acklin.	Jos. Foster.
Points of delivery.										
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.
			$0 36		$0 43					$0 34½
			37		48					40
			47		53					44
			42							
			46							
			41							
$0 42 62/100										
	$0 18	$0 15	14¾	$0 14½	15½					
		17	15	15	16½					
		18	16½	15½	18					
			17	16	21					
			18½	17						
				17½						
					5 50					
					7 00					
					8 75					
					1¾					
					2					
					13	$0 10				
					20					
					18	12				
	81						$0 79⅞			
	89						89⅞			
	1 02						1 01⅞			
					55		51			
					25			$0 21		
					28			26		
					35					
					22			19	$0 20	
					24					
					18					
					5 00					
					2 50					
					65					
					45					
					15					
					8	4				
					18					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. Barclay.	G. M. Acklin.	A. E. Whyland.	A. C. Davis.	W. H. Smith.	G. V. Hecker & Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago and Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	Sioux City.	Saint Louis.	New York.
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Allspice, ground ....lbs..	136	**136**	......	**21**	20	......	......	......
				15				
				18				
				24				
Apples, dried ....do..	31,990	**31,990**	7½	6½	6¾	8	**6¼**	......
			8		7	8½		
Baking powder, in tins ....do..	66,697	**67,812**	......	25	35	......	......	**25**
					39			
Bluing ....doz. boxes..	101	....	......	15	....	......	......	......
		101	......	21	....	......	......	......
Candles, adamantine ....lbs..	8,450	**8,450**	......	....	**14$\frac{23}{100}$**	......	......	......
					14⅜			
Cassia, ground ....do..	64	**64**	......	**27**	25	......	......	......
				24	40			
Cloves, ground ....do..	74	....	......	18	30	......	......	......
				25	45			
		74	......	**33**				
				38				
Corn starch ....do..	1,382	**1,382**	......	7	**5¾**	......	......	......
Cream tartar ....do..	125	**125**	......	**25**	35	......	......	......
				32				
				36				
Ginger, ground ....do..	186	**186**	......	**11**	9	......	......	......
				8	16			
				9				
Indigo ....do..	158	**158**	......	**58**	....	......	......	......
				63				
				68				
Matches ....gross..	388½	....	......	$2 55	....	......	......	......
Mustard, ground ....lbs..	173	**173**	......	**13**	15	......	......	......
				10	20			
				18	30			
				25				
Peaches, dried ....do..	14,250	**14,250**	7½	....	**5¼**	8	5½	......
			8	....	18	8½		
Pepper, ground, black ....do..	359	**359**		**15**	18	......	......	......
				14	20			
				19				
Sirup, in barrels ....galls..	4.382	**4,382**	......	....	**49**	......	......	......
				....	47	......	......	......
				....	54	......	......	......
Sirup, in kegs ....do..	510	**510**	......	....	**59**	......	......	......
					57			
					64			
Soap ....do..	236,050	**239,800**	......	4	....	......	......	......
				4¼	....	......	......	......
				4½	....	......	......	......
Soap, toilet, for Carlisle school ....do..	25	....	......	40$\frac{45}{100}$	....	......	......	......
		25	......	**45**				
Soda, in tin cans ....do..	5,604	....	......	....	....	......	......	......
Soda, for Carlisle school ....do..	800	....	......	....	....	......	......	......
Starch ....do..	2,296	**2,296**	......	4½	**4⅛**	......	......	......

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

E. Indig.	George Leis.	C. R. Steele.	Royal Baking Powder Company.	J. R. Wainwright.	Warren Granger.	Taylor Manufacturing Company.	H. C. Slavens.	Z. Case.	H. B. Claflin.	R. A. Robbins.	W. J. Powell.	J. A. Oakley.	Minnesota Soap Company.	R. M. Colgate.	William N. Buckley.
Points of delivery.															
New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Saint Paul, Chicago, Saint Louis.	Saint Louis.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Saint Paul.	New York.	New York.
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
23¾	28¼ 30½	29 30	24½ 25	21 23 25 26½	25¾ 26½ 26¾ 27⅓ 28⅓ 30	15 26⅞ 32⅞	26⅓ 28 29⅔	27¼ 28¼							
									11	15					
									15	**17** 30					
											14½				
										51					
										53					
										54 56					
										49 to 59					
											4	4$\frac{45}{100}$	5¼	4⅛	3$\frac{95}{100}$
											4¾	4$\frac{15}{100}$		4⅜	
											5	4$\frac{30}{100}$ 4$\frac{80}{100}$		4⅞ 5¼ 5⅝	
										50 55				58	
								5 5¾							
										5 5½ 5¾					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
	Dozens.	*Dozens.*
Bowls, pint, ironstone	120	**120**
Bowls, quart, ironstone	98	**98**
Casters, dinner	3	**3**
Crocks, 1 gallon	$9\frac{11}{12}$	**$9\frac{11}{12}$**
Crocks, 2 gallon	$11\frac{1}{6}$	**$11\frac{1}{6}$**
Crocks, 3 gallon	$9\frac{1}{6}$	**$9\frac{1}{6}$**
Cups and saucers, coffee	$270\frac{1}{2}$	**$270\frac{1}{2}$**
Cups and saucers, tea	$88\frac{1}{2}$	**$88\frac{1}{2}$**
Lamp-shades, paper	4	....
Lamps, glass, with bracket	$15\frac{3}{4}$	**$15\frac{3}{4}$**
Lamps, glass, burner, and chimney	12	**12**
Lamps, students', No. 1	50	**50**
Lamps, tin, with burners	17	**17**
Lamp-chimneys, burner No. 0	39	**39**
Lamp-chimneys, burner No. 1	117	**117**
Lamp-chimneys, burner No. 2	69	**69**
Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0	2	**2**
Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1	21	**21**
Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2	25	**25**
Lamp-chimneys for student lamp	54	**54**
Lamp-wicks, No. 0	124	**128**
Lamp-wicks, No. 1	283	**287**
Lamp-wicks, students', No. 1	120	**120**
Lanterns, tin globe	$7\frac{1}{3}$	**$7\frac{1}{3}$**
Pitchers, pint, ironstone	$28\frac{1}{4}$	**$28\frac{1}{4}$**
Pitchers, quart, ironstone	$58\frac{5}{12}$	**$58\frac{5}{12}$**
Pitchers, water, ironstone	$23\frac{3}{4}$	**$23\frac{3}{4}$**
Plates, dinner, ironstone	246	**246**
Plates, pie, ironstone	$46\frac{1}{2}$	**$46\frac{1}{2}$**
Plates, sauce, ironstone	$73\frac{1}{2}$	**$73\frac{1}{2}$**
Plates, tea, ironstone	$34\frac{1}{2}$	**$34\frac{1}{2}$**
Reflectors, lamp	$7\frac{7}{12}$	**$7\frac{7}{12}$**
Salt-sprinklers	23	**23**
Tumblers	108	**108**
Washbowls and pitchers	$27\frac{5}{1}$	**$27\frac{5}{12}$**
Additional for Carlisle school.		
Bowls, gallon, ironstone	4	**4**
Pitchers, molasses	4	**4**
Platters, meat, 13 by 20 inches	4	**4**

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. A. Robbins.	J. M. Shaw.	W. W. Davenport.	H. B. Claflin.	J. H. Woodhouse.	F. B. Hobart.
Points of delivery.					
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 78	**$0 69**	$0 71	....	....	....
1 18	**83**	89	....	....	....
....	19 00	**11 90**	....	....	....
		13 50			
....	2 75	**2 25**	....	....	....
....	4 25	**3 50**	....	....	....
....	6 00	**4 75**	....	....	....
1 15	97	**92**	....	....	....
1 07	78	**77**	....	....	....
....	1 25	....	....	....	....
....	**7 00**	....	....	....	....
....	2 75	**2 25**	....	....	....
		2 79			
....	42 00	3 10	....	*a* **$3 04**	....
		3 35	....	3 44	....
....	**2 70**	....	....	....	....
....	31	**30**	....	1 07	....
....	33	**32**	....	1 07	....
....	46	**42**	....	1 27½	....
....	35	**31**	....	1 15	....
....	38	**33**	....	1 15	....
....	48	**43**	....	1 36	....
....	35	**35**	....	....	....
....	02	....	**$0 01¾**	02	$0 01¾
....	02½	....	**02¼**	02½	02
....	06	....	**05½**	06	05½
....	4 90	**4 25**	....	4 24	....
1 35	1 38	**1 34**	....	....	....
1 85	1 65	**1 54**	....	....	....
4 75	4 40	**4 49**	....	....	....
96	83	**82**	....	....	....
57	50	**48**	....	....	....
40	34	**32**	....	....	....
70	61	**57**	....	....	....
....	3 00	**2 75**	....	....	....
....	**50**	....	....	....	....
....	30	**27**	....	....	....
		40			
9 66	9 00	**9 02**	....	....	....
3 45	6 60	7 80	....	....	....
4 75	**3 75**	....	....	....	....
9 00	**7 92**	8 30	....	....	....

a Without shade.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	G. M. Acklin.	F. H. Peavey.	Composite Iron-works.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y.
Baskets, clothes, large ....dozen..	$5\frac{2}{3}$	**$6\frac{5}{12}$**	**$7 00**	$7 00 6 50	....	....
Baskets, measuring one-half bushel.....do....	$8\frac{3}{4}$	**$8\frac{3}{4}$**	**3 00**	1 75	....	....
Baskets, one bushel........do....	$11\frac{1}{6}$	**$12\frac{5}{12}$**	**4 50**	2 25	....	....
Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide, each.	45	**45**	....	....	$7 00	**$8 50** 7 25 8 95
Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide, each.	118	**118**	....	....	6 25 6 50	**7 60** 6 40 7 95
Bedsteads, wood, double, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide, each.	702	**702**	....	....	2 30 2 40 2 45 2 60 2 65 2 85	....
Bedsteads, wood, single, 6 by 3........each..	121	**121**	....	....	2 25 2 40 2 70	....
Bowls, wooden, chopping........dozen..	$44\frac{1}{4}$	**$44\frac{1}{4}$**	**1 50**	1 40	....	....
Brooms ....do....	399	.... **200** **219**	3 00 3 25 6 50	2 40 **2 75**	....	....
Bureaus, three drawers........each..	163	**163**	....	....	6 00 6 50 7 00 7 50	....
Chairs, reed seat ....dozen..	12	**13**	**7 20**	....	7 25	....
Chairs, wood, solid seat, bow-back......do....	$177\frac{1}{2}$	**$242\frac{1}{2}$**	**5 00**	....	5 50 5 75 7 00 7 50	....
Chairs, wood, office, solid seat, arms ....do...	$4\frac{2}{3}$	**$5\frac{2}{3}$**	**13 88**	....	15 00	....
Clothes-pins........gross..	51	**51**	30	25	....	....
Desks, office........each..	19	**19**	12 00	....	12 00 13 00 14 00 20 00	....
Desks, school, seats, double ....do....	188	**188**	**3 75**	....	3 75 4 00	....
Desks, school, with seats, single........do....	63	**93**	**2 75**	....	3 40	....
Handles, ax, hickory ....dozen..	$1,485\frac{1}{2}$	**$1,561\frac{1}{2}$**	1 75	....	....	....
Handles, hay-fork ....do....	62	**65**	1 10	....	....	....
Handles, hoe........do....	$141\frac{1}{2}$	**$291\frac{1}{2}$**	**1 03**	....	....	....
Handles, pick........do....	49	**49**	1 50	....	....	....
Handles, plow, left-hand........do....	28	**31**	**1 75**	....	....	....
Handles, plow, right-hand........do....	30	**36**	**1 75**	....	....	....
Handles, spade ....do....	$13\frac{1}{2}$	**$13\frac{1}{2}$**	2 15	....	....	....
Measures, peck, wood ....do....	$2\frac{5}{12}$	**$2\frac{5}{12}$**	**2 35**	2 50	....	....

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service, &c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied each bid.]

E. T. Barnum.	J. H. Woodhouse.	W. N. Conant.	G. H. Howell.	W. R. Hamby.	R. A. Robbins.	G. C. Wetherbee.	Albert Flagler.	C. H. Conover.	V. G. Hundley.	C. H. Deere.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y. or Chicago.	Chicago, Kansas City, or Sioux City.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$7 75 8 00	$7 60 8 60	$6 25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 50 7 00	6 85 7 10	5 25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2 35 2 95	**$2 35**	$1 75 2 00 3 25 4 50	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2 35 2 95	**2 35**	1 70 1 90 3 10 4 30	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	$1 40 1 49	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	2 65 2 75 3 15	$3 15 3 50	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	**3 25** 3 27 3 37					
....	**3 01**	5 50	5 25	5 50	3 55 3 75	....	....	....	....	....
....	7 19	....	7 25	....	7 75 8 40	....	....	....	....	....
....	6 14	5 75 6 50	5 25	....	6 75 7 00	....	....	....	....	....
....	13 84	15 50	14 25	....	15 00 16 50	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	**25**	....	$0 20	....	....	....
....	....	**14 25**	7 50 12 50 15 00 18 00 18 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$1 85	**$1 40** 1 35	....
....	**77**	....	....	....	....	....	95	1 50	99	....
....	1 04	....	....	....	....	....	95 1 60	2 00	93	....
....	1 41½	....	....	....	....	....	....	**1 10**	1 45	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$3 36
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 36
....	**1 64**	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 00	2 10	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN-WARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Deere.	S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	G. M. Acklin.	F. H. Peavey.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago, Kansas City, or Sioux City.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.
Measures, ⅓ bushel, wood ....dozen..	4⅓	**4⅓**	....	**$2 75**	....	$3 00	....
Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops ....do....	216	....	$2 15	2 35	$2 19	2 00	....
		216	....	....	**2 29**	2 25	
Rolling-pins, 2¼ by 13 inches ....do....	21⅓	**21⅓**	....	1 10	**85**	1 00	....
Washboards ....do....	179½	**179½**	1 50	1 40	**1 20**	1 65	....
					1 00		
Washing-machines ....each..	25	**25**	....	9 00	**8 90**	....	....
Washstands, wood ....do....	135	**141**	....	....	1 20	....	$2 25
					1 35		3 00
Wash-tubs, cedar, No. 2 ....dozen..	154 5/12	**154 5/12**	....	13 00	**13 40**	....	....
					11 50		
					12 00		
					13 00		
					14 00		
					14 50		
					15 50		
					15 90		
Wringers, clothes ....each..	26	**28**	....	**3 00**	3 35	....	....

Class 11.—HARNESS, SADDLES, LEATHER, &C.

Bags, nose ....dozen..	8⅓	**8⅓**	....	....	$7 75	....	....
					10 50		
Blankets, horse ....each..	122	**124**	....	....	3 20	....	....
					3 50		
Bridles, harness ....dozen..	9⅔	***a*9⅔**	....	....	....	....	....
Bridles, riding ....do...	4⅔	***a*4⅔**	....	....	....	....	....
Bridle-bits, tinned ....do....	5 10/12	**5 10/12**	....	....	....	....	....
Brushes, horse ....do....	18½	**18½**	....	....	**5 60**	....	
					3 00		
					3 60		
					4 00		
					4 50		
					5 25		
					5 75		
Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch ....gross..	3⅔	**3⅔**	....	....	....	....	....
Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch ....do....	13⅓	**14⅓**	....	....	....	....	....
Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch ....do....	16 10/12	**16 10/12**	....	....	....	....	....
Buckles, roller, harness, 1¼-inch ....do....	22¾	**24¾**	....	....	....	....	....
Buckles, trace, 1½-inch ....pairs..	104	**104**	....	....	....	....	....
Buckles, trace, 2-inch ....do....	73	**73**	....	....	....	....	....
Chains, halter, with snap, No. 0 ......dozen..	12⅙	**12⅙**	....	....	....	....	....
Cinchas, hair ....do..	5 10/12	**5 10/12**	....	....	....	....	....

a Contract awarded to Carlisle School.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. H. Woodhouse.	G. H. Howell.	W. H. Conant.	C. H. Conover.	George Peters.	S. F. Hansell.	F. K. Condict.	Lobenstein & King.	H. B. Claflin.	Albert Flagler.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	$0 75	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$0 90	$1 25 1 50 1 75 3 15	$1 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 94	....	....	3 20	....	....	....	....	....	$3 16⅔
Class 11.—HARNESS, SADDLES, LEATHER, &C.									
....	....	....	....	$4 50 12 00	$10 47½	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1 75	2 10 2 75 2 95	....	....	....	....
....	$18 00 21 00	....	....	16 00	....	$23 40	....	....	....
$31 56 36 24	....	....	....	9 00	10 85 11 85	10 63 14 00 15 00	....	....	....
1 10	....	....	....	90 1 50 2 25	92	....	$0 95	....	....
3 50 4 00 6 00 6 50 10 50	....	....	3 00	4 00	3 25 15 00	4 50 6 00 12 00	2 25 3 25	$4 00 4 50	....
48	....	....	....	....	85	....	45	....	....
62½	....	....	....	....	90	....	60	....	....
86	....	....	....	....	1 20	....	80	....	....
1 16	....	....	....	....	1 62	....	1 05	....	....
07	....	....	....	....	12	....	20	....	....
12	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....
1 91	....	....	1 85	....	2 99	....	....	....	$1 80
....	....	....	....	6 50	3 25	3 00	4 00	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 11. HARNESS, SADDLES, LEATHER, &c.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	F. K. Condict.	George Peters.	S. F. Hansell.	Lobenstein & King.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	Bergmann Manufacturing Co.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.
Collars, horse, large.........doz..	10	**12**	$8 00 12 00 14 75 16 75 20 00	**$13 50** 15 00	$15 25	.....	......	.....	......
Collars, horse, medium ......do...	$59\frac{10}{12}$	**$61\frac{10}{12}$**	8 00 12 00 14 75 16 75 20 00	**13 50** 15 00	15 25	.....	......	.....	$15 00 18 00 20 00
Collars, mule...............do...	$21\frac{11}{12}$	**$21\frac{5}{6}$**	8 00 12 00 14 75 16 75 20 00	**13 50** 15 00	15 25	....	......	.....	16 50
Halters .... do...	$22\frac{1}{12}$	.... *a* **$22\frac{1}{12}$**	7 50 8 00 9 25	10 50 11 50	8 75 15 00	.....	......	.....	......
Hames, Concord...........pairs..	405	**105** *a* **300**	....	90	**74** 80 1 05	$0 63	$0 74 76½ 79 90	.....	......
Harness, double, with breeching, Concord hames...........sets..	433	*b* **243**	......	**18 76** 16 97	......	.....	......	.....	......
	192	....	......	....	20 37				
Harness, double, without breeching, Concord hames.......sets..	123	.... *c* **189**	....	14 42 **15 87**	18 75	.....	......	.....	......
Harness, plow, double......sets..	119	**44**	......	**11 22**	10 45	.....	......	.....	......
Harness, single ....do...	4	*a* **4**	......	....	18 50	.....	......	.....	......
Leather, harness ....lbs..	10,336	**12,486**	......	**33**	37	36	......	$0 33¼ 33½ 36 36¼	......
Leather, lace..............sides..	89	**101**	......	**55**	59½	70	......	60	......
Leather, sole, hemlock ......lbs..	1,620	**1,620**	......	....	27	29	......	**23¾** 23¾ 25½ 25¾	......
Leather, sole, oak .... do...	1,280	.... **1,880**	....	....	35	39	....	32½ **32¾** 34 34¼	......
Rings, halter..............gross..	10	**10**	......	....	**1 50**	1 20	......	.....	......
Rings, harness.............do..	12½	.... **6¼** **6¼**	....	....	90	45	26 **29** **32** 36	.....	......
Saddles	38	**38**	4 25 8 13 8 50 8 75 9 00 12 00	**9 25** 13 50	9 00	4 25	9 56 10 76	.....	......
Surcingles ....doz..	9⅓	**9⅓**	2 50 3 00 3 25 3 50	**2 88**	3 30 3 85	.....	......	.....	......
Wax, saddlers'..............lbs..	54	**54**	......	....	**40**	09	......	35	......
Wax, shoemakers' ....do...	18	**18**	......	....	**15**	09	....	35	......

a Contract awarded to Carlisle School. *b* 19 sets furnished by Carlisle School.
c 75 sets furnished by Carlisle School.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which the contracts were awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 11. HARNESS, SADDLES, LEATHER, &c.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. F. Hansell.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	H. B. Claflin.	A. B. Cohn.	G. M. Acklin.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.
Additional for Carlisle School.										
Bridle-bits, x. c. ring.........dozen..	40	**40**	**$0 80**	$0 63 67	$0 85	......	......	......	......	......
Buckles, harness, ⅝-inch .....gross..	30	**30**	95	71	**75**	......	......	......	......	......
Buckles, harness, ¾-inch ......do....	6	**6**	1 10	89	**88**	......	......	......	......	......
Buckles, harness, ⅞-inch ......do....	18	**18**	1 30	1 02	**1 00**	......	......	......	......	......
Buckles, collar, 1¼-inch.......pairs..	72	**72**	**12**	7½	90	......	......	......	......	......
Clips, trace ....do	300	**300**	8½	**4**	02	......	......	......	......	......
Cockeyes, 1½-inch ....dozen..	1	**1**	35	22	**30**	......	......	......	......	......
Leather, calf-skins.........pounds..	500	**500**	**90**	......	80 90	......	......	......	......	......
Leather, kip ....do....	500	**500**	**74**	......	54½	......	......	......	......	......
Rings, harness..................gross..	12	**12**	68	64	**1 15**	......	......	......	......	......
Rings, breeching ....do...	7	 **7**	1 35	86 **1 36**	1 50 2 00	......	......	......	......	......
Wax, saddlers' ....pounds..	40	**40**	**15**	......	35	......	......	......	......	......
Wax, shoemakers' ....pounds..	13	**13**	**15**	......	35	......	......	......	......	......
Ink, pints, for leather.......dozen..	8	**8**	**1 25**	......	1 50	......	......	......	......	......
Rivets, hame, No. 7........pounds..	10	**10**	12	**10**	17	......	......	......	......	......
Sheep-skins ....dozen..	4	**4**	**7 50**	......	8 75	......	......	......	......	......

Class 12—MISCELLANEOUS.

Class 12—Miscellaneous.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. F. Hansell.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	H. B. Claflin.	A. B. Cohn.	G. M. Acklin.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.
Axlegrease*........ ....dozen..	586	.... **622**	....	$0 56	$0 96 1 50 3 90	....	$0 60 80	$0 60	$0 60 **85** 2 00	$0 88
Bags, grain, 2½-bushels ....do....	222	**222**	......	......	**2 00** 2 88 3 12	......	...	2 50	2 85	.....
Bags, manila paper, per M..........	3,000	**3,000**	......	......	**1 20**	$1 20	....	.....	1 05 1 20	.....
Bags, manila paper, 2-pound, per M.	15,000	**15,000**	......	....	**1 50**	1 50	.....	1 40	1 27 1 45	
Bags, manila paper, 3-pound, per M.	17,000	**17,000**	......	......	**1 87**	1 87½	.....	1 70	1 58 1 80	.....
Bags, manila paper, 4-pound, per M.	15,000	**15,000**	......	......	**2 18**	2 17½	.....	2 00	2 20 1 93	.....
Bags, manila paper, 5-pound, per M	11,500	**11,500**	......	.....	**2 55**	2 55	.....	2 30	2 15 2 45	. ...
Bags, manila paper, 6-pound, per M.	7,000	**7,000**	......	......	**3 00**	3 00	.....	2 90	2 45 2 80	.....
Bags, manila paper, 7-pound, per M.	500	**500**	......	......	**3 30**	3 30	.....	3 20	2 72 3 10	.....
Bags, manila paper, 8-pound, per M.	1,000	**1,000**	......	......	**3 60**	3 60	.....	3 60	2 98 3 40	.....
Bags, manila paper, 10-pound, per M	2,500	**2,500**	......	......	**3 90**	3 90	.....	3 60	3 20 3 65	.....
Bags, manila paper, 12-pound, per M	500	**500**	......	......	**5 75**	4 72½	.....	6 00	3 94 4 50	.....
Bags, manila paper, 14-pound, per M	500	**500**	......	......	**6 23**	6 22½	.....	6 00	5 12 5 85	.....
Bags, manila paper, 16-pound, per M	500	**500**	......	......	**6 75**	6 75	.....	6 50	5 60 6 40	.....

* In cases of two dozen boxes each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 12. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. B. Claflin.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York.	New York.
Bags, manila paper, 20 pounds .... per M..	1,000	**1,000**	$7 50	**$7 50**
Bags, manila paper, 25 pounds .... do ..	5,500	**5,500**	8 25	**8 25**
Bath brick .... dozen..	12½	**13½**	....	....
Beeswax .... pounds..	110	**110**	29½	**39**
Blacking, shoe .... boxes..	1,329	**1,329**	03½	**03¼**
			04	
Churns, 10-gallon	54	....	....	1 70
				1 75
		54	....	**1,80**
				1 85
				2 00
				2 10
Clocks, 8-day	27	**27**	....	3 60
Machines, sewing, Domestic, cover, &c	6	**7**	....	32 50
Machines, sewing, Singer, cover, &c	9	**11**	....	24 00
Brushes, shoe* .... dozen..	12	....	....	1 50
		12	....	**2 20**
				2 75

Class 13.—BRASS, WIRE, &C.

Brass, sheet, No. 14 to 18 gauge .... pounds..	80	**80**	....	$0 28
Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge .... do..	25	**25**	....	28
Kettles, brass, 2-gallon .... do....	587	**587**	....	31
Kettles, brass, 2½-gallon .... do....	267	**267**	....	31
Kettles, brass, 3-gallon .... do....	12	**12**	....	31
Kettles, brass, 5-gallon .... do....	528	**528**	....	34
Kettles, brass, 6-gallon .... do ...	300	**300**	....	34
Kettles, brass, 10-gallon .... do....	834½	**834½**	....	34
Wire, annealed, No. 12 gauge .... do....	60	**70**	....	....
Wire, annealed, No. 14 gauge .... do....	24	**24**	....	....
Wire, annealed, No. 16 gauge .... do....	50	**50**	....	....
Wire, annealed, No. 18 gauge .... do....	164	**174**	....	....
Wire, annealed, No. 20 gauge .... do....	149	**149**	....	....
Wire, annealed, No. 24 gauge .... do ...	169	**169**	....	....
Wire, annealed, No. 35 gauge .... do....	254	**254**	....	....
Wire, brass, No. 6 gauge .... do....	37	**37**	....	....
Wire, brass, No. 9 gauge .... do....	14	**14**	....	....
Wire, brass, No. 12 gauge .... do....	22	**32**	....	....
Wire, brass, No. 14 gauge .... do....	9	**9**	....	....
Wire, brass, No. 15 gauge .... do....	15	**15**	....	....
Wire, bright, iron, No. 3 gauge .... do....	35	**35**	....	....
Wire, bright, iron, No. 6 gauge .... do....	50	**50**	....	....
Wire, bright, iron, No. 8 gauge .... do....	256	**256**	....	....
Wire, bright, iron, No. 10 gauge .... do.. .	255	**255**	....	....
Wire, bright, iron, No. 11 gauge .... do....	163	**163**	....	....
Wire, bright, iron, No. 12 gauge .... do....	300	**300**	....	....
Wire, bright, iron. No. 14 gauge .... do....	200	**200**	....	....

* For Carlisle school.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

G. M. Acklin.	S. H. Crane.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. R. Michael.	A. B. Cohn.	A. A. Cowles.	E. T. Howard.	C. H. Conover.	J. H. Woodhouse.	E. W. Martin.	J. C. Wilson, jr.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or elsewhere.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.
$7 20	$6 30									
	7 20									
8 00	7 00									
	8 00									
45	**50**	$0 45								
			$0 35							
02½	04	01¾								
04		03½								
		04								
		1 85		$1 75						
		2 50			**$2 30**					
						$29 50				
		21 00				26 75				
1 25	1 50	1 00					$1 25	$1 00		
1 65								1 88		
								2 50		
								3 00		
Class 13.—BRASS, WIRE, &C.										
	$0 24	$0 22			$0 22					
	24	22			22					
	28	28½			27		$0 27½	**$0 25**	$0 26½	
	28	28½			27		27½	**25**	26½	
	28	28½			27		27½	**25**	26½	
	30	28½			27		**27½**	28	26½	
	30	28½			27		**27½**	28	26½	
	30	28½			27		**27½**	28		
	05¾	28								$0 07
	06	28								08
	07	28					**06 3/10**			10
	08	28					**06 3/10**			11
	10	28					**08**			11
	11	35								14
	20	55								18
	25	28			25		26			
	25	28			25		26			
	25	28			25		26			
	25	28			25		26			
	25	28					26			
	04½	05					**04**			06
	04¾	05					**04**			06
	05	05½					**04½**			06
	05½	05½					**05**			06
	05½	06					**05**			06
	05¾	06½					**05¼**			07
	06¼	07					**06**			08

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Class 13. BRASS, WIRE, &C.—Cont'd.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. C. Wilson, jr.	R. A. Robbins.	A. A. Cowles.	W. W. Woodward.	J. T. Richards.	E. A. Moen.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.
Wire, bright, iron, No. 18 gauge, pounds.	17	**17**	$0 08	**$0 07**	$0 8½	$0 13	......	......	......	......	......
Wire, cloth, for screens, painted, foot.	5,130	**5,130**	**02½**	02½	02⅝	......	$0 02$\frac{9}{10}$	......	......	......	......
Wire, copper, No. 4..lbs..	17	**17**	30	**28**	34	......	......	$0 32	......	......	......
Wire, copper, No. 5..do.	10	**10**	30	**28**	34	......	......	32	......	......	......
Wire, copper, No. 12..do..	29	**29**	31	**28**	34	......	......	32	......	......	......
Wire, copper, No. 18..do..	15	**15**	31	**28**	34	......	......	32	......	......	......
Wire, copper, No. 20..do..	28	**28**	31	**28**	34	......	......	32	......	......	......
Wire, copper, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch..do..	9	**9**	31	**28**	44	......	......	32	......	......	......
Wire, copper, ½ inch..do..	60	**60**	31	**28**	40	......	......	32	......	......	......
Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 16 ounces to rod, pounds.	85,300	**81,300**	**08½**	07½	......	08¾	07¾ 08¾	......	$0 08¾	$0 08¾	$0 08
Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized, pounds.	1,739	**1,659**	**07**	......	......	07	06⅝	......	05½	07½	07
Additional for Carlisle School.											
Wire, bright, iron, No. 9 gauge, pounds.	300	**300**	05	**04½**	05	06	06	......	......	......	......
Wire, bright, iron, No. 16 gauge, pounds.	200	**200**	07	**06**	08½	10	08½	......	......	......	......

Class 14.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Corn-planters, hand	12	**96**	*k*$1 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 65	......
Corn-planters, 1-horse	1	**1**	33 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Corn-planters, 2-horse	9	**8**	33 00	......	$16 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
Corn-shellers	14	**15**	6 00 7 50 18 00	......	4 50	......	$4 49 6 24	......	......	......	......
Cradles, grain, 5-finger, with scythes.	10	**10**	24 75 *e*26 00	$20 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cultivators, 2-horse	5	**50** **55**	27 00	....	**6 50**	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fanning-mills	16	**16**	19 00 21 00	......	13 70	......	......	......	......	......	......
Feed-cutters	8	**8**	14 00 17 00 20 00 23 00 30 00	......	10 75	......	**6 29**	......	......	......	......
Harrows, 40-teeth	48	**60**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Machines, mowing, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yoke, 2 dozen knives.	39	**76**	*o*55 00 *p*55 00	......	......	......	*a*60 00	......	......	......	......
Machines, mowing and reaping, combined, single and double trees, 1 dozen extra knives, each.	3	**3**	115 00 118 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Machines, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke, 2 dozen extra knives, each.	20	**21**	88 00 100 00	......	......	......	*a*95 00	......	......	......	......
Machines, threshing:											
6-horse power	3	**4**	***q*$360**	......	......	......	*a*294 50	......	......	......	......
8-horse power	1	......	*q*409 00	......	......	......	*a*313 50	......	......	......	......
10-horse power	2	**2**	*q*450 00	......	*r*$450	......	*a*437 00	......	......	......	......

a Chicago. *b* Kansas City, Sioux City, Saint Paul, or Omaha. *c* New York, Chicago, or Saint
teeth. *k* Batchellor's patent. *o* McCormick improved. *p* Buckeye. *q* Pitt's patent, with

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. H. Allen.	C. H. Deere.	O. H. P. Cornell.	A. B. Cohu.	A. G. Lamson.	A. Flagler.	H. P. Dibble.	E. W. Herendeen.	J. S. Peavey.	J. F. Richards.	J. H. Woodhouse.	J. W. French.	M. D. Harter.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	Chicago, Kansas City, or St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
Class 14.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.												
$1 35	**$1 00**											
15 00	**15 00**	a$16 50 d18 00 e20 00										
	33 00											
6 25	8 00		**$5 50**									
a26 00			19 00	**$18 25**	$21 50 23 00							
	u18 00		20 50									
	v15 00											
a14 40	**w13 00**		12 00									
15 00			4 25									
	5 00					f$8 00	**i$8 50** 8 00					
						f46 00		**a$44 00** **b46 25**	$62 00	f$48		
								a85 00 **b89 00**				
								a68 00 **b72 00**		f75 00		
											$427 00	
											427 00	a$495 00
											427 00	a514 00

Louis. *d* Kansas City. *e* Sioux City. *f* New York or Chicago. *i* 48 sharp blades. *j* 48 round
Pitt's mounted power. *r* Delivered at Peru, Ind. *u* Advance. *v* Peerless. *w* Nut-shell.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 14. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. H. Allen.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	J. F. Richards.	J. H. Woodhouse.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.
Ox-bows, 2-inch ....doz..	89⅛	**91⅛**	$2 75	**$2 85**	$2 75	$2 25	$2 67
				3 75	......	......	3 07½
							4 10
Plows, breaking, 12 inch	99	**99**	......	......	......	......	......
Plows, breaking, 13-inch	5	......	......	......	......	......	......
Plows, breaking, 14-inch	105	**126**	......	......	......	......	......
Plows, shovel, double	98	**158**	......	......	......	......	......
Plows, shovel, single	16	**16**	......	......	......	......	......
Plows, 7-inch, cast-steel, 1-horse	8	**8**	......	......	......	......	......
Plows, 8-inch, cast-steel, 1 horse	71	**71**	......	......	......	......	......
Plows, 9-inch, cast steel, 1-horse	13	**13**	......	......	......	......	......
Plows, 10-inch, cast-steel, 2-horse	27	**27**	......	......	......	......	......
Plows, 11-inch, cast-steel, 2-horse	20	**25**	......	......	......	......	......
Plows, 12-inch, cast-steel, 2-horse	222	**258**	......	......	......	......	......
Plows, 14-inch, cast-steel, 2-horse	139	**139**	......	......	......	......	......
Pumps, iron, open top, 3-inch cylinder	18	**18**	......	2 35	**2 10**	......	2 75
Pumps, wood	15	**39**	......	......	......	......	......
Pump-tubing, wood, 18-feet sections, with couplings ....per foot..	33 sects.	**73**	......	......	......	......	......
Rakes, garden, cast-steel, 12 teeth, handled...doz..	29¾	**29¾**	4 50	**4 00**	4 50	4 50	......
Rakes, hay, sulky ....do..	41	**85**	......	*j*20 00	......	......	......
Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows ....do..	81	**81**	......	**1 75**	1 45	......	......
Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth........do..	56	**56**	......	2 40	2 55	......	2 49
Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inches ....do..	110⅔	......	6 70	6 00	6 75	5 50	......
		110⅔	......	6 80	......	......	......
Scythe-snaths ....do..	98⅛	......	5 20	4 59	4 00	5 70	......
		98⅛	......	**4 75**			
Seed-drills	8	**8**	......	*k***47 00**	......	......	......
Seeders, broadcast, hand	12	**12**	**4 50**	*l*5 50	......	......	......
Seeders, broadcast, 1-horse	2	**11**	......	**22 00**	......	......	......
				44 00			
Seeders, broadcast, 2-horse	1	......	......	47 00	......	......	......
Sickles, No. 3, grain ....doz..	34½	**34½**	2 75	4 00	3 50	......	......
Wheelbarrows, all iron	33	**33**	......	10 00	......	10 50	......
				11 00			
				12 75			
Wheelbarrows, garden	55	**55**	2 90	**2 90**	3 00	5 00	......
Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted	250	**326**	......	**3 75**	......	3 50	......
Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted	56	**56**	......	**3 25**	......	3 25	......
Plow-beams for 11-inch plow	6	**6**	......	**50**	......	60	......
Plow-beams for 12-inch plow	6	**6**	......	**50**	......	60	......
Plow-beams for 14-inch plow	20	**20**	......	**58**	......	60	......
Plow-beams for 12-inch breakers	3	**3**	......	**58**	......	65	......
Plow-beams for 14-inch breakers	3	**20**	......	**65**	......	75	......

a Chicago. *b* Iron. *c* New York, Chicago, or Saint Louis. *d* Kansas City.
j Canton self-dump. *k* Buckeye, 8-inch.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

C. H. Deere.	H. P. Dibble.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.	A. B. Cohu.	H. F. Sise.	A. Flagler.	O. H. P. Cornell.	F. E. Kohler.	H. King.	A. G. Lamson.	Benson, Maule & Co.
Points of delivery.											
Kansas City, Chicago, or Saint Louis.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
		$4 48									
$12 50											
12 50											
13 50											
b2 75	2 40	2 89									
f2 25											
2 00	2 00	2 64									
3 90											
4 25											
5 00											
4 50											
5 50											
6 50											
6 50											
8 00		7 24									
		7 49									
9 00											
			$2 58								
			2 50	$3 00							
			07½	10							
	3 90	4 50	4 60		c$3 69	$4 20					
i17 00	18 50	a29 00		19 50			$15 75	$16 75			
							a16 50	18 25			
							d17 50	d18 25			
							e18 00	d19 75			
								e19 00			
								e20 50			
		2 65	2 70		**2 23**	2 50					
			6 89		c5 36	6 45			h$6 25	$5 90	
			7 45		c5 95	6 70			**g6 43**	6 20	
					c6 30						
			3 90		c3 00	3 62				2 29	
			4 45		c3 82	4 12				3 24	
			5 70			4 65				4 49	
											$6 00
											30 00
											30 00
			2 85			2 75					
		9 23	**8 20**	8 55							
			3 20	3 40							
		2 63									
		2 53									
75											
85											
95											
95											
95											

e Sioux City. *f* Wood. *g* Packed in boxes. *h* Packed in straw. *i* Gleaner.
l Buckeye, 12 hoe, 8-inch.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.**

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 15. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. A. Webster.	Studebaker Bros.	M. Rosenfield.	J. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Chicago.
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 2½x3¼, narrow track	44	**44**	$0 75	....	a$0 30 **b45**	$1 00	$0 58
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 2½x3¼, wide track	12	**12**	75	....	a30 **b45**	1 00	58
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 2¾x3¾, narrow track	60	**60**	75	....	a40 **b55**	1 00	65
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 2¾x3¾, wide track	36	**36**	75	....	a40 **b55**	1 00	65
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3x4, narrow track	145	**161**	75	**$0 54**	a60 b75	1 00	78
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3x4, wide track	77	**102**	75	**57**	a60 b75	1 00	78
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3¼x4¼, narrow track	99	**104**	85	**68**	a65 b80	1 00	80
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3¼x4¼, wide track	107	**127**	85	**70**	a65 b80	1 00	80
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3½x4½, narrow track	101	**107**	90	**68**	a70 b85	1 00	88
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3½x4½, wide track	106	**116**	90	**70**	a70 b85	1 00	88
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4x5, narrow track	61	**75**	1 00	**81**	a85 b1 10	1 50	93
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4x5, wide track	89	**99**	1 00	**83**	a85 b1 10	1 50	93
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4½x5½, narrow track	22	**28**	1 20	**97**	a1 15 b1 35	1 75	1 05
Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4½x5½, wide track	25	**31**	1 20	**1 00**	a1 15 b1 35	1 75	1 05
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 2¼x3½, narrow track	41	**44**	**22½**	....	a18 b28	50	35
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 2¼x3½, wide track	25	**25**	**22½**	....	a18 b28	50	35
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 2¾x4¼, narrow track	65	**65**	**25**	....	a21 b31	50	40
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 2¾x4¼, wide track	92	**92**	**25**	32	a21 b31	50	40
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 3x4¾, narrow track	116	**126**	**33**	31	a26 b41	50	45
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 3x4¾, wide track	178	**184**	**33**	34	a30 b45	50	50
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 3½x5, narrow track	112	**112**	**36**	36	a35 b55	75	45
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 3½x5, wide track	32	**35**	**36**	....	a40 b60	75	50
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 2¼x3, narrow track	36	**39**	**20**	....	a16 b26	75	35
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 2¼x3, wide track	25	**25**	**20**	....	a17 b27	50	35
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 2¾x3½, narrow track	52	**52**	**22½**	25	a20 b30	50	35

a In the rough. *b* Sawed to shape and dressed to size.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 15. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. A. Webster.	W. R. Hamby.	Studebaker Bros.	M. Rosenfield.	J. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	E. C. Cook.	W. A. Crolius.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 2¾ x 3½, wide track.	36	**36**	**$0 22½**		$0 28	c$0 24 d34	$0 50	$0 35		
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 3 x 4, narrow track.	120	**125**	**22½**		28	c23 d38	50	40		
Bolsters, 3 x 4, wide track	179	**189**	**22½**		31	c25 d40	50	40		
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 3½ x 4½, narrow track.	56	**56**	**33**		33	c30 d50	50	50		
Bolsters, 3½ x 4½, wide track	20	**10**	**33**		38	c35 d55	50	50		
Borer, hub	1	**1**					21 00	**24 00**		
Bows, narrow track	725	**1,055**	12	$0 55 e60	**9**	10	12	13		
Bows, wide track	1,012	**1,012**	12	55 e60	**10**	10	15	14		
Covers, 8 oz., duck, free from sizing.	254	 **320**	3 00			f2 00 g2 20 **h2 50**			a$934 00 a1,040 00 b752 00 b860 75	$5 25
Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, narrow track, sets.	107	**107**	18			c20 d25	23	**17**		
Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, wide track, sets.	47	**87**	18			c20 d25	23	**17**		
Eveners, oak, wagon, full-ironed, narrow track, sets.	348	**348**	**29**			45	60	35		
Eveners, wide track.....sets	183	**183**	**29**			45	60	35		
Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, 1¼ x 1¼ inch, sets.	12	**13**	90				1 25	**85**		
1⅜ x 1⅜ inch.....sets	10	**14**	1 00				1 35	**95**		
1½ x 1½ inch.....sets	4	**5**	1 10				1 45	**1 05**		
1⅝ x 1⅝ inch.....sets	6	**6**	1 20				1 45	**1 15**		
1¾ x 1¾ inch.....sets	5		1 45				1 85	1 25		
2 x 2 inch.....sets	5		1 75				2 50	1 50		
Felloes, oak, wagon, bent, 2 x 2 inch, sets.	5		1 60				1 65	1 50		
2¼ x 2¼ inch.....sets	15	**15**	**1 85**				1 90	2 20		
2½ x 2½ inch.....sets	9	**9**	**2 25**				2 60	2 40		
Felloes, oak, wagon, sawed, 1½ x 2 inch, cased, sets.	36	**39**	1 35		1 25	**1 00**	1 30	1 25		
2 x 2½ inch, cased.....sets	108½	**143½**	1 50		**1 25**	1 25	1 60	1 35		
2 x 2¾ inch, cased.....sets	41	**45**	$1 60		**$1 30**	$1 55	$2 00	$1 45		
2½ x 3 inch, cased.....sets	16	**20**	2 00		**2 00**		3 50	2 25		
Hounds, oak, wagon, front, 3 pieces, cased, sets.	225	**242**	63		50	45	85	**36**		
Hounds, oak, wagon, pole, 2 pieces, cased, sets.	291	**302**	20		32	30	65	**20**		
Hounds, oak wagon, rear, 2 pieces, cased, sets.	191	**204**	**22½**		45	32	85	24		
Hubs, oak, 8 x 10.....do	10	**16**	1 50		1 10	1 25	1 40	**1 10**		
Hubs, oak, 8½ x 10.....do	8	**8**	1 60		1 31	1 25	1 50	**1 10**		

a For 254 covers, hand made.
b For 254 covers, machine.
c In the rough.
d Sawed to shape and dressed to size.
e Kansas City delivery.
f Trade size, 10 x 12.
g Trade size, 10 x 13.
h Full size, 10 x 13.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 15. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. A. Webster. Chicago.	Studebaker Bros. Chicago.	M. Rosenfield. Chicago.	J. F. Richards. Kansas City.	S. H. Crane. Chicago.	F. H. Tuthill. Chicago.	C. H. Conover. Chicago.	R. H. Robbins. New York.
			Points of delivery.							
Hubs, oak, 8½ x 11 inch .... sets.	8	**12**	$1 75	$1 31	$1 45	$1 50	**$1 10**	......	......	......
Hubs, oak, 9 x 11 inch .... do..	7	**7**	2 00	1 31	1 45	1 75	**1 20**	......	......	......
Hubs, oak, 9½ x 12 inch .... do..	8	**8**	2 50	1 75	1 75	2 00	**1 30**	......	......	......
Reaches, oak, wagon	1,162	**1,216**	49½	**40**	b50 c35	28	50	......	......	......
Skeins, wagon, 2½ x 7½ inch .... sets.	11	**11**	1 96	**1 65**	......	1 80	1 62	......	......	......
Skeins, wagon, 2¾ x 8 inch ..... do..	11	**12**	2 05	**1 75**	......	1 96	1 77	......	......	......
Skeins, wagon, 3 x 9 inch ...... do..	25	**29**	2 49	**2 19**	......	2 40	2 16	......	......	......
Skeins, wagon, 3¼ x 10 inch .... do..	57	**62**	3 10	**2 63**	......	3 00	2 70	......	......	......
Skeins, wagon, 3½ x 11 inch ... do..	22	**25**	3 35	**2 93**	......	3 20	2 90	......	......	......
Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1¼-inch, cased .... sets..	35	**35**	2 20	......	......	2 25	**1 70**	......	......	......
Spokes, oak, wagon, 1½-inch, cased .... sets..	31	**32**	2 00	......	......	2 25	**1 70**	......	......	......
Spokes, oak, wagon, 1¾-inch, cased .... sets..	19	**21**	2 00	......	......	2 50	**1 70**	......	......	......
Spokes, oak, wagon, 2-inch, cased .... sets..	85	**89**	3 00	2 10	2 50	2 75	**2 00**	......	......	......
Spokes, oak, wagon, 2¼-inch, cased .... sets..	77½	**87½**	3 15	**2 20**	2 75	3 00	2 50	......	......	......
Spokes, oak, wagon, 2½-inch, cased .... sets..	33	**35**	3 15	**2 25**	3 25	3 00	2 50	......	......	......
Spokes, oak, wagon, 2⅝-inch, cased .... sets..	21	**21**	3 65	**2 25**	3 00	3 00	2 50	......	......	......
Spokes, oak, wagon, 2¾-inch, cased .... sets..	24	**24**	3 65	**2 40**	......	3 00	3 00	......	......	......
Spokes, oak, wagon, 3-inch, cased .... sets..	1	**1**	3 75	**2 90**	......	3 00	3 25	......	......	......
Spokes, oak, wagon, 3¼-inch, cased .... sets..	21	**21**	4 00	**3 65**	......	3 00	4 50	......	......	......
Spokes, oak, wagon, 3½-inch, cased .... sets..	2	**5**	4 15	**3 65**	......	3 00	4 50	......	......	......
Springs for wagon-seats ..pounds..	272	**272**	a75	06½	......	07	**06**	$0 06	......	......
Springs, wagon, elliptic .....do....	26	**26**	......	08½	......	11	**08¼**	08½	......	......
Tongues, ash, for 3-inch wagons ...	111	**126**	**75**	90	b1 25 c1 00	85	80	......	......	......
Tongues, ash, for 3¼-inch wagon ...	364	**385**	**75**	1 00	c1 00 b1 25	85	80	......	......	......
Tongues, ash, for 3½-inch wagon ...	632	**687**	**75**	1 00	c1 00 b1 25	85	80	......	......	......
Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, full-ironed, cased	1,003	**1,041**	**32**	45	75	44	42	......	$0 39	$2 49
Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, plain, cased	799	**997**	18	12	16	12½	**08½**	......	12	......
Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, full-ironed, cased	264	**278**	**35**	50	1 00	56	55	......	49	......
Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, plain, turned, cased	340	**395**	22	15	20	17	**11**	......	14	......
Additional for Carlisle School.										
Springs, wagon, elliptic, 1¾ x 38 inch, ground .... per lb..	20	**20**	......	08½	....	......	**08**	08	....	12
Springs, wagon, elliptic, 1½ x 36 inch, ground .... per lb.	40	**40**	......	08½	....	......	**08**	08	....	12
Wheels, spring, wagon 4 feet by 3 feet 6 inches .... sets..	20	**20**	......	11 00	......	......	d**6 75** e17 00	......	......	12 00
Carriage poles	20	**20**	......	......	......	......	**50**	......	......	......
Knobs, curtain, japan .....gross..	6	**6**	......	......	......	......	**40**	......	......	......
Buttons, tufting .... do ..	3	**3**	......	......	......	......	**15**	......	......	......

a Per pair. b Sawed to shape and dressed to size. c In the rough. d White. e Finished.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

WAGONS.	Number awarded.	Size.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Sioux City.	San Francisco.	Saint Paul.	Omaha.	Saint Louis.
			Points of delivery.						
E. E. Webster *a*	**25**	2¾	**$38 00**	$41 50	$42 00	$70 00	$41 50	$42 25	$40 00
	16	3	**39 00**	42 50	43 00	71 00	42 50	43 25	41 00
	144	3¼	**40 00**	43 50	**44 00**	72 00	43 50	44 25	42 00
	12	3½	**42 00**	45 50	46 00	74 00	45 50	46 25	44 00
		Log	90 00	93 50	94 00	122 00	93 50	94 25	92 00
W. R. Hamby *b*	**17**	2¾ x 8½	....	**40 00**	....	....	....	....	37 50
	37	3	....	**42 50**	....	....	....	....	40 00
		3¼	....	45 00	....	....	....	....	42 50
	6	3½ x 10½	....	**47 50**	....	....	....	....	45 00
Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Co.	**44**	*c* 2¾	43 00	**46 75**	47 00	....	46 00	....	44 50
	7	....	....	....	....	**70 50**			
	......	*d* 2¾	43 50	47 25	47 50	71 00	46 50	....	45 00
	6	*c* 3	44 00	47 75	48 00	**73 50**	47 00	....	45 50
		d 3	44 50	48 25	48 50	74 00	47 50	....	46 00
	6	*c* 3¼	45 00	48 75	**49 00**	**77 00**	48 00	....	46 50
	28	*d* 3¼	45 50	49 25	**49 50**	**77 50**	48 50	....	47 00
	2	*c* 3½	49 00	52 75	53 00	**84 00**	52 00	....	50 50
	27	*d* 3½	50 00	53 75	54 00	**85 00**	53 00	....	51 50
	6	Log	**87 50**	**91 25**	91 50	....	90 50	....	89 00
M. Rosenfield *e*	......	2¾	41 00	43 00	41 00	*f* 80 00	....	43 00	....
						g 107 00			
	120	3	41 00	43 00	**42 00**	*f* 85 00	....	44 00	....
						g 117 00			
	3	3¼	41 00	44 00	**44 00**	*f* 91 50	....	45 00	....
						g 130 50			
	60	3½	43 00	45 00	**45 00**	*f* 96 50	....	46 00	....
						g 138 50			
		Log	90 00	92 00	92 00	*f* 102 00	....	92 00	....
						g 147 00			
		Spring	70 00	72 00	72 00	....	....	72 00	
Fred. Smith *f*	......	2¾	43 50	44 50	46 00	....	....	....	....
		3	44 50	45 50	47 00				
		3¼	45 50	46 50	48 00				
		3½	46 50	47 50	49 00				
M. C. Hawley *h*	......	2¾	....	....	....	95 00	....	....	....
		3	....	....	....	100 00			
		3¼	....	....	....	106 00			
		3½	....	....	....	112 50			
A. Caldwell	......	2¾	46 50	42 50	46 50	75 00	....	....	....
		i 3	47 50	43 50	47 50	76 00			
		i 3¼	50 00	46 00	50 00	78 50			
		3½	58 00	54 00	58 00	86 50			
		Log	....	155 00					
		Spring	....	107 50					

	Bows.	Covers.	Spring seats.	Top boxes.
E. A. Webster	**$0 12**	**$3 00**	**$2 50**	**$2 00**
W. R. Hamby	*lk* 55	*l* 3 40	**2 25**	**2 00**
	mk **60**	*m* **3 50**		
Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company	**09**	....	**2 00**	**2 00**
	10	....	2 90	**2 50**
M. Rosenfield	**10**	**2 00**	**2 00**	**2 00**
		2 20		
		2 50		
Fred. Smith	....	....	2 25	2 00
A. Caldwell	75	3 00	2 50	2 00

a Jackson wagon, with truss rods, $3 extra.
b Tennessee wagon, standard.
c Narrow track.
d Wide track.
e Standard Moline wagon; improved steel skeins, $5 extra.
f In car-load lots.
g In less than car-load lots.
h Schuttler wagon; wagon bodies, with California rack bed, $5 extra.
i Only 50 offered.
k Per set.
l Delivered in Saint Louis.
m Delivered in Kansas City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 16. PAINTS AND OILS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Crome, yellow, in oil ... pounds..	273	**273**
Coal tar ... gallons..	106	**106**
Japan ... pounds..	332	***a* 40**
Lampblack, in papers ... do....	148	**150**
Lead, red, standard, dry ... do....	1,250	**1,300**
Lead, white, pure, best ... do....	14,025	**14,525**
Ocher, Rochelle, in oil ... do....	395	**395**
Oil, kerosene, 150 fire test, in tin cans ... gallons..	6,475	**6,475**
Oil, linseed, raw, in cans ... do....	402	**402**
Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans ... do....	1,477	**1,477**
Oil, lard, good, in cans ... do....	908	**1,003**
Oil, harness, in cans ... do....	96	**96**
Oil, lubricating, mineral, in cans ... do....	892	**962**
Paint, roof ... do....	935	**935**
Paper, building ... pounds..	12,900	**12,900**
Paper, tarred ... do....	15,100	**15,100**
Turpentine, in cans, cased ... gallons..	499	**529**
Umber, burnt, in oil, ground ... pounds..	343	**343**
Varnish, copal ... gallons..	126	**126**
Whiting ... pounds..	1,765	**2,105**
Additional for Carlisle school.		
Chinese scarlet, dry ... pounds..	50	**50**
Drop, black, Japan ... do....	25	**25**
French green ... do....	10	**10**
Oil, sewing-machine ... bottles..	36	**36**
Varnish, coach ... gallons..	10	**10**
Chinese vermillion ... pounds..	¼	**1-4**
Headlight oil (in barrels) ... gallons..	1,200	**1,200**

a Gallons. *b* Per gallon.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for goods for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. F. Richards.	A. B. Cohn.	S. H. Crane.	W. J. Powell.	J. H. Woodhouse.	V. G. Hundley.	R. A. Robbins.	J. J. Lawrence.	J. S. Page.	J. R. Michael.
Points of delivery.									
Kansas City.	New York.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	N. Y. or elsewhere.
....	....	....	....	....	....	**$0 15**	$0 12 14 16	$0 14	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**25**	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	$0 10	....	....	....	*b* **64**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**08**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	07½	06½	**06¾**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**06½**	06 64/100	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	09	05 06 07	**07**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**24**	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**68**	*e*67	69	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**71**	*e*70	72	....
....	....	....	*e*$0 96½	88	....	....	....	1 10	....
....	....	....	....	**99½**					
....	....	....	....	....	....	**75** 82	....	1 05	....
....	....	....	....	**18¾**	....	19½ 25	....	26	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	75	40 50 60	**73**	....
$0 02½	....	$0 02½	....	....	....	03½ 03¾ 04	....	....	**$0 03¼**
02½	....	02½	....	....	$0 02¼ 02⅜	**02¾** 02⅓ 02¼	....	....	02¼
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**65**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	13	07 08 10	**10**	....
....	*d* **$1 15** *c* **1 30**	....	....	1 12 1 22 1 47	....	1 10	1 00	1 05	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	01¼	**01**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**19**	....	14	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**22**	23	30	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**22**	14	18	....
....	....	....	....	**05**	....	5	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	**2 00**	1 20	1 25	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1 10	....	**90**	....
....	....	....	....	60	....	**14** 16	....	....	....

1-gallon cans. *d* 5-gallon cans. *e* In 5 and 10 gallon cased cans.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—The figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 17. TIN AND STAMPED WARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Boilers, wash IX tin, flat copper-bottomed, size 21 x 11 x 13 inch, iron handles..dozen..	$7\frac{7}{12}$	**$8\frac{7}{12}$**
Buckets, galvanized iron, 2-gallon ...do....	75	**75**
Candle-molds, stands of 8 molds ...per dozen stands..	5	**5**
Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch ...dozen..	$124\frac{1}{2}$	**$127\frac{1}{2}$**
Coffee-boilers, 2-quart, plain tin ...do....	$270\frac{3}{4}$	*a***$270\frac{3}{4}$**
Coffee-boilers, 4-quart, plain tin ...do....	$78\frac{1}{6}$	*b***15**
Coffee-boilers, 6-quart, plain tin ...do....	$20\frac{1}{4}$	*c***15**
Coffee-mills, iron hopper, box, No. 3 ...do....	$120\frac{5}{12}$	....
		$120\frac{5}{12}$
Coffee-mills, side, No. 1 ...do....	$62\frac{11}{12}$	**$62\frac{11}{12}$**
Cups, pint, stamped tin ...do....	743	**200**
Cups, quart, stamped tin ...do....	$461\frac{7}{12}$	**250**
Dippers, 1-quart, long iron handles ...do....	$316\frac{3}{4}$	**$316\frac{3}{4}$**
Dippers, 2-quart, long iron handles ...do....	$52\frac{3}{4}$	**$52\frac{3}{4}$**
Funnels, 1-quart, plain tin ...do....	$7\frac{1}{6}$	*c***$7\frac{1}{6}$**
Funnels, 2-quart, plain tin ...do....	5	*c***5**
Graters, nutmeg ...do....	$3\frac{1}{3}$	**$3\frac{1}{3}$**
Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized-iron nests ...	896	**896**
Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), plain iron nests ...	756	**756**
Kettles, galvanized iron, stamped, 7, 11, and 14 quarts ...dozen..	$52\frac{1}{2}$	**$52\frac{1}{2}$**
Kettles, plain iron, stamped, 7, 11, and 14 quarts ...do....	$101\frac{1}{3}$	**$101\frac{1}{3}$**
Match-safes, japanned iron ...do....	6	**6**
Pails, water, stamped tin, 10-quart ...do....	$192\frac{1}{4}$	*c***$192\frac{1}{4}$**
Pails, water, stamped tin, 14-quart ...do....	$41\frac{1}{6}$	*c***$41\frac{1}{6}$**
Pans, 1-quart, deep, pudding, stamped ...do....	$111\frac{5}{6}$	**$111\frac{5}{6}$**
Pans, 2-quart, deep, pudding, stamped ...do....	$239\frac{5}{12}$	**$239\frac{5}{12}$**
Pans, dish, 10-quart, stamped ...do....	$62\frac{5}{6}$	*c***$62\frac{5}{6}$**
Pans, dish, 14-quart, stamped ...do....	$60\frac{3}{4}$	*c***$60\frac{3}{4}$**
Pans, dish, 17-quart, stamped ...do....	$65\frac{1}{4}$	**$65\frac{1}{4}$**
Pans, dust, japan ...do....	14	**14**
Pans, fry, No. 4, wrought iron ...do....	$468\frac{1}{6}$	**$468\frac{1}{6}$**
Pans, 2-quart, tin, stamped ...do....	94	*c***94**
Pans, 4-quart, tin, stamped ...do....	179	*d***100**
Pans, 6-quart, tin, stamped ...do....	268	*e***200**
Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch ...do....	136	**136**
Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, dinner ...do....	838	**838**
Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, pie ...do....	75	**75**
Punches, tinner's, hollow, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch ...do....	1	**1**
Punches, tinner's, hollow, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch ...do....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	**$1\frac{1}{2}$**
Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 20 ...do....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	**$2\frac{1}{2}$**
Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 40 ...do....	6	**$6\frac{1}{2}$**
Shears, tinner's, bench, No. 4, Wilcox's ...	3	**3**
Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 7 ...	6	**6**
Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 9 ...	8	**8**
Solder ...pounds..	382	**407**
Spoons, table, tinned iron ...dozen..	1,093	**1,098**
Spoons, tea, tinned iron ...do....	854	**859**
Teapots, planished tin, 3-pint ...do....	5	....
Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint ...do....	20	**20**
Wash-basins, stamped tin, 11-inch ...do....	164	**164**

a 61 dozen to Carlisle School; balance to Hampton School. *b* $28\frac{1}{6}$ dozen to Carlisle School and 35 dozen to

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

wards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.	E. W. Martin.	J. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. W. Shepard.	J. E. Ingersoll.	H. B. Claflin.	A. Strasburger.	J. H. Woodhouse.	C. C. Williams.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
			$16 00	**$14 40**	$14 88						
		$4 00				$3 60					
	$4 20			2 66	**2 35**		$2 95				
	56			54	**45**		53				
	1 75			1 75	2 25						
	2 55			**2 25**	2 75						
	2 75			2 75	3 50						
$2 75	2 97		3 50	2 85	3 25						
2 95				2 95							
4 48	4 39		5 50	**4 40**	4 50						
49	62	50		45	62	55	**40**				
42											
57	79	60		55	72	60	**49**				
58											
		75		**75**		85	80				
		85		**85**		1 00	95				
	55			65	43						
				1 00	60						
	19			30	**20**						
					1 45	**1 60**					
					1 00	**1 30**					
						3 57					
						4 13					
						4 69					
		4 50				**2 35**					
		5 50				**3 25**					
		7 50				**3 75**					
	1 74				**1 55**						
	7 25	6 50		4 00	7 05	5 00					
	9 00	8 75		6 00	9 95	6 00					
68	72	84	1 10	84	82	85	70				
90	1 00	1 12	1 47	1 11	1 10	1 12	95				
2 72	4 25	3 37	5 00	3 37	4 03	3 38	3 20				
				4 05							
3 42	5 30	4 27	6 34	4 27	4 88	4 28	3 90				
				4 84							
4 15	6 50	4 95	17 75	4 95	5 50	4 95	5 25				
				5 57							
90	74	75	85	**80**	70		90				
	1 75	1 55		**1 55**	1 95	1 50					
60	1 00	74	1 05	74	73	75	59				
93	1 20	1 14	1 67	1 15	1 12	1 15	**89**				
1 20	1 38	1 48	2 15	1 48	1 47	1 48½	**1 10**				
35	44	48	40	47	33	47	36				
24	29	30	33	30		36	24				
24	29	30	40	30	29	36	23				
	12 00			4 00	**4 20**						
	12 00			3 40	**3 00**						
	2 12	1 91		**1 91**	1 67		1 50				
	3 25	2 92		**2 93**	2 90		2 25				
	4 20			**4 20**	4 25						
	2 00			**2 15**	2 10						
	1 20			**1 25**	1 25						
	13		16	**14**	15						$0 14
	20	15	25	18	18			$0 17	**$0 20**	$0 18½	
		25		20					23	19½	
				23¼							
	10	8½	12½	9	9		10	8½	**10**	9¼	
				10½					14	10⅝	
				11¾							
	1 68			2 50	2 00						
				4 00							
	1 88			2 75	**2 25**						
				4 40							
1 08	99	1 12	1 05	1 12	1 51	1 12½	**90**				
		1 28									

Hampton School. *c* To Carlisle School. *d* 79 dozen to Carlisle School. *e* 68 dozen to Carlisle School.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—The figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 18. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, TIN, &C.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. Flagler.	J. F. Richards.	A. B. Cohn.
			Points of delivery.		
			N. Y.	Kansas City.	N. Y.
Caldrons, iron, plain kettle, 20 gallons	1	**1**			**$2 75**
Caldrons, iron, plain kettle, 40 gallons	1				5 25
Caldrons, iron, plain kettle, 90 gallons	1				9 50
Caldrons, iron, portable, furnace, 20 gallons	3	**3**			**10 00**
Caldrons, iron, portable, furnace, 40 gallons	7	**8**			**20 00**
Caldrons, iron, portable, furnace, 90 gallons	1				40 00
Elbows, stove-pipe, 5-inch, No. 26 iron ... each	28	**28**		$0 10	
Elbows, stove-pipe, 6-inch, No. 26 iron ... do	1,188	**1,223**		12	
Elbows, stove-pipe, 7-inch, No. 26 iron ... do	161	**161**		20	
Ovens, Dutch, cast iron, deep, 10 inch inside	734	**734**			50
Ovens, Dutch, cast iron, deep, 12 inch	1,068	**568**			65
Pipe, stove, 5-inch, No. 26 iron ... joints	530	**530**		15	
Pipe, stove, 6-inch, No. 26 iron ... do	5,910	**6,060**		17	
Pipe, stove, 7-inch, No. 26 iron ... do	913	**913**		25	
Polish, stove ... gross	17 7/12	**17 7/12**	$2 88 3 95 5 40		
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 24 inches long	68	**68**			
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long	52	**55**			
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long	163	**173**			
Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long	38	**42**			
Stoves, cooking, coal, 8-inch, furniture complete	1	**1**			
Stoves, cooking, coal, 9-inch, furniture complete	2	**2**			
Stoves, cooking, wood, 6-inch, furniture complete	46	**46**			
Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch, furniture complete	57	**57**			
Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch, furniture complete	382	**402**			
Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch, furniture complete	56	**56**			
Stoves, heating, coal, 14-inch	2	**2**			
Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch	4	**4**			
Stoves, heating, wood, sheet iron, 32-inch	9	**13**			
Stoves, heating, wood, sheet iron, 37-inch	4				
Tin, sheet, 10 x 14, IC ... boxes	30	**30**		7 00	
Tin, sheet, 14 x 20, IC ... do	24	**24**		7 00	
Tin, sheet, 10 x 14, IX ... do	37	**37**		9 00	
Tin, sheet, 14 x 20, IX ... do	53	**53**		9 00	
Tin, sheet, 14 x 60, boiler, IX ... do	5	**5**			
Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84, No. 9 ... pounds	3,385	**3,415**		8½	
Additional for Carlisle School.					
Tin, sheet, IX, 12 x 24 inch, boiler ... boxes	3	**3**			
Bucket ears, No. 2 ... gross	2	**2**			
Bucket ears, No. 3 ... do	4	**4**			
Bucket ears, No. 4 ... do	12	**12**			
Bucket ears, No. 5 ... do	12	**12**			
Bucket ears, No. 6 ... do	6	**6**			
Bucket woods ... do	20	**20**			

a At Saint Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Saint Louis, and Chicago. *b* Per pound.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	C. H. Conover.	C. R. Hotchkiss.	L. Kahn.	W. E. Perry.	C. C. Williams.	C. H. Castle.	H. T. Wakeman.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y., Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Sioux City (*a*).	N. Y.
			$3 80					
			7 65					
			16 50					
			11 15					
			20 00					
			43 00					
$0 10			11			$0 13		$0 10
12								
10			12			14		11½
12								
10			14			15		15¼
12								
*b*05			46	$0 30			*b*$0 04¾	
				*d*50			***e*66⅔**	
*b*05			77	38			*b*4¾	
				*d*65			***e*78**	
16¼			14½			15	**15**	14½
17¼			16½			16	**18**	16
19¼			18½			18	**20**	18½
3 00	$2 00	**$2 50**	6 00					2 80
			4 12	5 00			**4 25**	
			6 16	6 25			5 75	
							6 00	
			7 60	7 25			**6 90**	
			11 44	8 75			**9 15**	
							8 00	
			20 10	**20 00**			14 75	
				15 50			23 00	
			21 40	**23 00**			18 00	
							26 00	
			12 82	9 50	12 25		**13 00**	
				12 50	10 50		10 50	
							13 50	
			14 50	11 50	12 75		**15 75**	
				13 50	14 75		12 00	
				15 50			16 50	
			16 75	15 50	16 25		**19 75**	
				19 00	17 50		16 00	
							19 25	
			20 20	22 00	17 75		**22 25**	
					20 75		19 50	
					24 00		21 50	
			6 20	**8 50**			12 00	
				6 00				
				7 50				
			13 78	**12 00**			17 00	
				7 50				
				9 00				
			5 45	12 00			**13 00**	
			5 45					
6 50		**6 50**						6 50
6 50		**6 50**						6 50
8 50		**8 50**						8 25
8 50		**8 50**						8 25
*b*10		**25 50**						*c*13 50
8¾		**7⅛**				8½		08
*b*10	**9 75**	9 25						8 25
65	**30**	52						50
80	**45**	64						75
1 05	**55**	84						85
1 15	**70**	92						1 00
1 30	**85**	1 10						1 80
25	**50**	35						

c For 56 sheets. *d* With lid. *e* Per set.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 19.

HARDWARE.

	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Adzes, cast-steel, house carpenter's, square head ... dozen..	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$
Anvil, wrought-iron, steel-face, 100 pounds ... per pound..	1	1
Anvil, wrought-iron, steel-face, 140 pounds ... do....	10	10
Anvil, wrought-iron, steel-face, 200 pounds ... do....	1	1
Augers, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut ... dozen..	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Augers, 1-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut ... do....	22	22
Augers, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut ... do ..	$17\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$
Augers, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut ... do....	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$
Augers, 2-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut ... do....	$20\frac{5}{12}$	$20\frac{5}{12}$
Augers, cast-steel, hollow, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch ... do....	1	1
Augers, cast-steel, hollow, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch ... do....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1
Augers, cast-steel, hollow, $\frac{7}{8}$-inch ... do....	$\frac{2}{3}$	2-3
Augers, cast-steel, hollow, 1-inch ... do....	1	1
Augers, post-hole, 9-inch ... do....	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Awls, cast-steel, saddler's, assorted, regular ... do ...	416	425
Awls, cast-steel, shoemaker's, peg, assorted, regular ... do....	126	128
Awls, cast-steel, shoemaker's, sewing, assorted, regular ... do....	151	151
Axes, assorted, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, Yankee pattern ... do ...	$933\frac{2}{3}$	$984\frac{2}{3}$
Axes, cast-steel, broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel ... do....	$6\frac{11}{12}$	$6\frac{11}{12}$
Axes (or hatchets), broad, cast-steel, 6-inch cut, handled ... do....	$4\frac{5}{12}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Axes, cast-steel, hunter's, handled ... do ..	164	164
Babbit metal, medium quality ... pounds..	380	455
Bellows, blacksmith's, 36-inch, extra ...	14	14
Bells, cow, wrought, large ... dozen..	$4\frac{1}{6}$	$4\frac{1}{6}$
Bells, cow, wrought, small ... do ..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Bells, hand, No. 6, polished ... do....	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Bells, school (200 pounds net weight), with fixtures for hanging ...	6	6
Bells, school (300 pounds net weight), with fixtures for hanging ...	2	3
Bells, school (400 pounds net weight), with fixtures for hanging ...	2	2
Belting, leather, 2-inch ... feet..	130	130
Belting, leather, 3-inch ... do....	140	140
Belting, leather, $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch ... do....	20	20
Belting, leather, 4-inch ... do....	106	106
Belting, leather, 5-inch ... do....	150	150
Belting, leather, 6-inch ... do....	136	136
Belting, leather, 7-inch ... do....	20	20
Belting, leather, 8-inch ... do....	110	110
Belting, leather, 12-inch ... do....	20	20
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 3-inch ... do....	100	100
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 4-inch ... do....	40	40
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 6-inch ... do....	25	25
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 8-inch ... do....	20	20
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 3-inch ... do....	120	120
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 4-inch ... do....	20	20
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 6-inch ... do....	50	50

a Mechael's standard, edges sacked.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

John C. McCarty.	Albert Flagler.	John F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Joseph F. McCoy.	Henry C. Wells.	H. T. Wakeman.	Hezekiah King.	John H. Woodhouse.	Charles C. Williams.	Vivian G. Hundley.
Points of delivery.												
New York.	New York.	Kans. City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.
	$13 75		$14 70	$17 00								
	10½	**$0 10¾**	11					$0 10¼				$0 10¾
	10½	**10¾**	11					10¼				10¾
	10½	**10¾**	11					10¼				10¾
	2 63		2 65	**2 62**				3 00		$2 59		
	4 56		4 65	**4 50**				5 00		4 47		
	5 58		5 60	**5 50**				5 99		5 37½		
	6 78		6 80	**6 62½**				6 40		6 58		
	9 63		9 75	**9 50**				10 50		9 41		
	8 75		**8 75**	9 50				9 00				
	10 25		**10 20**	11 00				10 50				
	11 65		**11 48**	12 75				12 00				
	11 75		**11 48**	12 75				12 00				
			16 80	17 00				16 50				
	09½		**09**	10				20		11½		
	08		**08**	09		$0 08		04		04		
	07½		**10**	08		08		08		10		
	10½											
$7 75				8 25			**$7 00**			7 38		
				7 75								
				7 25								
	20 50			**19 00**				24 00				
	8 38		9 00	**9 00**				12 00				
				5 75				4 10		4 27		
	07¼											
	08½	07½	12	07½				07¾			$0 08¼	
		9 50	**9 50**					9 50	*a*$9 00			
	3 50		**3 75**	4 50				4 80				
	4 25											
	1 95		2 48	1 00				1 65				
	1 50											
	1 25											
	3 65		3 75	**3 50**				3 38				
			20 00		**$15 50**						78 50	
			30 00		**24 00**						113 00	
			40 00		**30 00**						149 00	
		12	12		**11½**			13				
					11							
		21	19		**17½**			20				
					16							
		23	23		**21**			24				
					20							
		27	27		**24**			27				
					23							
		34	33		**30**			35				
					29							
		41	39		**37**			42				
					36							
		48	45		**44**			49				
					42							
		55	53		**50**			56				
					49							
		84	80		**77**			65				
					73							
		09	13		**10½**			11				
		12	17		**13½**			14				
		17	25		**21**			20				
		23	34		**28**			38				
		12	15		**13**			12¼				
		16	20		**17**			17				
		25	30		**25**			25				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 19.
HARDWARE—Continued.

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 8-inch .... feet..	8	**49**
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 10-inch .... do....	20	**64**
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 12-inch .... do....	125	**335**
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 14-inch .... do ...	75	**75**
Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1/4-inch .... dozen..	15 1/8	**15 3/4**
Bits, auger, cast-steel, 3/8-inch .... do....	14 2/3	**15 1/2**
Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1/2-inch .... do ...	14 5/12	**14 3/4**
Bits, auger, cast-steel, 5/8-inch .... do....	13 2/3	**13 3/4**
Bits, auger, cast-steel, 3/4-inch .... do....	11	**11 1/12**
Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1-inch .... do....	8 5/8	**8 5/8**
Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1 1/4-inch .... do....	6 1/3	**6 1/3**
Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1 1/2-inch .... do....	6 1/8	**6 1/8**
Bits, extension, 1/2 to 1 1/2 by 7/8 to 3 inch .... do....	4 1/12	**4 1/12**
Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, 1/8 to 3/8 inch .... do....	27	**27 1/2**
Bits, gouge, 1/8 to 3/8 inch .... do....	8	**8**
Bits, pod, 1/8 to 3/8 inch .... do	12 1/3	**13 1/3**
Bolts, carriage, 1/4 by 1 .... per 100..	675	**725**
Bolts, carriage, 1/4 by 1 1/2 .... do....	1,075	**1,325**
Bolts, carriage, 1/4 by 2 .... do....	1,225	**1,475**
Bolts, carriage, 1/4 by 2 1/2 .... do....	1,380	**1,380**
Bolts, carriage, 1/4 by 3 .... do....	1,580	**1,580**
Bolts, carriage, 1/4 by 3 1/2 .... do....	1,580	**1,580**
Bolts, carriage, 1/4 by 4 .... do....	1,450	**1,450**
Bolts, carriage, 1/4 by 4 1/2 .... do ...	730	**930**
Bolts, carriage, 1/4 by 5 .... do....	730	**730**
Bolts, carriage, 1/2 by 4 .... do....	980	**1,180**
Bolts, carriage, 1/2 by 5 .... do....	780	**780**
Bolts, carriage, 1/2 by 6 .... do....	1,000	**1,200**
Bolts, carriage, 1/2 by 7 .... do....	1,100	**1,100**
Bolts, carriage, 1/2 by 8 .... do....	1,100	**1,300**
Bolts, carriage, 1/2 by 10 .... do....	575	**775**
Bolts, carriage, 1/2 by 11 .... do....	225	**425**
Bolts, carriage, 1/2 by 12 .... do....	425	**425**
Bolts, carriage, 3/8 by 2 .... do....	1,175	**1,225**
Bolts, carriage, 3/8 by 2 1/2 .... do....	1,000	**1,050**
Bolts, carriage, 3/8 by 3 .... do....	1,825	**1,875**
Bolts, carriage, 3/8 by 4 .... do....	2,000	**2,250**
Bolts, carriage, 3/8 by 5 .... do....	1,850	**2,100**
Bolts, carriage, 3/8 by 6 .... do....	1,650	**1,900**
Bolts, carriage, 3/8 by 7 .... do....	1,475	**1,675**
Bolts, carriage, 3/8 by 8 .... do....	1,325	**1,575**
Bolts, carriage, 3/8 by 9 .... do....	1,175	**1,375**
Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 5-inch .... dozen .	18	**18**
Bolts, shutter, wrought iron, 10-inch .... do....	8 1/3	**8 1/3**
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/4 by 1 .... per 100..	520	**520**
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/4 by 1 1/2 .... do....	370	**370**
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/4 by 2 .... do....	392	**392**
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/4 by 2 1/2 .... do....	272	**272**
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/4 by 3 .... do....	242	**242**
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/4 by 3 1/2 .... do....	210	**210**
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/4 by 4 .... do...	285	**285**
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/4 by 4 1/2 .... do....	200	**200**
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 by 1 .... do....	200	**200**
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 by 1 1/2 .... do....	200	**200**
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 by 2 .... do....	792	**842**
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 by 2 1/2 .... do....	852	**852**
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 by 3 .... do....	1,982	**2,077**

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Albert Flagler.	Jno. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	Jos. F. McCoy.	H. T. Wakeman.	John H. Woodhouse.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
......	$0 33	$0 40	......	**$0 34**	......	$0 34	......
......	40	50	......	**47**	......	43	......
......	52	65	......	**52**	......	52	......
......	61	75	......	**62**	......	62	......
$1 35	1 50	1 43	$1 45	......	......	1 45	$1 99
1 47	1 65	1 54	1 55	......	......	1 56	2 12
1 58	1 75	1 67	1 65	......	......	1 70	2 59
2 03	2 00	2 14	**1 90**	......	......	2 25	3 06
2 48	2 25	2 60	**2 10**	......	......	2 75	3 77
3 60	3 00	3 80	**2 85**	......	......	4 00	5 06
5 50	6 00	5 75	......	......	......	5 00	6 34
7 18	7 50	7 35	......	......	......	6 00	7 29
13 40	......	**11 90**	12 50	......	......	12 60	11 61
19 30		19 40	18 00				19 35
30	......	33	32	......	......	52	......
78	......	70	75	......	**$0 64**	60	......
78	......	70	75	......	**64**	60	......
45	50	43	**42**	......	......	62	......
46	50	45	**42**	......	......	62	......
47	50	47	**43**	......	......	64	......
49	52	49	**45**	......	......	68	......
51	54	51	**47**	......	......	69	......
53	56	53	**49**	......	......	70	......
58	58	55	**50**	......	......	84	......
56	60	57	**52**	......	......	75	......
58	62	59	**54**	......	......	80	......
1 75	1 85	1 80	**1 61**	......	......	2 10	......
1 94	2 05	2 00	**1 79**	......	......	2 12	......
2 10	2 25	2 20	**1 96**	......	......	2 50	......
2 33	2 45	2 40	**2 14**	......	......	2 71	......
2 50	2 65	2 60	**2 31**	......	......	3 00	......
2 88	3 05	3 00	**2 66**	......	......	3 82	......
3 08	3 25	3 20	**2 84**	......	......	3 87	......
3 27	3 45	3 50	**3 01**	......	......	4 00	......
74	80	78	**70**	......	......	90	......
82	86	84	**75**	......	......	99	......
87	92	90	**80**	......	......	1 00	......
98	1 04	1 02	**91**	......	......	1 30	......
1 10	1 16	1 14	**1 01**	......	......	1 35	......
1 20	1 28	1 26	**1 12**	......	......	1 40	......
1 32	1 40	1 38	**1 22**	......	......	2 30	......
1 44	1 52	1 50	**1 33**	......	......	2 65	......
1 55	1 64	1 60	**1 43**	......	......	2 75	......
1 20	......	1 20	**90**	......	......	98	......
1 00							
1 70	......	1 75	......	......	......	1 70	......
1 90							
......	1 12	**1 07**	......	......	......	1 12	......
......	1 12	**1 09**	......	......	......	1 12	......
......	1 16	**1 12**	......	......	......	1 15	......
......	1 20	**1 18**	......	......	......	1 20	......
......	1 24	**1 20**	......	......	......	1 24	......
......	1 28	**1 26**	......	......	......	1 30	......
......	1 32	**1 30**	......	......	......	1 32	......
......	1 36	**1 34**	......	......	......	1 36	......
......	1 28	**1 28**	......	......	......	1 28	......
......	1 28	**1 28**	......	......	......	1 28	......
......	1 34	**1 22**	......	......	......	1 33	......
......	1 40	**1 38**	......	......	......	1 40	......
......	1 46	**1 44**	......	......	......	1 46	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Flagler.	John F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	John H. Woodhouse.
Points of delivery.			New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 x 3½ ..per 100..	790	**790**	....	$1 52	**$1 50**	......	$1 52	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 x 4......do....	622	**672**	....	1 58	**1 56**	......	1 53	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 x 4½.....do....	200	**200**	....	1 65	**1 62**	......	1 64	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 x 5......do....	550	**550**	....	1 70	**1 68**	......	1 75	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 x 5½.... do....	100	**100**	....	1 76	**1 74**	......	1 76	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/16 x 6......do....	250	**300**	....	1 82	**1 80**	......	1 82	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 3/4.......do....	50	**50**	....	1 50	**1 40**	......	1 44	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 1.......do....	275	**275**	....	1 50	**1 42**	......	1 44	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 2.......do....	475	**475**	....	1 55	**1 50**	......	1 52	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 2½......do....	362	**362**	....	1 60	**1 58**	......	1 60	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 3.......do....	447	**447**	....	1 70	**1 66**	......	1 68	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 3½ .....do....	350	**350**	....	1 80	**1 74**	......	1 76	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 4.......do....	717	**717**	....	1 85	**1 82**	......	1 84	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 4½......do....	450	**450**	....	1 90	**1 90**	......	1 92	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 5.......do....	460	**460**	....	2 00	**1 98**	......	2 00	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 5½......do....	300	**300**	....	2 10	**2 06**	......	2 08	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 6.......do....	575	**575**	....	2 16	**2 14**	......	2 16	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 6½......do....	400	**400**	....	2 25	**2 22**	......	2 24	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 7.......do....	250	**250**	....	2 35	**2 30**	......	2 32	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 7½......do....	180	**180**	....	2 42	**2 38**	......	2 40	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 8.......do....	255	**305**	....	2 50	**2 46**	......	2 48	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 3/8 x 8½......do....	220	**220**	....	3 60	**2 54**	......	2 64	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 3......do....	250	**250**	....	2 20	**2 18**	......	2 20	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 3½.....do....	150	**150**	....	2 32	**2 30**	......	2 32	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 4......do....	200	**200**	....	2 45	**2 42**	......	2 44	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 4½.....do....	250	**250**	....	2 60	**2 54**	......	2 56	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 5......do....	250	**250**	....	2 70	**2 66**	......	2 68	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 6......do....	125	**125**	....	2 92	**2 90**	......	2 92	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 7/16 x 7......do....	50	**50**	....	3 16	**3 14**	......	3 16	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/2 x 3½......do....	275	**375**	....	2 50	**2 46**	......	2 48	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/2 x 4.......do....	87	**87**	....	2 60	**2 58**	......	2 44	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/2 x 4½......do....	275	**375**	....	2 75	**2 70**	......	2 72	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/2 x 5.......do....	149	**149**	....	2 85	**2 82**	......	2 84	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/2 x 5½......do....	275	**375**	....	2 95	**2 94**	......	3 02	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/2 x 6.......do....	149	**249**	....	3 10	**3 06**	......	3 18	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/2 x 7.......do....	375	**375**	....	3 35	**3 30**	......	3 32	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/2 x 8.......do....	525	**625**	....	3 60	**3 54**	......	3 56	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 1/2 x 9.......do....	375	**575**	....	3 80	**3 78**	......	3 80	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/8 x 7.......do....	200	**300**	....	5 20	**5 06**	......	5 08	......
Bolts, square head and nut, 5/8 x 8.......do....	250	**350**	....	5 60	**5 46**	......	5 40	......
Bolts, tire, 3/16 x 1½....................do....	650	**650**	....	40	36	**$0 32**	47	......
Bolts, tire, 3/16 x 1¾....................do....	650	**650**	....	40	37	**33**	49	......
Bolts, tire, 3/16 x 2 ....do....	900	**1,100**	....	40	38	**35**	60	......
Bolts, tire, 1/4 x 2......................do....	625	**825**	....	40	38	**35**	60	......
Bolts, tire, 1/4 x 2½.....................do....	580	**580**	....	45	40	**36**	64	......
Bolts, tire, 1/4 x 3......................do ..	505	**705**	....	45	42	**38**	70	......
Bolts, tire, 1/4 x 4 ....do....	75	**275**	....	50	46	**42**	72	......
Bolts, tire, 5/16 x 2½....................do....	75	**275**	....	62	60	**64**	75	......
Bolts, tire, 5/16 x 3 ....do....	25	**25**	....	66	64	**57**	99	......
Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob .doz.	47	**47**	**$0 08½**	.....	18 09	07½	05	$0 08½
Borax, refined ....pounds	483	**483**	....	18	**16**	......	15	......
Braces, iron, grip, 10-inch sweep ......dozen.	4½	**4½**	**5 80**	......	5 75 7 00	5 00	5 15	7 48 5 18 5 47 9 13 5 37½ 6 45
Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep ..dozen	3¼	**3¼**	14 75	......	10 50	**8 50**	9 16	8 22 9 60

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	Joseph F. McCoy.	H. T. Wakeman.	John H. Woodhouse.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Brushes, marking, assorted, dozen	7½	**7½**	......	$0 50	....	......	......	$0 35	**$0 25** 50
Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. ⅙, full size ....doz.	6¼	**6½**	......	5 00 3 15	....	$3 15	......	7 50	**5 30** 3 50
Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. ⅜, full size ....doz.	7⅓	**7⅓**	......	7 00 4 00	....	4 70	......	9 50	**7 30** 4 75
Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. ⅝, full size ....doz	10 5/12	**10 5/12**	......	10 20 5 00	....	5 25	......	11 50	**10 25** 7 40
Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size ....doz.	5 11/12	**5 11/12**	......	3 15 2 48	....	2 70	......	4 75	**3 00** 2 70
Brushes, scrub, 6-row, 10-inch ....doz.	37 1/12	**43½**	......	86	....	**1 20** 84	......	1 50	90 1 38 1 50
Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch ....doz.	41 5/12	**41¾**	......	**1 12**	....	1 10 1 65	......	1 75	1 30 1 88 2 00 2 25
Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size ...doz.	10 11/12	**11⅓**	......	2 20	....	**3 10** 4 20 7 50	......	3 00	2 75 3 75 6 00
Brushes, whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle ....doz.	28¾	....	......	....	....	4 20 5 90	......	7.48	4 25 5 00
		30¾	......	....	....	....	......	....	**8 25**
Butts, brass, 1½-inch, narrow ....doz.	17	**17**	(26	26	**$0 23**	....	......	22	....
Butts, brass, 2-inch, narrow ....doz.	23½	**23½**	42	41	**36**	....	......	40	....
Butts, brass, 2½-inch, narrow ....doz.	21½	**21½**	66	64	**57**	....	......	59	....
Butts, door, 2 x 3 inch, loose pin, acorn ....doz.	62	**62**	......	**60**	....	....	......	60	69
Butts, door, 2½ x 3 inch, loose pin, acorn ....doz.	32	**62**	......	60	**56**	....	......	75	65
Butts, door, 3 x 3 inch, loose pin, acorn ....doz.	58	**58**	......	70	**65**	....	......	80	75½
Butts, door, 3 x 3½ inch, loose pin, acorn ....doz.	56	**56**	......	78	**60**	......	$0 39	97	84
Calipers, outside and inside, 6-inch ....doz.	1/12	**1-12**	**2 00**	3 00	....	....	......	3 00	....
Calipers, outside and inside, 8-inch ....doz	7/12	**7-12**	**2 50**	4 00	....	....	......	4 00	....
Caps, percussion, waterproof, in tin boxes of 100, per 100.....................	7,000	**17,000**	......	**05½**	04	....	......	40	....
Cards, cattle ....doz.	5	**5**	......	70	**65**	....	......	80	4 70

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Flagler.	John F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	Joseph F. McCoy.	H. T. Wakeman.	John H. Woodhouse.
Points of delivery.			New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Catches, iron, cupboard . doz.	$58\frac{1}{8}$	**$58\frac{1}{8}$**	**$0 38**	......	$0 60	$0 50	......	......	$0 36	$0 39 61
Compasses, carpenter's, 6-inch, cast-steel .... doz.	$2\frac{5}{8}$	**$2\frac{5}{8}$**	1 78	......	**1 80**	......	......	$1 50 1 $72\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	......
Compasses, carpenter's, 8-inch, cast-steel ...... doz.	$3\frac{1}{12}$	**$3\frac{1}{3}$**	2 65	......	**2 50**	2 50	......	......	3 75	......
Compasses, pocket, 2-inch, brass case .... doz.	$2\frac{1}{12}$	**$2\frac{1}{12}$**	......	......	**2 50**	......	......	......	3 00	......
Chain, cable, short links, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... per lb.	300	**300**	......	$0 05	$05\frac{1}{2}$	**$05\frac{2}{10}$**	......	......	05	......
Chain, cable, short links, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch .... per lb.	810	**810**	......	$05\frac{1}{2}$	$06\frac{1}{2}$	**$06\frac{5}{10}$**	......	......	$06\frac{1}{4}$	......
Chain, cable, short links, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch .... per lb	1,000	**1,000**	......	05	$05\frac{1}{2}$	**$05\frac{4}{10}$**	......	......	$05\frac{3}{4}$	......
Chains, log, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook, per pound	474	**474**	......	......	**$05\frac{5}{8}$**	$05\frac{7}{10}$	......	......	......	......
Chains, log, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch, short links, &c	152	**216**	......	06	**$05\frac{7}{8}$**	$05\frac{9}{10}$	......	......	......	......
Chains, log, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch, short links, &c	40	**40**	......	06	**$06\frac{3}{4}$**	07	......	......	......	......
Chains, surveyor's, 66-foot, iron, with brass handles ..	2	**2**	......	......	**4 50**	......	......	......	......	......
Chains, trace, No. 2, $6\frac{1}{2}$-foot, 10 links to the foot .. pairs.	44	**44**	......	......	**48**	49	......	47	......	......
Chalk, carpenter's, blue .. lb.	88	**93**	......	......	**14**	......	......	......	......	......
Chalk, carpenter's, red .. do.	81	**81**	......	......	**08**	......	......	......	......	......
Chalk, carpenter's, white, pound	122	**122**	......	......	**03**	......	......	......	......	......
Chalk, crayons .... gross.	71	**71**	$09\frac{1}{2}$ 18	......	10	08	**$0 08**	......	09	......
Chalk-lines, medium size, dozen (*a*)	$43\frac{1}{8}$	**$43\frac{2}{3}$**	12 $13\frac{1}{2}$	......	**12**	20 30 35	......	......	25	......
Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, $\frac{5}{8}$ x 6 inch .... doz.	$2\frac{5}{12}$	**$2\frac{5}{12}$**	1 98	......	1 75	**1 50**	......	......	2 00	......
Chisel, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled .... doz.	$1\frac{2}{3}$	**$1\frac{2}{3}$**	9 00	......	**7 98** 8 60	9 50	......	......	10 00	......

a Also offered by F. B. Hobart, New York, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Flagler.	John F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Joseph F. McCoy.	H. T. Wakeman.	Hezekiah King.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, 1/4-inch, handled.......doz.	3 1/3	**3 1/3**	$2 15	....	**$2 15** 1 98	$2 30	......	$2 42	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, 3/8-inch, handled.......doz.	2 1/6	**2 1/6**	2 16	....	**2 15** 1 98	2 30	......	2 02	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, 1/2-inch, handled.......doz.	2 1/3	**2 1/3**	2 43	....	**2 40** 2 19	2 60	......	2 74	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, 5/8-inch, handled.......doz.	2 1/2	**2 1/2**	2 70	....	**2 68** 2 46	2 90	......	3 00	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, 3/4-inch, handled.......doz.	6 1/12	**6 1/12**	3 00	....	**2 98** 2 66	3 20	......	3 33	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, 1-inch, handled.......doz.	4 1/4	**4 1/4**	3 24	....	**3 30** 2 94	3 50	......	3 63	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, 1 1/4-inch, handled......doz.	3 2/3	**3 2/3**	3 50	....	**3 50** 3 15	3 75	......	4 00	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, 1 1/2-inch, handled......doz.	3 2/3	**3 2/3**	3 75	....	**3 75** 3 37	4 10	......	4 20	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, 1 3/4-inch, handled......doz.	3 1/12	**3 1/12**	4 05	....	**4 00** 3 60	4 40	......	4 53	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, firmer, 2-inch, handled.......doz.	2 7/12	**2 7/12**	4 30	....	**4 30** 3 90	4 70	......	5 75	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1/4-inch, handled.......doz.	1 1/4	**1 1/4**	3 24	....	**3 20** 2 90	3 50	......	3 09	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 3/8-inch, handled.......doz.	1 5/12	**1 5/12**	3 24	....	**3 20** 2 90	3 50	......	3 09	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1/2-inch, handled .... .doz.	1 3/4	**1 3/4**	3 24	....	**3 20** 2 90	3 50	......	3 09	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 5/8-inch, handled...... doz.	1 1/4	**1 1/4**	3 50	....	**3 50** 3 15	3 75	......	3 25	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 3/4-inch, handled.......doz.	1 5/12	**1 5/12**	3 75	....	**3 75** 3 40	4 20	......	3 70	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1-inch, handled.......doz.	1 1/3	**1 1/3**	4 32	....	**4 30** 3 90	4 75	......	4 15	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1 1/4-inch, handled......doz	1 1/3	**1 1/3**	4 85	....	**4 85** 4 44	5 30	......	5 40	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1 1/2-inch, handled......doz.	1 5/12	**1 5/12**	5 38	....	**5 38** 4 00	5 90	......	5 60	......
Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1 3/4-inch, handled......doz.	1 3/4	**1 3/4**	5 90	....	**5 90** 5 40	6 50	......	00	......

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April* 25, 1882, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.**

[NOTE.—**Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.**]

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Flagler.	John F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Joseph F. McCoy.	H. T. Wakeman.	Hezekiah King.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 2-inch, handled ....doz.	$2\frac{1}{12}$	**$2\frac{1}{12}$**	$6 45	....	**$6 45** 5 90	$7 10	......	$6 40	......
Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches ....doz	$4\frac{1}{4}$	**$4\frac{1}{4}$**	5 65	....	5 50	**5 50**	......	5 00	......
Cleavers, butchers', 10-inch, doz.	2	**2**	14 35	....	16 00	**13 50**	......	15 00	......
Clothes-line, galvanized wire, size not less than $\frac{3}{16}$-inch diameter, in lengths of 100 feet ....feet.	10,500	**10,500**	$02\frac{9}{10}$ $04\frac{4}{10}$	....	$00\frac{3}{10}$	**$00\frac{38}{100}$**	......	$\frac{3}{8}$	......
Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes........per lb.	38	**38**	....	....	$04\frac{1}{2}$	**$04\frac{1}{4}$**	......	05	......
Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars (*a*)...............doz.	$22\frac{7}{12}$	**$22\frac{7}{12}$**	**1 35** 1 20	....	1 38	75	......	1 20	......
Dividers, c. s. wing, 8-inch, doz.	$\frac{2}{3}$	**2-3**	**3 00**	....	3 20	3 00	$4 05	3 15	......
Dividers, c. s. wing, 10-inch, doz.	$1\frac{7}{12}$	**$1\frac{2}{3}$**	**3 63**	....	4 00	4 00	5 85 8 44	3 50	......
Drills, blacksmiths'....doz.	1	**1**	....	**$2 50**	36 00	....	......	30 00	......
Drills, breast ....doz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	**1-2**	....	....	**24 00**	....	......	21 00	......
Drills, hand, light, for metal, doz.	$\frac{3}{4}$	**3-4**	....	....	**12 00**	....	......	11 00	......
Faucets, brass, racking, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, loose key.......doz.	$\frac{3}{4}$	**3-4**	....	....	**7 00**	....	......	7 20	......
Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2.................doz.	$1\frac{5}{8}$	**$1\frac{5}{8}$**	....	....	**56**	....	......	28	......
Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch, doz.	$11\frac{5}{6}$	**$11\frac{5}{6}$**	**1 30**	1 60	1 40 1 26	*b*1 42	......	1 57	$1 36
Files, flat, bastard, 14-inch, doz.	$25\frac{1}{12}$	**$29\frac{1}{3}$**	**3 65**	4 60	3 90 3 45	*b*3 97	......	4 27	3 84
Files, flat, bastard, 16-inch, doz.	$11\frac{1}{3}$	**$11\frac{1}{3}$**	**5 19**	6 50	5 63 5 70	*b*5 67	......	6 24	5 44
Files, flat, wood, 12-inch, doz.	$16\frac{1}{2}$	**$16\frac{1}{3}$**	2 58	4 30	**2 50** 2 25	2 82	......	3 12	2 75
Files, flat, wood, 14-inch, doz.	$12\frac{5}{12}$	**$12\frac{5}{12}$**	3 68	6 00	**3 56** 3 24	3 97	......	4 37	3 85
Files, gunsmith's assorted, doz.	$26\frac{1}{2}$	**$26\frac{1}{2}$**	....	3 00	**2 75** 2 48	....	......	3 00	2 75

a Also offered by R. A. Robbins, New York, at $1.44 per dozen. *b* Disston's or New American.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Flagler.	Jno. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	Hezekiah King.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
Files, half-round, bastard, 8-inch...doz..	11	**11⅓**	**$1 40**	$1 90	$1 53 1 39	$1 54	$1 89	$1 50
Files, half-round, bastard, 10-inch .do....	18½	**19**	**1 97**	2 70	2 20 2 00	2 19	2 52	2 12
Files, half-round, bastard, 12-inch .do....	10⅓	**11⅓**	**2 80**	3 75	3 00 2 70	3 04	3 38	2 95
Files, mill-saw, 6-inch.............do....	15	**15**	83	90	**83** 72	88	1 00	88
Files, mill-saw, 8-inch.............do....	27½	**27½**	1 19	1 60	**1 20** 1 10	1 29	1 44	1 27
Files, mill-saw, 10-inch............do....	60½	**66½**	1 68	2 25	**1 55** 1 40	1 85	2 06	1 79
Files, mill-saw, 12-inch............do....	47⅔	**49⅔**	2 39	3 20	**2 50** 2 30	2 55	2 93	2 55
Files, mill-saw, 14-inch............do....	42½	**58½**	3 43	4 60	**3 70** 3 32	3 73	4 14	3 63
Files, round, bastard, 6-inch.......do....	12 11/12	**12 11/12**	**83**	90	88 72	88	1 00	90
Files, round, bastard, 8-inch.......do....	7 5/12	**7 5/12**	**1 20**	1 60	1 28 1 12	1 29	1 44	1 30
Files, round, bastard, 10-inch......do....	8⅓	**8⅓**	**1 70**	2 25	1 80 1 60	1 85	2 06	1 83
Files, round, bastard, 12-inch......do....	7⅓	**7⅓**	**2 40**	3 20	2 43 2 20	2 55	3 93	2 60
Files, round, bastard, 14-inch......do....	2½	**2½**	**3 45**	4 60	3 70 3 32	3 73	4 14	3 70
Files, square, bastard, 12-inch.....do....	6¼	**6¼**	**2 40**	3 20	2 50 2 25	2 55	2 67	2 60
Files, taper, saw, 3-inch...........do....	55	**58**	**44**	60	50 45	50	54	49
Files, taper, saw, 3½-inch..........do....	46½	**49½**	**45**	60	50 45	50	54	50
Files, taper, saw, 4-inch...........do....	78	**81**	**51**	72	57 52	58	65	57
Files, taper, saw, 4½-inch..........do....	53	**55**	**59**	80	62 57	65	67	64
Files, taper, saw, 5-inch...........do....	47	**55**	**69**	95	74 68	78	82	76
Files, taper, saw, 5½-inch..........do	14½	**14½**	**83**	1 10	88 79	89	94	88
Files, taper, saw, 6-inch...........do....	38	**38**	**95**	1 25	1 06 96	1 05	1 07	1 03
Fish-hooks, ringed, assorted, Nos. 1-0, 3-0, 5-0, 7-0.......................M..	29½	**29½**	......	......	0 85 No. 3-0, 1 35 No. 5-0, 1 65 No. 7-0, 2 50	**81** **1 21** **1 62** **2 43**	......	......
Fish-lines, cotton, assorted sizes.dozen..	170	**170**	......	......	**08** **10** **12** **14** **16**	09 10 11 12 13 14 16	......	......
Flat-irons, 5-pound ...per pound, pairs..	27	**27**	......	......	**3¼**	03¼	03½	......
Flat-irons, 6-pound ....do....	24	**28**	......	......	**03¼**	03¼	03½	......
Flat-irons, 7-pound ....do....	23	**27**	......	......	**03¼**	03¼	03½	......
Flat.irons, 8-pound ....do....	25	**26**	......	......	**03¼**	03¼	03½	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5½ feet handles, packed in cases .... dozen..	166⅝	**166⅝**
Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5½ feet handles .... do....	19¾	**19¾**
Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases .... do....	3¼	**3¼**
Forks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases, dozens	5 7/12	**5 7/12**
Gates, molasses, 2 iron .... dozen..	4 11/12	**4 11/12**
Gauges, marking .... do....	13 5/12	**13 7/12**
Gauges, mortise, screw slide .... do....	2¼	**2¼**
Gauges, saddlers' .... do....	⅙	**1-6**
Gauges, slitting, with handle .... do....	1 5/12	**1 5/12**
Gimlets, metal head, nail, assorted, large .... do....	46¾	**46¾**
Gimlets, metal head, spike, assorted, large .... do....	11	**11**
Glass, window, 8 x 10, American, B quality .... boxes..	144	**144**
Glass, window, 9 x 12, American, B quality .... do....	23	**23**
Glass, window, 9 x 13, American, B quality .... do....	5	**5**
Glass, window, 9 x 14, American, B quality .... do....	24	**24**
Glass, window, 9 x 15, American, B quality .... do....	2	**2**
Glass, window, 10 x 12, American, B quality .... do....	98	**100**
Glass, window, 10 x 13, American, B quality .... do....	5	**5**
Glass, window, 10 x 14, American, B quality .... do....	47	**48**
Glass, window, 10 x 16, American, B quality .... do....	28	**28**
Glass, window, 10 x 18, American, B quality .... do....	11	**11**
Glass, window, 12 x 14, American, B quality .... do....	10	**10**
Glass, window, 12 x 16, American, B quality .... do....	23	**23**
Glass, window, 12 x 18, American, B quality .... do....	8	**8**
Glass, window, 12 x 22, American, B quality .... do....	7	**9**
Glass, window, 12 x 28, American, B quality .... do....	7	**8**
Glass, window, 14 x 20, American, B quality .... do....	11	**12**
Glaziers' glass-cutters .... dozen..	3⅙	**3¼**
Glue, carpenters', medium quality .... pounds..	389	**389**
Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned	22	**22**
Gouges, c. s., ⅜-inch socket, firmer, handled .... dozen..	1½	**1½**
Gouges, c. s., ½-inch socket, firmer, handled .... do....	2⅙	**2⅙**
Gouges, c. s., ⅝-inch socket, firmer, handled .... do....	2¼	**2¼**
Gouges, c. s., ¾-inch socket, firmer, handled .... do....	2 1/12	**2 1/12**
Gouges, c. s., 1-inch socket, firmer, handled .... do....	2⅙	**2⅙**
Grindstones, weighing 30 pounds .... per pound..	204	**2** **202**
Grindstones, weighing 40 pounds .... do....	20	**20**
Grindstones, weighing 50 pounds .... do....	281	**67** **215**
Grindstones, weighing 75 pounds .... do....	38	**38**
Grindstones, weighing 100 pounds .... do....	52	**5** **47**
Grindstones, weighing 125 pounds .... do....	6	**4** **2**
Grindstones, weighing 150 pounds .... do....	6	**2** **4**
Grindstones, weighing 250 pounds .... do....	6	**3** **3**
Grindstones, weighing 500 pounds .... do....	2	**2**
Gun-hammers, forged, unfinished .... dozen..	6½	**6½**
Gun-locks, left-hand .... do....	2½	**2½**

a Chicago delivery; if packed in cases, add 20 cents per dozen. *b* Boxed; 15 cents less burlapsed.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Albert Flagler.	John F. Richards.	A. B. Cohn.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	Edward A. Boyd & Son.	H. T. Wakeman.	John H. Woodhouse.	Horace P. Dibble.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
a$2 85	......	$4 35	*b*$3 90	$4 50	$3 89	......	$3 40	......	*c***$3 50**
*a*4 50									*d*4 10
*a*3 42									
*a*4 07									
*a*5 35	......	5 75	*b***5 00**	6 00	......	......	5 50	......	......
*a*6 00									
*a*5 35	......	4 00	*e***4 90**	6 00	5 49	......	3 75	......	*c*5 10
*a*6 00									*d*5 65
*a*8 98	......	......	*e***8 90**	9 75	9 23	......	6 50	......	*c*7 60
									*d*8 20
......	......	......	2 00	**1 90**	......	......	3 00	......	......
40	......	......	**45**	48	......	......	30	$0 43½	......
45									
4 25	......	......	5 50	5 50	......	......	4 50	**4 45**	......
5 25									
......	......	......	**24 00**	......	......	......	6 00	......	......
4 50	......	......	5 00	3 50	......	......	4 00	......	......
15	......	......	16	18	......	......	20	......	......
35	......	......	40	33	......	......	40	......	......
......	......	......	3 65	......	......	$2 85	**2 45**	......	......
......	......	......	3 65	......	......	2 85	**2 55**	......	......
......	......	......	3 65	......	......	2 85	**2 55**	......	......
......	......	......	3 65	......	......	2 85	**2 55**	......	......
......	......	......	3 65	......	......	2 85	**2 55**	......	......
......	......	......	3 65	......	......	2 85	**2 55**	......	......
......	......	......	3 65	......	......	2 85	**2 55**	......	......
......	......	......	3 65	......	......	2 85	**2 55**	......	......
......	......	......	4 25	......	......	3 35	**2 90**	......	......
......	......	......	4 25	......	......	3 35	**2 90**	......	......
......	......	......	4 25	......	......	3 35	**2 90**	......	......
......	......	......	4 25	......	......	3 35	**2 90**	......	......
......	......	......	4 25	......	......	3 35	**2 90**	......	......
......	......	......	4 25	......	......	3 35	**2 90**	......	......
......	......	......	4 75	......	......	3 35	**3 20**	......	......
......	......	......	4 25	......	......	3 35	**2 85**	......	......
43 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	10 20	......	......
15½	$0 18	......	17	......	......	......	20	......	......
......	......	......	**5 20**	44	......	......	40	......	......
3 95	......	......	4 80	......	......	......	4 25	......	......
4 62	......	......	5 20	......	......	......	5 00	......	......
5 30	......	......	5 80	......	......	......	6 00	......	......
5 60	......	......	6 40	......	......	......	6 10	......	......
6 30	......	......	7 20	......	......	......	6 75	......	......
......	**01$\frac{1}{10}$**	......	01	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**3-4**					
......	01$\frac{1}{10}$	......	01	**3-4**	......	......	......	......	......
......	**01$\frac{1}{10}$**	......	01	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**3-4**					
......	01$\frac{1}{10}$	......	01	**3-4**	......	......	......	......	......
......	**01$\frac{1}{10}$**	......	01	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**3-4**					
......	**01$\frac{1}{10}$**	......	01	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**3-4**					
......	**01½**	......	01	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**3-4**					
......	**02**	......	01	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**1-2**					
......	02	......	01	**1½**	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	80	35	......	......	**35**	......	......
......	......	......	8 00	7 00	......	......	**5 50**	......	......

c Plain. *d* Strapped. *e* Boxed; 25 cents less burlapsed.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Gun-locks, right-hand ....dozen..	$2\frac{1}{3}$	**4**
Gun-sights, front, German silver, unfinished ....do....	5	**5**
Gun-sights, back, iron, clover-leaf pattern, unfinished ....do....	4	**$5\frac{1}{3}$**
Gun-triggers, malleable, unfinished ....do....	7	**7**
Gun-tubes, assorted size, c. s ....do....	45	**45**
Hammers, c. s., cat-head, or farriers' turning, 3 pounds ....do....	$1\frac{2}{3}$	**$1\frac{2}{3}$**
Hammers, claw, solid, c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. $1\frac{1}{3}$ ....do....	$46\frac{2}{3}$	**$46\frac{2}{3}$**
Hammers, riveting, solid, c. s., 1-inch ....do....	$3\frac{1}{4}$	**$3\frac{1}{4}$**
Hammers, riveting, solid, c. s., $1\frac{1}{3}$-inch ....do....	$2\frac{1}{12}$	**$2\frac{1}{12}$**
Hammers, riveting, solid, c. s., $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ....do....	$1\frac{1}{12}$	**$1\frac{1}{12}$**
Hammers, shoeing, c. s., farriers' ....do....	$3\frac{11}{12}$	**$3\frac{11}{12}$**
Hammers, shoemakers', c. s., No. 1 ....do....	$2\frac{7}{12}$	**$2\frac{7}{12}$**
Hammers, stone, solid, c. s., size, 5 pounds	5	**6**
Hammers, stone, solid, c. s., size, 8 pounds	4	**4**
Hammers, stone, solid, c. s., size, 12 pounds	1	**1**
Hammers, tack, upholsterers' pattern ....dozen..	$4\frac{1}{12}$	**$4\frac{1}{12}$**
Handles, shoemakers', ordinary peg ....do....	41	**41**
Handles, shoemakers', ordinary sewing ....do....	141	**141**
Harrow-teeth, square, $\frac{5}{8}$ x 10-inch, headed ....pounds..	725	....
Hatchets, c. s., shingling, No. 2 ....dozen..	$140\frac{1}{3}$	**$140\frac{1}{3}$**
Hoes, garden, solid shank, c. s., 8-inch ....do....	$111\frac{1}{2}$	**$111\frac{1}{2}$**
Hoes, grub, c. s., oval-eye, No. 2 ....do....	$21\frac{1}{12}$	**$20\frac{7}{12}$**
Hoes, planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch ....do....	$131\frac{1}{2}$	**$131\frac{1}{2}$**
Hoes, planters', c. s., 10-inch, with eye ....do....	$30\frac{1}{2}$	**$180\frac{1}{2}$**
Hinges, strap, 6-inch, light ....do....	$110\frac{1}{4}$	**$110\frac{1}{4}$**
Hinges, strap, 8-inch, light ....do....	$51\frac{1}{4}$	**$51\frac{1}{4}$**
Hinges, strap, 10-inch, light ....do....	$31\frac{1}{12}$	**$31\frac{1}{12}$**
Hinges, strap, 10-inch, heavy ....do....	$113\frac{1}{4}$	**$113\frac{1}{4}$**
Hinges, strap, 12-inch, light ....do....	9	**9**
Hinges, strap, 12-inch, heavy ....do....	27	**27**
Hinges, strap, and T, 4-inch, light ....do....	$30\frac{1}{2}$	**$30\frac{1}{2}$**
Hinges, strap, and T, 6-inch, light ....do....	$30\frac{1}{2}$	**$30\frac{1}{2}$**
Hinges, strap, and T, 8-inch, extra heavy ....do....	26	**26**
Hinges, strap, and T, 10-inch, extra heavy ....do....	18	**18**
Hinges, strap, and T, 12-inch, extra heavy ....do....	13	**13**
Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ....pounds..	410	**100** **300**
Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 inch ....do....	1,250	**925** **325**
Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch ....do....	1,405	**1,155** **250**
Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ....do....	1,465	**990** **575**
Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch ....do....	1,165	**1,040** **125**
Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x 2 inch ....do....	1,955	**1,730** **255**
Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x 3 inch ....do....	1,100	**900** **100**

a Per pound. *b* Chicago delivery. *c* Heavy.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Albert Flagler.	J. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	George T. Lane.	Jno. H. Woodhouse.	H. P. Dibble.	Vivian G. Hundley.	Robert Murray.	J. F. McCoy.
Points of delivery.										
New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
....	....	$8 00	$7 00	**$5 50**	....	....	....	....	....	$6 80
....	....	60	84	**10**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	40	60	**10**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	22	15	**06**	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	40	30	**30**	....	....	....	....	....	....
$22 00	....	24 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 85	....	**5 10**	4 50	6 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 20										
3 20	....	3 20	4 05	4 75	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 85	....	4 25	4 55	5 25	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 00	....	5 25	5 00	6 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 00	....	4 00	2 80	2 50	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 25										
3 00	....	2 75	2 80	2 75	....	....	....	....	....	....
90	....	1 00	*a*18	10	....	....	....	***a*$0 15**	....	....
1 28	....	1 50	*a*18	10	....	....	....	***a*15**	....	....
1 92	....	2 30	*a*18	10	....	....	....	***a*15**	....	....
....	....	**1 90**	....	2 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	....	15	18	14	....	$0 14½	....	....	....	....
14½	....	15	18	13	....	14½	....	....	....	....
....	$0 03	03¾	03¼	03½	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 65	....	....	4 00	3 50	....	4 27	....	....	....	....
*b*3 10	....	3 60	5 50	3 60	....	....	$3 15	....	**$3 15**	....
*b*3 42										
....	....	**7 25**	7 25	7 75	....	....	....	....	....	....
*b*4 91	....	5 00	5 10	5 18	*c*$4 25	....	4 45	....	**4 20**	....
					*d*4 00					
....	....	4 40	6 50	5 00	**3 80**	....	*e*5 07	....	4 90	....
*b*75	68	**75**	75	85	....	....	....	....	....	....
*b*1 10	1 00	**1 10**	1 10	1 20	....	....	....	....	....	....
*b*1 51	1 38	**1 53**	1 53	1 75	....	....	....	....	....	....
*b*2 98	3 60	**2 90**	2 93	2 75	....	....	....	....	....	....
*b*2 62	2 25	**2 70**	2 63	2 78	....	....	....	....	....	....
*b*4 38	3 75	**4 00**	4 16	4 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
*b*48	50	**50**	49	55	....	....	....	....	....	....
*b*66	60	**68**	66	75	....	....	....	....	....	....
*b*1 96	2 50	**1 95**	2 00	1 12	....	....	....	....	....	....
*b*3 38	3 50	**3 13**	3 24	1 62	....	....	....	....	....	....
*b*4 56	4 50	**4 40**	4 44	2 50	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**04**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	**03½**								
....	....	**3 2/10**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**03 7/10**									
....	....	**3 2/10**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**03 7/10**									
....	....	**03**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**03 3/10**									
....	....	**03**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**03 3/10**									
....	....	**03**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**03 2/10**									
....	....	**2 8/10**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	**03 2/10**									

d Light. *e* Handled.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisemen of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. F. Richards. Points of delivery. Kansas City.	S. H. Crane. Points of delivery. Chicago.
Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... pounds..	25	**25**	$0 03$\frac{2}{10}$	**$0 02$\frac{8}{10}$**
Iron, band, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 1 inch .... do....	200	**150**	**03$\frac{7}{10}$**	....
		50	....	**03$\frac{2}{10}$**
Iron, band, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 2 inch .... do....	350	**350**	03$\frac{2}{10}$	**02$\frac{8}{10}$**
Iron, band, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 3 inch .... do....	425	**25**	**03$\frac{2}{10}$**	....
		400	....	**02$\frac{8}{10}$**
Iron, band, $\frac{3}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch .... do....	20	....	03$\frac{2}{10}$	02$\frac{8}{10}$
Iron, band, $\frac{3}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... do....	50	**50**	03$\frac{2}{10}$	**02$\frac{8}{10}$**
Iron, boiler, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch .... do....	100	**100**	....	**03$\frac{1}{2}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... do....	120	**120**	....	**03$\frac{1}{2}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch .... do....	570	**200**	**03$\frac{5}{10}$**	....
		370	....	**03**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 inch .... do....	1,425	**475**	**03$\frac{3}{10}$**	....
		1,000	....	**02$\frac{8}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch .... do....	750	**150**	**03$\frac{3}{10}$**	....
		600	....	**02$\frac{8}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... do....	625	**225**	**03$\frac{2}{10}$**	....
		500	....	**02$\frac{7}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch .... do....	220	**100**	**03$\frac{2}{10}$**	....
		120	....	**02$\frac{7}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inch .... do....	670	**100**	**03$\frac{2}{10}$**	....
		570	....	**02$\frac{7}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... do....	300	**300**	03$\frac{2}{10}$	**02$\frac{7}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 inch .... do....	225	**125**	**03$\frac{2}{10}$**	....
		100	....	**02$\frac{7}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 inch .... do....	50	**50**	**03$\frac{2}{10}$**	02$\frac{7}{10}$
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{5}{16}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... do....	20	....	03$\frac{2}{10}$	02$\frac{7}{10}$
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{5}{16}$ x $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch .... do....	20	....	03$\frac{2}{10}$	02$\frac{7}{10}$
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{5}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch .... do....	50	**50**	03$\frac{2}{10}$	**02$\frac{7}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... do....	350	**350**	....	**03$\frac{1}{2}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch .... do....	100	**100**	....	**03$\frac{1}{2}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch .... do....	300	**200**	**04**	....
		150	....	**03$\frac{1}{2}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 1 inch .... do....	1,100	**250**	**04**	....
		850	....	**02$\frac{7}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch .... do....	1,365	**225**	**03$\frac{2}{10}$**	....
		1,140	....	**02$\frac{6}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... do....	1,050	**200**	**03**	....
		850	....	**02$\frac{5}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 inch .... do....	1,950	**1,950**	02$\frac{9}{10}$	**02$\frac{5}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... do....	350	**350**	02$\frac{9}{10}$	**02$\frac{5}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 inch .... do....	275	**25**	**02$\frac{8\frac{1}{2}}{10}$**	....
		250	....	**02$\frac{1}{2}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... do....	50	**50**	02$\frac{8}{10}$	**02$\frac{5}{10}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch .... do....	250	**100**	**04**	....
		150	....	**03$\frac{1}{2}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch .... do....	1,875	**325**	**04**	....
		1,650	....	**03$\frac{1}{2}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... do....	1,075	**550**	**02$\frac{6}{10}$**	....
		625	....	**02$\frac{1}{2}$**
Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inch .... do....	1,600	**450**	**02$\frac{8}{10}$**	....
		1,150	....	**02$\frac{1}{2}$**
Iron, flat-iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... do....	1,525	**275**	**02$\frac{8}{10}$**	....
		1,250	....	**02$\frac{1}{2}$**
Iron, flat-iron, $\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch .... do....	700	**350**	**02$\frac{8}{10}$**	....
		350	....	**02$\frac{1}{2}$**

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. F. Richards. Point of delivery: Kansas City.	S. H. Crane. Point of delivery: Chicago.	C. H. Conover. Point of delivery: Chicago.
Iron, flat-bar, ⅝ x 2 inch ....pounds..	450	**100**	$0 02 8/10	**$0 02 5/10**	....
Iron, flat-bar, ⅝ x 2½ inch ....do....	350	**350**	**02 8/10**	....	....
		100	....	**02½**	
Iron, half-round, ¼-inch ....do....	20	....	....	05 5/10	....
Iron, half-round, ⅜-inch ....do....	200	**200**	....	**05 5/10**	....
Iron, half-round, ½-inch ....do....	525	**50**	**04½**	....	....
		475	....	**04**	
Iron, half-round, ⅝-inch ....do....	250	**50**	**04 2/10**	....	....
		200	....	**03 7/10**	
Iron, half-round, ¾-inch ....do....	1,475	**25**	**04 2/10**	....	....
		1,450	....	**03 7/10**	
Iron, half-round, ⅞-inch ....do....	25	**25**	03 7/10	**03 2/10**	....
Iron, half-round, 1-inch ....do....	600	**100**	**03 7/10**	....	....
		500	....	**03 2/10**	
Iron, half-round, 1¼-inch ....do....	20	....	03 7/10	03 2/10	....
Iron, half-round, 1½-inch ....do....	50	**50**	**03 7/10**	03 2/10	....
Iron, Juniata, 1/16 x 2 inch ....do....	325	**325**	....	**04**	....
Iron, Juniata, ⅛ x 2 inch ....do....	400	**400**	....	**04**	....
Iron, Juniata, ¼ x 2 inch ....do....	500	**100**	**06**	....	....
		400	....	**04**	
Iron, Juniata, ⅜ x ¾ inch ....do....	800	**800**	....	**04**	....
Iron, Juniata, ½ x 1 inch ....do....	950	**200**	**06**	....	....
		750	....	**04**	
Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25 .do....	1,300	**1,300**	10½	**09½**	$0 09¾
Iron, Juniata, sheet, 28-inch, No. 25 ....do....	1,100	**1,100**	08½	**06¾**	07
Iron, nail-rod, ⅛ x 1½ inch ....do....	775	**775**	....	**05¾**	....
Iron, Norway, ⅜ x 1 inch ....do....	1,275	**275**	**05**	....	....
		1,025	....	**05½**	
Iron, Norway, 1 inch square ....do....	1,425	**400**	**05**	....	....
		1,025	....	**04½**	
Iron, ½ oval, ½ x ½ inch ....do....	20	....	04 8/10	04	....
Iron, ½ oval, ½ x ¾ inch ....do....	175	**75**	**04 6/10**	....	....
		150	....	**03 7/10**	
Iron, oval, ¼ to 1 inch, assorted ....do....	650	**650**	04½	**04½**	....
Iron, round, ¼-inch ....do....	1,400	**325**	**04**	....	....
		1,075	....	**03½**	
Iron, round, 5/16-inch ....do....	1,765	**490**	**03 8/10**	....	....
		1,300	....	**03 3/10**	
Iron, round, ⅜-inch ....do....	5,490	**1,390**	**03 6/10**	....	....
		4,300	....	**03 1/10**	
Iron, round, 7/16-inch ....do....	2,050	**700**	**03 4/10**	....	......
		1,450	....	**02 9/10**	
Iron, round, ½-inch ....do....	5,250	**1,475**	**03 4/10**	....	....
		3,775	....	**02 9/10**	
Iron, round, 9/16-inch ....do....	1,550	**450**	**03 2/10**	....	....
		1,100	....	**02 7/10**	
Iron, round, ⅝-inch ....do....	4,800	**1,325**	**03 2/10**	....	....
		3,675	....	**02 7/10**	
Iron, round, ¾-inch ....do....	4,350	**1,050**	**03 1/10**	....	....
		3,500	....	**02 6/10**	
Iron, round, ⅞-inch ....do....	2,200	**350**	**03 1/10**	....	....
		1,950	....	**02 6/10**	
Iron, round, 1-inch ....do....	4,125	**700**	**03 1/10**	....	....
		3,475	....	**02 5/10**	
Iron, round, 1¼-inch ....do....	1,250	**200**	**03 1/10**	....	....
		1,050	....	**02 5/10**	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for furnishing hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.
			Points of delivery.		
			Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.
Iron, round, 1 1/8-inch .... pounds..	350	**100**	**$0 03 1/10**	....	....
		250	....	**$02 1/8**	
Iron, sheet, 1/16 inch thick .... do....	350	**350**	04 1/2	**03 9/10**	....
Iron, sheet, 1/8 inch thick .... do....	20	**100**	**04 1/4**	03 3/4	....
Iron, sheet, 3/16 inch thick	500	**500**	04 1/4	**03 3/4**	....
Iron, sheet, No. 16 .... do....	250	**50**	**04 1/2**	....	$04 3/10
		200	....	**04**	
Iron, sheet, No. 20 .... do....	100	**50**	**04 7/10**	....	04 3/10
		50	....	**04**	
Iron, sheet, No. 22 .... do....	50	**50**	**04 7/10**	....	04 3/10
		50	....	**04 3/8**	
Iron, sheet, No. 24 .... do....	850	**100**	**04 8/10**	....	04 4/10
		850	....	**04 3/8**	
Iron, sheet, stovepipe No. 24 .... do....	1,000	**50**	**04 9/10**	....	04 4/10
		950	....	**04 1/2**	
Iron, sheet, stovepipe No. 25 .... do....	1,575	**200**	**05**	....	04 6/10
		1,375	....	**04 1/8**	
Iron, sheet, stovepipe No. 26 .... do....	3,005	**3,005**	05	**04 1/8**	04 6/10
Iron, square, 1/4-inch .... do....	275	**275**	04	**03 1/2**	....
Iron, square, 3/8-inch .... do....	110	**110**	03 65/100	**03 1/10**	....
Iron, square, 1/2-inch .... do....	770	**100**	**03 4/10**	....	....
		720	....	**02 9/10**	
Iron, square, 5/8-inch .... do....	745	**175**	**03 2/10**	....	....
		570	....	**02 7/10**	
Iron, square, 3/4-inch .... do....	1,145	**450**	**03**	....	....
		745	....	**02 6/10**	
Iron, square, 1-inch .... do....	770	**150**	**02 8/10**	....	....
		620	....	**02 1/2**	
Iron, square, 1 1/4-inch .... do....	100	**100**	02 8/10	**02 5/10**	....
Iron, square, 1 1/2-inch .... do....	1,225	**175**	**02 8/10**	....	....
		1,050	....	**02 1/2**	
Iron, Swede, 1/8 x 1/4 .... do....	30	**30**	....	**05 3/4**	....
Iron, Swede, 1/8 x 1/2 .... do....	140	**140**	....	**05 3/4**	....
Iron, Swede, 1/8 x 1 .... do....	10	**10**	....	**05 3/4**	....
Iron, Swede, 1/4 x 1/2 .... do....	125	**325**	....	**05 1/2**	....
Iron, Swede, 3/8 x 1 .... do....	1,200	**300**	**05 1/2**	....	....
		1,000	....	**05 1/2**	
Iron, Swede, 3/8 x 1/4 .... do....	675	**125**	**05**	....	....
		550	....	**05 1/2**	
Iron, Swede, 1/2 x 2 .... do....	1,135	**275**	**05**	....	....
		860	....	**04 1/2**	
Iron, Swede, 3/4 x 2 1/2 .... do....	135	**135**	04 3/4	**04 1/2**	....
Iron, tire, 1/8 x 2 .... do....	700	**700**	03 2/10	**03**	....
Iron, tire, 5/16 x 1 1/8 .... do....	1,425	**200**	**03 2/10**	....	....
		1,225	....	**02 8/10**	
Iron, tire, 7/16 x 1 5/8 .... do....	460	**460**	03	**02 5/10**	....
Iron, tire, 7/16 x 1 3/4 .... do....	150	**150**	03	**02 5/10**	....
Iron, tire, 1/2 x 1 1/2 .... do....	2,930	**1,055**	**02 8/10**	....	....
		1,950	....	**02 1/2**	
Iron, tire, 1/2 x 1 3/4 .... do....	25	**25**	2 8/10	**02 5/10**	....
Iron, tire, 1/2 x 2 1/4 .... do....	575	**150**	**02 8/10**	....	....
		425	....	**02 1/4**	
Iron, tire, 5/8 x 1 3/4 .... do....	525	**525**	02 8/10	**02 5/10**	....
Iron, tire, 5/8 x 2 .... do....	525	**50**	**02 6/10**	....	....
		475	....	**02 1/2**	

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April* 25, 1882, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.**

[**NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.**]

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	A. G. Lamson.	J. L. Varick.	H. T. Wakeman.	Hezekiah King.	A. Flagler.
Points of delivery.			Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Knives and forks ....pairs..	8,623	.... **8,709**	$0 07¼ **7½** 8½ 9½ 11	$0 10 09 08	$0 07 7½	a$4 60 a5 25 a6 65	$0 07½	......	....	....
Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster ....dozen..	362¾	.... **363¾**	83 **95** 1 40 1 47	1 00	90 99	8 49	1 25	$0 81	....	....
Knives and forks, carving, cocoa handles.......pairs..	52	**52**	**50**	......	70 75	55	......	75	....	....
Knives, chopping ...dozen..	2⅝	**2⅝**	1 20	......	......	....	......	1 50	....	**$0 60**
Knives, drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters'.....dozen..	3½	.... **3½**	5 40	5 90	......	....	......	6 30	....	5 65 **5 40**
Knives, drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters'.....dozen..	6¼	.... **6¼**	6 00	6 50	......	....	......	7 20	....	6 20 **5 95**
Knives, hay ....do....	2⅝	**2⅝**	9 75	**7 75**	......	....	......	8 50	....	9 50
Knives, horseshoeing.do...	6⅝	**7 1/12**	3 25	3 38	......	....	......	2 25	**$2 75**	....
Knives, hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster, dozen	297	**297**	**1 60** 1 70 1 80 2 00	3 62 3 25	1 75	1 40 1 45	......	......	....	....
Knives, saddlers' ...dozen..	¼	**1-4**	**15 00**	......	......	....	......	12 00	....	....
Knives, shoemakers', square point, No. 3 ....dozen..	8	**9**	80	**75**	......	....	......	6 00	....	75
Knives, skinning, 6-inch cocoa handle, without bolster ....dozen..	134	**134½**	**1 35** 1 65	2 25	1 40	1 05	......	......	....	....
Ladles, melting, 3½-inch bowl, dozen	1½	**1½**	1 65	**1 20**	......	....	......	1 80	....	1 75

a **Per gross pieces.**

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Latches, thumb, Roggen patent .... dozen..	90½	**90½**
Lead, in bars .... pounds..	395	**395**
Locks, cupboard, 3½ inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys .... dozen..	17½	**17½**
Locks, drawer, 2x2½ inches, iron, 2 keys .... dozen..	21½	**21½**
Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys .... do....	91¼	**103¼**
Locks, mineral knob, 4½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys .... do....	63	**63**
Locks, mineral knob, 5 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys .... do....	36¼	**36¼**
Locks, mineral knob, 6 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys .... do....	19¼	**22¼**
Locks, mineral knob, mortise, 3½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys .... do....	9	**9**
Locks, pad, Scandinavian, 2 inches, 2 keys, assorted combinations on each shipping order .... dozen....	17⅓	**17⅓**
Locks, pad, Scandinavian, 2¼ inches, 2 keys, assorted combinations on each shipping order .... dozen....	11⅔	**11⅓**
Locks, pad, Scandinavian, 2½ inches, 2 keys, assorted combinations on each shipping order .... dozen....	20⅙	**20⅙**
Mainsprings for gun locks .... do......	13	**15**
Mallets, carpenters', hickory	7⅙	**7⅙**
Mattocks, ax, c. s	25 7/12	**25 7/12**
Nails, 6d., cut .... pounds..	7,570	**9,670**
Nails, 8d., cut .... do....	30,420	**33,520**
Nails, 10d., cut .... do....	32,070	**32,570**
Nails, 12d., cut .... do	13,680	**13,680**
Nails, 20d., cut .... do....	20,630	**23,230**
Nails, 30d., cut .... do....	8,400	**8,600**
Nails, 40d., cut	5,640	**5,640**

a Chicago delivery—all locks in paper boxes; rim locks with stops. Five cents deducted if all are

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	E. C. Williams.	John F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	Hez. King.
Points of delivery.							
New York	New York.	Kansas City.		Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
$0 33	$0 35	....	$0 33	$0 30	$0 32	$0 20	....
....	....	$0 07	05½	06	06	06½	....
....	2 30	....	....	2 00	....	2 65	$2 64
....	1 45						2 15 a2 74 a2 25
....	69 1 20 1 90	....	....	1 40	....	86	....
....	2 65 3 10	....	....	3 25	8 75	4 00	3 08 a3 18
....	3 65 4 05	....	....	3 75	5 00	5 00	4 40 a4 50
....	5 20 6 30 7 80	....	....	6 00	9 00	8 75	6 60 a6 70
....	7 90 9 75	....	....	8 00	10 50	9 75	7 97 a8 07
....	3 20 3 30 3 65 4 50	....	....	3 60	....	3 50	3 02 a3 12
....	....	....	....	1 65	2 15	2 00	1 74 a1 84
....	1 62 1 95 2 20 2 74	....	....	1 95	2 60	2 34	2 10 a2 20
....	....	....	....	2 40	4 00	2 88	2 53 a2 63
....	....	....	....	1 25	....	08½	....
....	1 57 1 75	....	....	1 75	2 50	2 00	....
....	8 50	....	....	9 00	9 25	9 00	....
....	....	....	04	a3 70 c3 85 d4 00 e3 95 d4 00	3 80	....	....
....	....	....	3¾	a3 45 c3 60 d3 75 e3 70	3 55	....	....
....	....	....	3½	a3 20 c3 35 d3 50 e3 45	3 30	....	....
....	....	....	3½	a3 20 c3 35 d3 50 e3 45	3 30	....	....
....	....	....	3½	a3 20 c3 35 d3 50 e3 45	3 30	....	....
....	....	....	3½	a3 20 c3 35 d3 50 e3 45	3 30	....	....
....	....	....	3½	a3 20 c3 35 d3 50 e3 45	3 30	....	....

taken at Chi ago. *c* Saint Paul delivery. *d* Omaha or Sioux City. *e* Kansas City delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Nails, 60d., cut .... pounds..	3,100	**3,100**
Nails, casing, 6d .... do....	1,860	**1,920**
Nails, casing, 8d .... do....	3,100	**3,300**
Nails, fence, 8d .... do....	4,765	**8,165**
Nails, fence, 10d .... do....	3,300	**4,000**
Nails, fence, 12d .... do....	3,550	**3,550**
Nails, finishing, 6d .... do....	1,560	**1,660**
Nails, finishing, 8d .... do....	2,560	**2,810**
Nails, horseshoe, No. 6 .... do....	1,050	**1,050**
Nails, horseshoe, No. 7 .... do....	1,453	**1,503**
Nails, horseshoe, No. 8 .... do....	860	**860**
Nails, lath, 3d .... do....	3,260	**3,360**
Nails, ox-shoe, No. 5 .... do....	325	**325**
Nails, shingle, 4d .... do....	12,600	**14,900**
Nails, wrought, 6d .... do....	3,090	**3,290**
Nails, wrought, 8d .... do....	4,650	**6,450**
Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{1}{4}$-inch bolt .... do....	70	**70**
Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{9}{32}$-inch bolt .... do....	90	**90**
Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{3}{8}$-inch bolt .... do....	340	**345**
Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{1}{2}$-inch bolt .... do....	390	**395**
Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{9}{16}$-inch bolt .... do....	280	**280**
Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{3}{4}$-inch bolt .... do....	226	**231**
Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{7}{8}$-inch bolt .... do....	45	**50**
Nuts, iron, square, for 1-inch bolt .... do....	114	**114**

a Five cents deducted if all are taken at Chicago. *b* Saint Paul delivery. *c* Omaha or Sioux City.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	John H. Woodhouse.	J. L. Varick.	George V. Smith.	Bridgewater Iron Company.
Points of delivery.							
Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 3¼	a$3 20 b3 35 c3 50 d3 45	$3 30	....	....	....	....	....
04¾	a4 45 b4 60 c4 75 d4 70	4 55	....	....	....	....	....
04½	a4 20 b4 35 c4 50 d4 45	4 30	....	....	....	....	....
03¾	a3 45 b3 60 c3 75 d3 70	3 55	....	....	....	....	....
03½	a3 20 b3 35 c3 50 d3 45	3 30	....	....	....	....	....
03½	a3 20 b3 35 c3 50 d3 45	3 30	....	....	....	....	....
05¼	a4 95 b5 10 c5 25 d5 20	5 05	....	....	....	....	....
05	a4 70 b4 85 c5 00 d4 95	4 80	....	....	....	....	....
20	16	21	$0 17½	e$0 15½	....	$0 14	f$0 15
18	15	19	16½	e14¼	....	13	f15
17	14	18	14½	e13½	....	12	f15
05	a4 65 b4 85 ac5 00 ad4 95	6 30	....	....	....	....	5 20
28	18	23	23	....	....	17	....
04¼	a3 90 ab4 10 ac4 25 ad4 20	4 05	....	....	....	....	3 90
05¼	a4 90 ab5 10 ac5 25 ad5 20	5 05	....	....	....	....	5 00
05¼	a4 90 ab5 10 ac5 25 ad5 20	5 05	....	....	....	....	4 75
13	12	....	13	....	$0 12	....	....
13	07	....	10	....	09	....	....
08	09	....	08	....	07	....	....
06½	06½	....	06½	....	04½	....	....
05½	06	....	05	....	04½	....	....
05	05½	....	04¾	....	03½	....	....
04½	05½	....	04	....	03½	....	....
04½	05½	....	04	....	03½	....	....

d Kansas City delivery. *e* New York or Chicago. *f* Bridgewater, first quality, painted and polished.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Oakum	pounds	255	**255**
Oilers, zinc, medium size	dozen	23	....
			60
Oil-stones, Washita	do	4 11/12	**4 11/12**
Ox-bow keys, 2-inch	do	66	**69**
Packing, rubber, 1/8-inch	pounds	135	....
Packing, rubber, 3/16-inch	do	110	....
Packing, rubber, 1/4-inch	do	155	....
Paper, emery (assorted)	quires	91 1/4	**91 3/4**
Paper, sand (assorted)	do	271 1/4	**276 1/4**
Pencils, carpenters'	dozen	140 1/8	**142 1/8**
Picks, earth, steel-pointed, 6 pounds	do	21 1/2	**21 1/2**
Picks, mill, solid cast steel	do	1 1/6	**1 1/6**
Pinking-irons, 1-inch	do	7/12	**7-12**
Pipe iron, 1/2-inch	feet	20	**50**
Pipe, iron, 3/4-inch	do	500	**500**
Pipe, iron, 1-inch	do	514	**514**
Pipe, iron, 1 1/4-inch	do	200	**200**
Pipe, iron, 1 1/2-inch	do	40	**40**
Pipe, iron, 2-inch	do	400	**400**
Pipe, lead, 1/2-inch	per pound	20	....
Pipe, lead, 3/4-inch	do	20	....
Pipe, lead, 1-inch	do	110	**110**
Pipe, lead, 1 1/4-inch	do	100	....
Pipe, lead, 1 1/2-inch	do	20	**100**
Planes, fore, double-iron, cast steel		43	**45**
Planes, hollow and round, 1-inch, cast steel	pairs	6	**6**
Planes, hollow and round, 1 1/2-inch, cast steel	do	7	**7**
Planes, jack, double-iron, cast steel		124	**125**
Planes, jointer, double-iron, cast steel		42	**43**
Planes, match, 3/4 inch		8	**8**
Planes, match, 1-inch		5	**5**
Planes, plow, beechwood, screw-arm, full set of irons, cast steel		8	**8**
Planes, skew-rabbet, 1/2-inch		11	**11**
Planes, skew-rabbet, 1-inch		11	**11**
Planes, skew-rabbet, 1 1/2-inch		8	**8**
Planes, smooth, double-iron, cast steel		66	**68**
Pliers, cutting, side, 7-inch	dozen	2 1/4	**2 1/2**
Pliers, flat-nose, 7-inch	do	1 1/3	....
			1 1/3
Pliers, round-nose, 7-inch	do	1 1/8	....
			1 1/8
Punches, cast steel, belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	do	9 5/12	**9 5/12**
Punches, rotary spring, 4 tubes	do	4 5/12	**4 1/4**
Punches, spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes	do	3 1/12	**3 1/12**
Punches, conductors', assorted shapes of holes	do	3 5/6	**3 5/6**
Putty, in bladders	pounds	2,091	**2,091**
Rasps, horse, 14-inch	dozen	21 1/3	**21 1/3**
Rasps, horse, 16-inch	do	17 1/2	**17 1/2**
Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch	do	7 2/3	**7 11/12**
Rasps, wood, flat, 14-inch	do	6 1/4	**7 1/4**
Rasps, wood, half-round, 12-inch	do	9 11/12	**10 11/12**
Rasps, wood, half-round, 14-inch	do	4 1/2	**4 1/2**
Resin, common	pounds	220	**769**

a Saint Paul delivery. *b* Omaha delivery. *c* Per pound. *d* Per ream. *e* Chicago delivery.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Albert Flagler.	J. T. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.	Hez. King.	J. H. Woodhouse.	V. G. Hundley.	J. F. McCoy.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
...	$0 10	**$0 11**	...	...	$0 08	...	...	...	...
$0 62	75	60	$0 70	...	60	...	$0 52	...	...
66	...	*a*70	...	...	...	...	**60**		
		*b*90							
4 00	...	**3 25**	*c*22	...	3 50	...	...	...	...
55	70	*a*60	**55**	...	62	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
01⅛	40	24	*d***4 05**	$0 24	20	$0 25	...	...	...
00⅝	20	15	*d***3 00**	16	13	13½	...	...	...
		*a*17	*d*2 40			19			
2 06	30	25	25	20	25	...	...	...	...
2 52				25					
2 63									
3 24									
*e*7 50	8 00	**7 00**	7 50	...	8 50	...	...	$7 25	...
...	...	**15 00**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	...	**80**	...	...	90	...	...	...	...
...	...	**05½**	...	...	05	...	...	...	...
...	...	**06**	...	...	06½	...	...	...	...
...	...	**09**	...	...	09	...	...	...	...
...	...	**13**	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	**16**	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	**22**	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	06½	06½	...	07½	...	...	...	...
...	...	06½	06½	...	07½	...	...	...	...
...	...	06½	**06½**	...	07½	...	...	...	...
...	...	06½	06½	...	07½	...	...	...	...
...	...	06½	**06½**	...	07½	...	...	...	...
...	1 05	**84**	93	...	98	...	...	...	...
...	75	68	**67**	...	57	...	...	...	...
...	...	**68**	82	...	57	...	...	...	...
...	75	**60**	66	...	70	...	...	...	...
...	...	**90**	1 00	...	1 05	...	...	...	...
...	1 25	94	**93**	...	94	...	...	...	...
...	1 25	94	**93**	...	94	...	...	...	...
...	4 75	3 50	**4 12**	...	3 00	...	...	...	...
		4 35							
...	60	**42**	45	...	45	...	...	...	...
...	60	**42**	45	...	45	...	...	...	...
...	70	55	**48**	...	48	...	...	...	...
...	...	**54**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6 50	...	...	7 72	...	...	...	**$7 65**
...	...	4 50	2 50	...	7 72	...	...	...	2 17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**3 00**
4 00	...	4 50	2 50	...	3 90	...	...	...	2 17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**3 00**
88	...	1 00	1 00	...	1 10	...	...	...	1 20
11 50	...	15 00	**10 50**	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
3 25	...	5 00	3 75	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 75	...	10 00	7 50	...	10 80	...	...	...	...
...	...	**02**	02	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 02	5 40	4 49	4 50	...	5 00	*f*4 25	...	...	...
5 72	7 60	6 38	6 40	...	6 73	*f*6 04	...	...	...
...	5 00	**2 88**	3 25	...	3 20	*f*3 15	...	...	...
...	6 00	**4 08**	4 58	...	4 73	*f*4 46	...	...	...
3 60	4 32	**2 88**	3 50	...	3 33	*f*3 42	...	...	...
5 05	6 00	**4 08**	4 93	...	5 00	*f*4 75	...	...	...
...	...	**04**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

f Rasps, when in quantities of 50 pounds and over for one mark, will be delivered in Chicago at 2 per cent. advance upon these prices. All rasps, American File Company, first quality.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Rivet sets, No. 2 .... dozen..	2¼	**2¼**
Rivet sets, No. 3 .... do....	2⅝	**2⅝**
Rivets and burs, copper, ¼-inch, No. 8 .... pounds..	84	**84**
Rivets and burs, copper, ⅜-inch, No. 8 .... do....	82	**85**
Rivets and burs, copper, ½-inch, No. 8 .... do....	115	**145**
Rivets and burs, copper, ¾-inch, No. 8 .... do....	104	**129**
Rivets and burs, copper, 1-inch, No. 8 .... do....	69	**77**
Rivets and burs, iron, ¼-inch, No. 8, flat-head .... do....	26	**26**
Rivets and burs, iron, ⅜-inch, No. 8, flat-head .... do....	13	**13**
Rivets and burs, iron, ½-inch, No. 8, flat-head .... do....	26	**26**
Rivets and burs, iron, ⅝-inch, No. 8, flat-head .... do....	16	**16**
Rivets and burs, iron, ¾-inch, No. 8, flat-head .... do....	39	**39**
Rivets, iron, ⅜-inch, No. 8, flat-head .... do....	40	**40**
Rivets, iron, ½-inch, No. 8, flat-head .... do....	19	**19**
Rivets, iron, 1-inch, No. 8, flat-head .... do....	66	**66**
Rivets, iron, 3/16 x 5/16 inch, No. 8, flat-head .... do....	69	**69**
Rivets, iron, 3/16 x 2 inch, flat-head .... do....	117	**117**
Rivets, iron, 5/16 x 4 inch, flat-head .... do....	44	**44**
Rivets, iron, ¼ x 1¼ inch, flat-head .... do....	98	**103**
Rivets, iron, ¼ x 2 inch, flat-head .... do....	220	**225**
Rivets, iron, ¼ x 2½ inch, flat-head .... do....	219	**219**
Rivets, iron, ¼ x 3¼ inch, flat-head .... do....	195	**200**
Rivets, iron, ¼ x 4 inch, flat-head .... do....	215	**215**
Rivets, iron, ½ x 6 inch, flat-head .... do....	30	**30**
Rivets, iron, ¾ to 3 inch, flat-head .... do....	10	**10**
Rivets, tinned iron, 12-ounce, in packages of 1,000 .... thousand..	49	**49**
Rivets, tinned iron, 16-ounce, in packages of 1,000 .... do....	37	**37**
Rope, manilla, ⅜-inch .... pounds..	2,550	**2,550**
Rope, manilla, ½-inch .... do....	3,205	**3,205**
Rope, manilla, ⅝-inch .... do....	1,187	**1,187**
Rope, manilla, ¾-inch .... do....	1,725	**1,725**
Rope, manilla, 1-inch .... do....	1,430	**1,430**
Saw blades, butchers' bow, 20-inch .... dozen..	1⅓	**1⅓**
Saw sets, lever, for hand-saws .... do....	3½	**3½**
Saws, back, 12-inch .... do....	⅔	**2-3**
Saws, bracket .... do....	1½	**1½**
Saws, buck (frames complete), 30-inch blade .... do....	13⅝	**12½**
Saw, circular, 8-inch, cross-cut	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 8-inch, rip	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 12-inch, cross-cut	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 12-inch, rip	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 20-inch, cross-cut	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 20-inch, rip	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 24-inch, cross-cut	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 24-inch, rip	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 26-inch, cross-cut	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 26-inch, rip	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 30-inch, cross-cut	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 30-inch, rip	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 34-inch, cross-cut	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 34-inch, rip	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 60-inch, cross-cut	1	**1**
Saw, circular, 60-inch, rip	2	**2**
Saw, cross-cut, 6 feet, tangs riveted on	138	**138**

a Tinned. *b* Delivered in New

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Albert Flagler.	J. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	J. R. Michael.	H. T. Wakeman.	F. B. Hobart.	V. G. Hundley.	J. F. McCoy.	A. B. Cohn.
Points of delivery.										
New York.	Kans. City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York	New York.
$3 50		$4 00	$3 75			$4 50				
			3 00							
3 25		4 00	3 00			3 60				
	$0 33	30	30	$0 32		33				
	33	30	30	32		33				
	33	30	30	32		33				
	33	30	30	32		33				
	33	30	30	32		33				
		a20				12				
		a20				11				
		a20				09				
		a20				09				
		a20				09				
		13				09				
		13				09				
		13				09				
		13				13				
		08				08				
		08				08				
		07				07				
		07				07				
		07				07				
		07				07				
		07				07				
		07				07				
		07				07				
		15	22			17				
		18	25			186				
	14½	13½		b13$\frac{70}{100}$	$0 13		$0 13⅜ 12⅞			
	14	13½		b13$\frac{20}{100}$	13		12⅞ 12⅜			
	14	13½		b13$\frac{20}{100}$	13		12⅞ 12⅜			
	14	13½		b13$\frac{20}{100}$	13		12⅞ 12⅜			
	14	13½		b13$\frac{20}{100}$	13		12⅞ 12⅜			
3 50		c4 00	4 40			4 14				
1 25		1 35	1 45			1 26			$1 50	
8 00		9 00	9 60			9 50				
11 00		10 50	60			8 00				
3 50		3 80	7 25			5 50		$3 65		$3 90
			3 50							
85		85	1 02			1 05				
85		c85	1 02			1 05				
1 63		1 62	1 80			1 80				
1 63		1 62	1 80			1 80				
3 75		3 75	4 50			6 00				
3 75		3 75	4 50			6 00				
5 25		5 25	6 30			6 30				
5 25		5 25	6 30			6 30				
6 25		6 25	7 50			7 25				
6 25		6 25	7 50			7 25				
8 00		8 00	9 60			11 10				
8 00		8 00	9 60			11 10				
10 50		10 50	12 60			14 60				
10 50		10 50	12 60			14 60				
80 00		86 00	96 00			96 00				
80 00		86 00	96 00			96 00				
1 56		1 80	1 85			1 80				

York or Chicago. *c* Diston's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Saws, hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch ......dozen..	$66\frac{5}{12}$	**$67\frac{1}{2}$**
Saws, hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch ......do....	$7\frac{11}{12}$	**$8\frac{1}{2}$**
Saws, hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch ......do....	$5\frac{7}{12}$	**$5\frac{7}{12}$**
Saws, key-hole, 12-inch, compass ......do....	$5\frac{2}{3}$	**$5\frac{2}{3}$**
Saws, meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches ......do....	$1\frac{11}{12}$	**$1\frac{11}{12}$**
Saws, rip, 28-inch ......do....	$3\frac{2}{3}$	**$3\frac{2}{3}$**
Scales, butcher's, dial face, spring balance, round dish, 30 pounds, by ounces	7	**7**
Scales, counter, 62 pounds	14	**14**
Scales, hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8x14 feet	1	**1**
Scales, hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform, 8x14 feet	1	**1**
Scales, letter, 34 ounces	3	**3**
Scales, platform, counter, 240 pounds	1	**1**
Scales, platform, 1,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels	7	**8**
Scales, platform, 1,500 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels	1	**1**
Scales, platform, 2,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels	2	**2**
Scales, spring balance, 24 pounds, heavy, with hook	3	**3**
Scissors, 6-inch, cast steel ......dozen..	$252\frac{1}{4}$	**$262\frac{1}{2}$**
Screw-drivers, 6-inch blade ......do....	$3\frac{1}{3}$	**$3\frac{1}{3}$**
Screw-drivers, 8-inch blade ......do....	$4\frac{5}{6}$	**$5\frac{1}{2}$**
Screw-drivers, 10-inch blade ......do....	$3\frac{5}{12}$	**$3\frac{5}{12}$**
Screws, iron, bench, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch	30	**31**
Screws, wood, bench, $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch	15	**15**
Screws, wood, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, Nos. 4 and 5 ......gross..	89	**92**
Screws, wood, iron, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch, Nos. 5 and 6 ......do....	111	**112**
Screws, wood, iron, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch, Nos. 7 and 8 ......do....	164	**169**
Screws, wood, iron, $\frac{7}{8}$-inch, Nos. 8 and 9 ......do....	$139\frac{1}{4}$	**$145\frac{1}{4}$**
Screws, wood, iron, 1-inch, Nos. 9 and 10 ......do....	$204\frac{1}{2}$	**$231\frac{1}{2}$**
Screws, wood, iron, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch, Nos. 10 and 11 ......do....	$205\frac{1}{2}$	**$215\frac{1}{2}$**
Screws, wood, iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch, Nos. 11 and 12 ......do....	$150\frac{1}{2}$	**$156\frac{1}{2}$**
Screws, wood, iron, $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch, Nos. 12 and 13 ......do....	57	**58**
Screws, wood, iron, 2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14 ......do...	48	**49**
Screws, wood, iron, $2\frac{1}{4}$-inch, Nos. 14 and 15 ......do....	42	**48**
Screws, wood, iron, $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch, Nos. 14 and 15 ......do....	47	**47**

a Disston's. *b* Delivered at any point mentioned on page 27 of proposal.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Albert Flagler.	J. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	Jos. F. McCoy.	Buffalo Scale Co.	W. C. Page.	Forsythe Scale Co.	H. T. Wakeman.	H. L. Clapp.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Hez. King.	J. Wiss & Sons.
Points of delivery.													
New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	B.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$6 00	......	$5 50	$7 00	......	$4 00	......	......	......	$7 75	......	......	......	......
7 00		7 50	5 25										
8 00			4 35										
10 50													
6 00	......	5 50	7 00	......	4 00	......	......	......	7 75	......	......	......	......
		7 50	5 25										
			4 35										
6 00	......	5 50	7 00	......	4 00	......	......	......	7 75	......	......	......	......
		7 50	5 25										
			4 35										
2 75	......	30	3 25	......	......	......	......	......	3 25	......	......	......	......
		25											
11 00	......	*a*10 50	11 20	......	......	......	......	......	10 50	......	......	......	......
9 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10 00		10 50	12 00		5 50				14 00				
12 50		12 00											
3 25	......	......	3 75	......	......	......	$3 50	......	5 00	$3 05	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	*b* **2 90**	5 50	$5 00	4 81	4 30	......	......	......
......	......	......	65 50	......	......	*b* **32 49**	70 00	55 00	......	72 50	......	......	......
			60 00										
......	......	......	128 00	......	......	*b* **44 49**	90 00	65 00	......	88 00	......	......	......
			90 00										
......	......	......	......	......	......	*b* **1 43**	2 75	3 00	4 00	2 40	......	......	......
......	......	3 75	3 00	......	......	*b* **3 43**	7 50	5 75	3 00	5 80	......	......	......
......	......	......	27 00	......	......	*b* **12 69**	24 00	20 00	......	20 50	......	......	......
......	......	......	37 26	......	......	*b* **17 22**	32 50	28 00	......	25 50	......	......	......
......	......	......	45 90	......	......	*b* **20 22**	40 00	32 00	......	35 00	......	......	......
......	......	......	**25**	......	......	......	15	......	15	23	......	......	......
2 65	......	**2 17**		$2 00	1 27½	......	......	......	2 65	......	......	$2 53	$2 75
3 38		2 58		2 25	1 28								
2 30				1 70	1 50								
2 10				2 50	88								
1 44	......	**1 50**	1 58	......	......	......	......	......	1 00	......	$1 49	......	......
2 00	......	**2 20**	2 14	......	......	......	......	......	1 25	......	2 07	......	......
3 06	......	**2 70**	2 70	......	......	......	......	......	1 75	......	2 59	......	......
52	......	40	**45**	......	......	......	......	......	40	......	......	......	......
......	......	**28**	24	......	......	......	......	......	25	......	......	......	......
10	$0 09	09	*c* **8**$\frac{4}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......	11	......	......	......	......
09			*c* **9**$\frac{6}{10}$										
11½	12	11½	*c* **10**$\frac{8}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......	14	......	......	......	......
12½			*c* **12**										
16½	15	15	*c* **14**$\frac{4}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......	19	......	......	......	......
14½			*c* **15**$\frac{6}{10}$										
18	20	19	*c* **18**	......	......	......	......	......	20	......	......	......	......
21			*c* **19**$\frac{8}{10}$										
23½	23	23	*c* **22**$\frac{2}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......	27	......	......	......	......
26½			*c* **24**										
30¼	31	30	*c* **28**$\frac{8}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......	37	......	......	......	......
33½			*c* **31**$\frac{8}{10}$										
39	40	39	*c* **37**$\frac{2}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......	47	......	......	......	......
43			*c* **40**$\frac{8}{10}$										
47	48	48	*c* **44**$\frac{4}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......	57	......	......	......	......
53			*c* **50**$\frac{4}{10}$										
56	58	57	*c* **53**$\frac{4}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......	69	......	......	......	......
63			*c* **60**										
68	70	68	*c* **64**$\frac{8}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......	83	......	......	......	......
75			*c* **72**										
74	78	74	*c* **70**$\frac{2}{10}$	......	......	......	......	......	93	......	......	......	......
83			*c* **79**$\frac{2}{10}$										

c First price for lowest number; second price for highest number.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Flagler. N. Y.	J. F. Richards. Kans. City.
			Points of delivery.	
Screws, wood, iron, 3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18 .... gross..	34¼	**34¼**	$1 06 1 33	$1 20
Scythe stones .... dozen..	162	**162**	....	....
Shears, sheep .... do....	33⅛	**33⅛**	8 25 4 00	....
Shears, 8-inch, cast steel, trimmer's straight .... do....	140 1/12	**140 1/12**	2 85 3 15 3 05	....
Shoes, horse, No. 1 .... pounds..	7,100	**7,300**	....	05
Shoes, horse, No. 2 .... do....	6,570	**6,770**	....	05
Shoes, horse, No. 3 .... do....	5,220	**5,420**	....	05
Shoes, horse, No. 4 .... do....	2,390	**2,390**	....	05
Shoes, horse, No 5 .... do....	700	**700**	....	05
Shoes, horse, No. 6 .... do....	100	**100**	....	05
Shoes, horse, No. 7 .... do....	100	**100**	....	....
Shoes, mule, No. 2 .... do....	1,300	**1,300**	....	06
Shoes, mule, No. 3 .... do....	1,550	**1,550**	....	06
Shoes, mule, No. 4 .... do....	900	**900**	....	06
Shoes, mule, No. 6 .... do....	200	**200**	....	....
Shoes, ox .... do....	700	**700**	....	....
Shovels, medium quality, long handle, No. 2, round point, packed in cases .... dozen..	79 1/12	.... **79 1/12**	d6 50 d6 40	....
Shovels, medium quality, short handle, No. 2, square point, packed in cases .... dozen..	85¼	.... **84 11/12**	d6 70 d6 60	....
Shovels, scoop, grain, medium quality, No. 4, packed in cases .... dozen..	6	.... **6**	d8 25	....
Shot, No. 4, in 5-pound bags .... pounds..	250	**250**	....	....
Shot, No. 5, in 5-pound bags .... do....	235	**235**	....	....
Shot, No. 6, in 5-pound bags .... do....	225	**225**	....	....
Sieves, tin frame .... dozen..	26¾	**11¾**	....	....
Sledge hammers, blacksmith's, solid cast steel, 2 pounds	7	**7**	36	....
Sledge hammers, blacksmith's, solid cast steel, 4 pounds	1	**1**	72	....
Sledge hammers, blacksmith's, solid cast steel, 6 pounds	3	**3**	96	....
Sledge hammers, blacksmith's, solid cast steel, 8 pounds	11	**11**	1 28	....
Sledge hammers, blacksmith's, solid cast steel, 10 pounds	8	**8**	1 60	....
Sledge hammers, blacksmith's, solid cast steel, 12 pounds	3	**5**	1 92	....
Soldering irons, No. 3, 1¼ pounds each .... pairs..	17	**17**	....	....
Spades, med. qual., long handle, No. 3, packed in cases .. doz..	13½	.... **13½**	d6 95 d6 80	....
Spades, med. qual., short handle, No. 3, packed in cases. do....	74 11/12	.... **74 11/12**	d6 95 d6 80	....
Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch .... do....	4 7/12	**4⅔**	6 00	....
Springs, door, spiral .... do....	37½	**37½**	1 12	....
Squares, bevel, sliding T, 10-inch .... do....	3 11/12	**3 11/12**	2 90	....
Squares, framing, steel, 2 inches wide .... do....	4⅙	**4⅓**	....	....
Squares, panel, 15-inch .... do....	1⅔	**1⅔**	**6 25**	....
Squares, try, 4½-inch .... do....	2½	**2½**	**1 70**	....
Squares, try, 7½-inch .... do....	2⅚	**2⅚**	**2 69**	....
Squares, try, 10-inch .... do....	1⅔	**1⅚**	**3 30**	....
Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long .... pounds....	129	**129**	....	
Steel, cast, bar, ⅛ x ½ inch .... do....	200	**200**	....	
Steel, cast, bar, ⅛ x ¾ inch .... do....	200	**200**	....	
Steel, cast, bar, ⅜ x 3 inch .... do....	20	....	....	
Steel, cast, bar, ⅜ x 4 inch .... do....	20	....	....	
Steel, cast, bar, ¾ x 1 inch .... do....	50	**50**	....	

a First price for lowest number; second price for highest number. *b* Per gross. *c* Burden's, per 100
f If delivered in Philadelphia, deduct 5 cents per dozen.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	J. T. McCoy.	A. G. Lamson.	J. Wiss & Sons.	H. T. Wakeman.	Hezekiah Kin .	J. H. Woodhouse.	Horace P. Dibble.	Vivian G. Hundley.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chicago.	N. Y. or Chicago.
$1 08	**a$1 01 4/10**					$1 48				
	a1 26 6/10									
35	25	$0 45		b$4 00		33				
7 70	8 40		$2 92			8 00	$10 50			
			3 15				18 00			
			4 12½				20 00			
			4 35				24 00			
							10 40			
							9 00			
3 08	3 50		1 20		$4 00	4 95	**2 80**			
3 55			2 10							
c4 69	05									
c4 69	05									
c4 69	05									
c4 69	05									
c4 69	05									
c4 69	05									
c4 69	05									
c5 69	06									
c5 69	06									
c5 69	06									
c5 69	06					5 87				
12	12½					10½				
6 50	8 00					6 00		f$6 15	$9 00	
e6 20										
6 75	8 00					6 00		f6 38	8 70	
e6 45	7 00									
7 00	8 00					6 50			10 95	
e6 70										
07	08	08¼								
07	08	08¼								
07	08	08¼								
1 10	1 50	g1 95				2 65				
1 60		1 90								
30	**h14**					h17				h15
60	**h14**					h17				h15
90	**h14**					h17				h15
1 20	**h14**					h14				h15
1 50	**h14**					h14				h15
1 80	**h14**					h14				h15
i37	75					25				
6 75	8 00					6 00		f6 60	k9 15	
e6 45										
6 75	8 00					6 25		f6 60	k9 15	
e6 45										
6 30	6 25					5 00		**5 59**		
85	60					75		63		
2 85	3 20					2 90		**2 84**		
11 13	14 22					10 00				
8 00										
1 67	1 85					1 69				
2 20	2 85					2 68				
2 85	3 60					3 63				
12						18				
12										
12										
10½										
10½										
10½										

pounds. *d* If delivered in Chicago, add 18 cents per dozen. *e* In bundles. *g* Delivered in Chicago. *h* Per pound. *i* Each. *k* Size, No. 2.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Steel, cast, octagon, ¼-inch	pounds..	60	**60**
Steel, cast, octagon, ⅜-inch	do....	120	**120**
Steel, cast, octagon, ½-inch	do....	250	**250**
Steel, cast, octagon, ⅝-inch	do....	375	**375**
Steel, cast, octagon, ¾-inch	do....	520	**530**
Steel, cast, octagon, 1-inch	do....	445	**445**
Steel, cast, octagon, 1½-inch	do....	175	**175**
Steel, cast, octagon, 2-inch	do....	20	....
Steel, cast, octagon, 2½-inch	do....	20	....
Steel, cast, square, ¼-inch	do....	270	**270**
Steel, cast, square, ⅜-inch	do....	100	**100**
Steel, cast, square, ½-inch	do....	50	**50**
Steel, cast, square, ⅝-inch	do....	30	**30**
Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch	do....	160	**160**
Steel, cast, square, 1-inch	do....	355	**355**
Steel, cast, square, 1¼-inch	do ...	175	**175**
Steel, cast, square, 1½-inch	do....	165	**165**
Steel, cast, square, 2-inch	do ..	100	**100**
Steel, cast, square, 2½-inch	do....	20	....
Steel, plow, ¼ by 3 inches	do....	400	**400**
Steel, plow, ¼ by 5 inches	do....	780	**780**
Steel, plow, ¼ by 6 inches	do....	360	**360**
Steel, plow, ⅛ by 1¾ inches	do....	150	**150**
Steel, plow, ½ by 9 inches	do....	200	**200**
Steel, plow, 4 inches	do....	200	**200**
Steel, plow, 5 inches	do....	100	**100**
Steel, plow, 5½ inches	do....	450	**450**
Steel, spring, ⅛ by ¾ inch	do....	260	**260**
Steel, spring, ¼ by 1 inch	do....	250	**250**
Steel, spring, ¼ by 1½ inches	do....	150	**150**
Steel, spring, ¼ by 1¾ inches	do....	100	**100**
Steel, spring, ¼ by 2 inches	do....	150	**150**
Steel, spring, 5/16 by 2 inches	do...	400	**400**
Steels, butcher's, 12-inch	dozen..	3 5/12	**3 5/12**
Swage blocks, blacksmith's		18	**18**
Swamp, or bush hooks, handled	dozen..	3	**3**
Tacks, iron wire, 3/16-inch, oval brass heads	per M..	64	**64**
Tacks, cut, 4 oz., full half weight	papers..	293	**305**
Tacks, cut, 6 oz., full half weight	do....	345	**357**
Tacks, cut, 8 oz., full half weight	do....	405	**437**
Tacks, cut, 10 oz., full half weight	do....	418	**430**
Tacks, cut, 12 oz., full half weight	do....	393	**405**
Tape-measures, 75 ft., leather case	dozen..	2⅛	**2⅛**
Taps, taper, right hand, 3/16-inch, 26 threads to the inch		22	**22**
Taps, taper, right hand, ¼-inch, 18 threads to the inch		30	**30**
Taps, taper, right hand, 5/16-inch, 18 threads to the inch		28	**28**
Taps, taper, right hand, ⅜-inch, 16 threads to the inch		32	**37**
Taps, taper, right hand, 7/16-inch, 16 threads to the inch		28	**28**
Taps, taper, right hand, ½-inch, 14 threads to the inch		36	**36**
Taps, taper, right hand, 9/16-inch, 14 threads to the inch		18	**18**
Taps, taper, right hand, ⅝-inch, 12 threads to the inch		20	**21**
Taps, taper, right hand, ¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch		31	**31**
Tire-setters, Olmstead & Dinsmore's patent		4	**4**
Tire-shrinkers		6	**6**
Toe-calks, steel, No. 1	pounds..	650	**650**

advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

J. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.	Albert Flagler.	Robert Murray.
Points of delivery.						
Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
$0 13	**$0 12½**	....	....	....	....	....
12	**11½**	....	....	....	....	....
11½	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
11½	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
11½	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
11½	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
11½	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
12½	10½	....	....	....	....	....
13	10½	....	....	....	....	....
13	**12½**	....	....	....	....	....
13	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
11½	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
11½	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
11½	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
11½	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
11½	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
11½	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
13	**10½**	....	....	....	....	....
13	10½	....	....	....	....	....
05	**05½**	....	....	....	....	....
04½	**05½**	....	....	....	....	....
04½	**05½**	....	....	....	....	....
....	**05½**	....	....	....	....	....
04½	**05**	....	....	....	....	....
04½	**05**	....	....	....	....	....
04½	**05**	....	....	....	....	....
04½	**05**	....	....	....	....	....
06½	**06**	....	....	....	....	....
06½	**05**	....	....	....	....	....
06½	**05**	....	....	....	....	....
06½	**05**	....	....	....	....	....
06½	**05**	....	....	....	....	....
06½	**05**	....	....	....	....	....
....	**8 00**	....	....	....	....	....
4 50	*a***4 00**	....	....	....	....	....
....	**9 00**	$9 00	....	....	$9 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	**70**	....
....	**01 8/10**	01⅔	$0 02¼	....	....	*b* $0 01¾ *c* 02⅓
....	**02 3/10**	02	02¾	$ 02¾	....	*b* 02¼ *c* 02⅞
....	**02 6/10**	02½	03¼	02¾	....	*b* 02½ *c* 03⅓
....	**02 9/10**	02⅔	03¾	03	....	*b* 03 *c* 03⅞
....	**03 3/10**	03	04	03¼	....	*b* 03¼ *c* 04⅓
....	6 50	6 56	....	5 20	**$5 50**	....
....	25	25	....	26	**24**	....
....	27	25	....	26	**24**	....
....	27	25	....	26	**24**	....
....	32	30	....	31	**28**	....
....	35	34	....	35	**32**	....
....	36	34	....	35	**32**	....
....	44	42	....	43	**40**	....
....	45	42	....	43	**40**	....
....	58	56	....	57	**52**	....
14 50	15 00	....	....	....	....	....
11 50	15 00	....	....	....	....	....
08	**07**	07 6/10	....	07¾	....	....

a 100 pounds. *b* No. 1. *c* No. 2.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Toe-calks, steel, No. 2 ......pounds..	775	**775**
Toe-calks, steel, No. 3 ......do....	475	**480**
Tongs, blacksmith's, 20 inches ......pairs..	7	**7**
Tongs, fire, 20 inches ......do..	26	**26**
Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain	80	**80**
Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain	250	......
		250
Trowels, brick, 10 1/2-inch ......dozen..	24 1/8	**24 1/8**
Trowels, plastering, 10 1/2-inch ......do....	3 1/12	**3 1/2**
Tuyeers (tweer), iron, duck nest pattern	18	**18**
Valves, globe, 1/2-inch	3	**3**
Valves, globe, 1-inch	5	**5**
Valves, globe, 1 1/2-inch	1	**1**
Valves, globe, 2-inch	1	**1**
Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, 6-inch jaw ......per pound..	8	**8**
Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, 40 pounds ......do..	4	**4**
Vises, carpenter's, parallel, 4-inch jaw	10	**10**
Vises, gunsmith's, parallel filers, 4-inch jaw	5	**5**
Washers, iron, for 1/4-inch bolt ......pounds..	109	**110**
Washers, iron, for 5/16-inch bolt ......do....	106	**107**
Washers, iron, for 3/8-inch bolt ......do....	141	**142**
Washers, iron, for 1/2-inch bolt ......do....	261	**263**
Washers, iron, for 3/4-inch bolt ......do....	137	**139**
Washers, iron, for 1-inch bolt ......do....	176	**178**
Wedges, woodchopper's, steel point, 5 pounds, per pound ......dozen..	11	**11**
Wedges, woodchopper's, steel point, 6 pounds, per pound ......do....	39	**39**
Wedges, woodchopper's, steel point, 7 pounds, per pound ......do....	33 1/3	**33 1/3**
Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch malleable iron ......do....	1 2/3	**1 2/3**
Wrenches, crooked, 10-inch malleable iron ......do....	3	**3**
Wrenches, crooked, 12-inch malleable iron ......do	7/12	**7-12**
Wrenches, screw, black, 8-inch ......do....	6 5/8	**6 5/8**
Wrenches, screw, black, 10-inch ......do....	12 3/4	**12 3/4**
Wrenches, screw, black, 12-inch ......do....	10 5/8	**10 5/8**
Wrenches, screw, black, 15-inch ......do....	3 2/3	**3 3/4**
Additional for Carlisle School.		
Augers, 9/16 cast steel, hollow ......dozen..	1/2	**1-2**
Axles, iron, 1 1/8-inch, for 7-inch hub, 1/2 patent, long bed ......sets..	20	**20**
Bits, auger, cast steel, 5/16-inch ......dozen..	1/2	**1-2**
Brads, assorted, 1/2 to 1 1/2-inch ......pounds..	50	**50**
Brushes, sash ......dozen..	1	**1**
		1-2
		1-2
Brushes, varnish, about 000 ......dozen..	1/4	**1-4**
Brushes, varnish, 1 3/4-inch, flat ......do..	1/12	**1-12**
Singletree and pole castings ......sets..	20	**20**
Chains, traces, 10 pounds to foot ......feet..	1,500	**1,500**
Carriage circles	20	**20**
Clip-bars, 1/2-inch	200	**200**
Clips, axle (1/2 each Nos. 3 and 4)	250	**250**
Excelsior ......pounds..	100	**100**
Files, 1/2 round, wood, 14-inch ......dozen..	1/2	**1-2**
Files, 1/2 round, wood, 12-inch ......do....	1/2	**1-2**

a Simpson's patent with swivel jaw.

advertisement of April 25, 1882, *for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Albert Flagler.	J. F. Richards.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.	Hez. King.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Vivian G. Hundley.	J. L. Varick.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
	$0 08	**$0 07**	$0 07 6/10		$0 07 3/4				
		07	07 6/10		07 3/4				
		50			34				
		16 2/3			25				
$0 68	10 50	**84**	90		62		$0 83		
16 1/2		24 3/4	16		17		16		
		17					23 3/4		
5 35		6 00	5 80		5 25				
5 40									
5 60									
6 10		6 65	**5 60**		5 25				
	1 00	**60**			75				
		50			50	**$0 52**			
		90			90	**93**			
		1 98			1 85	**1 98**			
		2 88			3 00	**3 00**			
14		12 1/2			13 1/2			**$0 12**	
14	16	12 1/2			13 1/2			**12**	
		6 00		7 75	3 50			**5 94**	
		*a*10 00						**5 50**	
13	12	15			15				**11 1/2**
09	10	12			10				**09 1/2**
08 1/2	08	09			09				**7 1/2**
06 1/4	06	07			06				**05 1/2**
05 3/4	05 1/2	06 1/2			05 1/2				**05**
05 3/4	05 1/2	06			05 1/2				**05**
		04 1/2							
		04 1/2							
		04 1/2							
		***b*07**							
		***b*07**							
		***b*07**							
3 00		**2 65**	2 85		3 15				4 90
3 58		**3 25**	3 42		3 78				5 80
4 18		**3 70**	3 99		4 32				6 80
7 20		**6 50**	6 84		7 56				11 60
10 25		**10 20**		16 00	10 50				
		4 80		**4 75**					
1 65		1 40		2 20	2 62				
		11		19	08 1/2				
		68		1 85	60		35		
				84			60		
							80		
							70		
							1 00		
							1 50		
		5 50		**6 50**	4 60		6 50		
		1 60		2 40	1 44		**2 00**		
							1 20		
		90		**12**					
		03		05	04				
		68		**1 10**					
				1 00					
09		02		**11**					
29		04		**05**					
35				**06**	06 1/2				
		02 1/2		**04**					
4 63		4 20		5 90	4 50				
3 25		3 00		4 20	3 25				

b Per pound.

***Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for hardware for the Indian service*—Continued.**

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Class 19. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. R. Michael.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.
Files, rat-tail, 6-inch ....dozen..	¼	**1-4**	**$1 12**	$0 90	$1 20	$0 95	......
Files, rat-tail, 8-inch ....do....	¼	**1-4**	**1 50**	1 30	1 75	1 46	......
Gauges, tenon ....do....	1/12	....	....	5 50	3 50	5 00	......
Glass, window, 9½ x 12 ....boxes..	2	**2**	....	....	3 00	**2 70**	$2 85
Glass, window, 9½ x 14 ....do....	2	**2**	....	....	3 00	**2 70**	2 85
Glass, window, 10 x 17 ....do....	1	**1**	....	....	3 25	**2 95**	3 35
Glass, window, 11 x 17 ....do....	1	**1**	....	....	3 25	**2 95**	3 35
Handles, awl, patent peg ....dozen..	3	**3**	58	75	**65**	15	......
Iron, band, ½ x 4 ....pounds..	100	**100**	....	**2 8/10**	04	....	......
Iron, flat bar, ¼ x 2¼ ....do....	100	**100**	....	**2 7/10**	3 7/10	....	......
Iron, flat bar, ½ x 7/8 ....do....	100	**100**	....	**3½**	4½	....	......
Iron, Norway, ½ x 1 ....do....	100	**100**	....	**5½**	6¾	....	......
Iron, Norway, ½-inch square ....do....	100	**100**	....	**5½**	7½	....	......
Iron, oval, ¾ x 3/8 ....do....	300	**300**	....	**3 1/10**	04	....	......
Iron, oval, 5/8 x 3/8 ....do....	200	**200**	....	**3 1/10**	4¼	....	......
Iron, oval, 7/8 x ½ ....do....	100	**100**	....	**2 9/10**	04	....	......
Iron, tire, 3/8 x 1¼ ....do....	300	**300**	....	**2 8/10**	04	....	......
Lights, curtain ....dozen..	4	**4**	....	1 20	**1 00**	....	......
Mallets, dogwood or gum (for tinners) .do....	2	**2**	100	1 20	**1 25** 1 50	....	......
Moss ....pounds..	50	**50**	....	15	**10½**	....	......
Nails, 5d ....do....	100	**100**	....	3 95	**4½**	....	......
Nails, finishing, ¾-inch ....do....	6	**6**	15	**12**	15	....	......
Nails, finishing, 1-inch ....do....	12	**12**	12	**10**	13½	....	......
Nails, lining, 3-ounce ....papers..	20	**20**	....	4½	**80**	....	......
Nippers, wire, No. 1 ....pair..	1	....	180	2 00	78	....	......
Oil-cloth, duck, pebble-grained, 52-in. yards..	75	**75**	....	37	**36**	....	37
Oil-cloth, duck, pebble-grained, 42-in..do....	175	**175**	....	33	**34**	....	33
Plates, felloe, wrought iron ....pounds..	10	**10**	....	**08**	11	....	......
Pumice stone, pulverized ....do....	3	**3**	....	05	**08**	05	......
Pumice stone, lump ....do....	2	**2**	....	05	**06**	05	......
Rivets and burs, 5/8-inch, No. 8 ....do....	10	**10**	33	**30**	35	....	......
Rivets and burs, 3/8-inch, No. 8 ....do....	4	**4**	33	**30**	35	....	......
Rivets, iron, 10-ounce ....do....	5	**5**	....	15	**16**	....	......
Rivets, tin, 24-ounce ....do....	18	**18**	....	22	**25**	....	......
Rivets, tin, 32-ounce ....do....	24	**24**	....	30	**29**	....	......
Saw handles ....dozen..	½	**1-2**	100	1 00	**87**	....	......
Saws, hand, 10 points to the inch.....do....	1/12	**1-12**	....	1 25	**1 15**	....	......
Saws, tenon, 14-inch, 14 points to inch..do....	¼	**1-4**	....	14 00	**1 10**	....	......
Shaft boxes	40	**40**	....	3 80	**70**	....	......
Tacks, 3-ounce ....papers..	100	**100**	....	1 8/10	2¼	....	......
Tin, block ....pounds..	100	**100**	....	28	**30**	30	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for medical supplies for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity offered and awarded.	John McKesson.	McIntyre & Embury.	W. H. Shieffelin.	F. Alf. Reichardt.	Alonzo L. Thomsen.	A. A. Mellier.
		Points of delivery.					
		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Balto.	St. L.
MEDICINES.							
Acid, benzoic, in 4-oz. bottles .... ounces	**282**	**$0 10**	......	$0 9½	......	......	......
Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-lb. bottles, 95 per cent .... pounds	**432**	**15**	......	17	......	......	......
Acid, carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles .... ounces	**631**	**3⅞**	......	4¼	......	......	......
Acid, citric, in 8-oz. bottles .... do	**990**	**4½**	......	4¾	......	......	......
Acid, muriatic, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles .... do	**362**	**2¾**	......	3¼	......	......	......
Acid, nitric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles .... do	**262**	**2¾**	......	3¼	......	$0 03¼	......
Acid, phosphoric, dilute, U. S. P., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles .... ounces	**624**	**2¾**	$0 03½	3	......	......	......
Acid, salicylic, in 4-oz. bottles .... do	**444**	**10¾**	......	10¼	......	......	......
Acid, sulphuric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles .... do	**266**	**2¾**	......	3¼	......	......	......
Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles .... ounces	**1,219**	**3¼**	03¾	3¼	......	......	......
Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles .... do	**269**	**13½**	......	16	......	16	......
Aconite, tincture of rad., in 8-oz. bottles .... do	**606**	**3½**	03 9/10	3	......	......	3
Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles, 95 per cent .... bottles	**2,074**	**63**	......	63	......	......	......
Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles .... ounces	**1,254**	**1½**	......	1½	......	......	......
Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles .... do	**492**	**2**	......	2	......	......	......
Ammonia, muriate of, pulv., in 8-oz. bottles .... do	**546**	**1¾**	......	2	......	......	......
Ammonia, solution of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles .... ounces	**10,878**	**1⅜**	......	1½	......	......	......
Ammonium, bromide of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles .... ounces	**816**	**4¾**	......	5	......	05	......
Anise, oil of .... do	**220**	**12½**	......	12½	......	......	......
Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P .... ounces	**52**	**8**	......	10	......	......	......
Arnica, tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles .... do	**6,006**	**2⅜**	01 9/10	2½	......	......	2¼
Arsenite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles, U. S. P .... ounces	**584**	**1½**	01⅝	1½	......	......	......
Asafœtida, gum, in tins .... do	**282**	**1½**	......	2½	......	......	......
Atrophia, sulphate, in ⅛-oz. bottles .... do	**6⅞**	**6 50**	......	7 00	......	......	......
Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. jars .... ounces	**78**	**15**	16	20	......	......	......
Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles, U. S. P., ounces	**1,042**	**14**	......	14½	......	......	......
Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles .... ounces	**868**	**2½**	......	2½	......	......	......
Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles .... do	**1,531**	**4¼**	07 9/10	4	......	......	5
Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles .... do	**2,725**	**2¾**	......	2½	......	......	......
Castor oil, in 32-oz. bottles, cold, pressed .... bottles	**1,062**	**30½**	......	31	......	......	35
Cerate, blistering, in 8-oz. tins .... ounces	**163**	**5**	04 1/10	5	......	......	......
Cerate, simple, in 1-lb. tins .... pounds	**224**	**30**	40	30	......	......	......
Cosmoline, in 1-lb. tins .... do	**1,057**	**34**	......	35	$0 15	......	......
Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces	**416**	**1¼**	......	1¼	......	02½	......
Choral, hydrate of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles .... do	**516**	**11**	......	11	......	......	......
Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles .... do	**2,822**	**6**	08½	5¾	8¾	......	......
Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromatics), in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces	**4,426**	**5½**	06 4/10	5	......	......	4½
Cinchonidia, sulphate of .... do	**343**	**96**	......	65	......	......	......
Cocculus indicus .... do	**90**	**1**	......	1	......	......	......
Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles .... bottles	**1,252**	**16**	......	15	......	......	......
Colchicum, rad., wine of, in 4-oz. bottles .... ounces	**328**	**4½**	03 7/10	3½	......	......	......
Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles, ounces	**168**	**5**	05¾	5	......	......	......
Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces	**282**	**20**	11¼	16½	......	......	......
Collodion, in 1-oz. bottles .... do	**160**	**8**	08	8	......	12	......
Copaiba, balsam of, in 8-oz. bottles .... do	**1,648**	**4½**	......	4¼	......	......	......
Copper, sulphate of, in 2 oz. bottles .... do	**215**	**2**	......	2	......	04	......
Creosote, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles .... do	**100**	**9**	......	9½	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	J. McKesson.	McIntyre & Embury.	W. H. Schieffelin.	J. Alfred Reichardt.	Alonzo L. Thomsen.	A. A. Mellier.
		Points of delivery.					
		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Balt.	St. L.
MEDICINES—Continued.							
Croton oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles .... ounces..	**109**	**$0 17**	......	$0 20	......	......	......
Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles ..... do ...	**242**	**3½**	$0 03	03½	......	......	......
Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles......do....	**968**	**5½**	08	06	......	......	$0 05
Ether, common spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P. ....ounces..	**1,324**	**4**	......	04	......	......	......
Ether, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-lb. tins.do....	**1,426**	**5**	......	05	......	......	......
Ether, spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of niter) in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P............ounces..	**4,390**	**3¼**	05	03¾	......	......	......
Flaxseed meal, in tins ....pounds..	**978**	**5**	......	06	......	......	......
Gelseminum, tincture of, in 4.oz. bottles. ounces..	**458**	**3½**	08⅝	03	......	......	04
Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do....	**2,316**	**4**	04 1/10	03½	......	......	04
Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles ....do....	**5,453**	**2⅝**	......	02¾	......	......	......
Gum Arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles .... ounces..	**916**	**2¼**	......	02	......	......	......
Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, U. S. P., in 1-oz. w. m. jars ....ounces..	**36**	**18**	17	22	......	......	......
Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles .... do....	**166**	**23½**	......	25	......	......	......
Iodine, tincture of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles .... ounces..	**1,112**	**3½**	05¼	05½	......	......	05
Ipecac, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....do....	**892**	**9½**	12 3/16	12	......	......	10
Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .. do....	**133**	**8½**	......	08	......	......	......
Iron, ammoniated citrate of........... pounds..	**47½**	**63**	......	70	......	......	......
Iron, solution of the subsulphate of, in 4-oz. bottles ....ounces..	**231**	**3**	02	02¼	......	$ 02⅛	......
Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wood boxes.... .. ..pounds..	**275**	**2¼**	......	02½	......	06	......
Iron sirup, iodide of, U.S.P.. in 8-oz. bottles. ounces..	**1,839**	**2½**	02⅝	02½	......	03	......
Iron, tincture of the chloride of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ....ounces..	**2,287**	**3**	03¼	03	......	03	......
Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles...........do ...	**165**	**3**	......	03	......	......	......
Lavender, common spirits of, U. S. P.......do....	**2,321**	**2¼**	02¾	03	......	......	......
Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles............do ..	**499**	**1¾**	......	01¾	......	02	......
Linseed oil, raw, in pint bottles ....bottles..	**531**	**12**	......	13	......	......	......
Licorice, fluid extract .... pounds..	**481**	**38**	53	02¾	......	......	45
Licorice root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles..ounces..	**376**	**1½**	......	01½	......	......	......
Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles .... ounces..	**588**	**7½**	......	09	......	......	......
Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-pound tins..pounds...	**915**	**3**	......	03½	......	03	......
Mercurial ointment, U. S. P., in 1-pound pots............... ....pounds..	**271**	**42**	......	48	......	......	......
Mercury corrosive, chloride of (corrosive sublimate) in 1-oz. bottles .. ..ounces..	**69**	**5¾**	......	06½	......	......	......
Mercury, mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel) in 2-oz. bottles ... .ounces..	**436**	**5**	......	05	......	......	......
Mercury, ointment of, nitrate of, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-oz. pots............ounces..	**1,259**	**3½**	03¼	02¾	......	......	......
Mercury, pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots...... ....ounces..	**212**	**3½**	......	03½	......	......	......
Mercury, red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles......do....	**128**	**7**	......	07¼	......	......	......
Morphia, sulphate of, in ⅛-oz. bottles.......do ..	**76¾**	**3 15**	......	3 20	$3 75	......	......
Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-lb. tins. pounds..	**370**	**15**	......	14	......	......	......
Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles, U. S. P .. ..ounces..	**45**	**25**	32	20	......	......	......
Ointment, boxes, tin, assorted sizes ......dozen..	**1,570**	**11**	......	08	......	......	......
Olive oil, in 1-pint bottles .... bottles..	**1,153**	**17½**	......	18½	......	......	......
Opium, camphorated tincture of, U. S. P., in 16-oz. bottles............... .... ounces..	**8,144**	**1⅞**	01 9/10	01¾	......	......	02
Opium, compound, powder of, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles...............ounces..	**476**	**6**	......	07	09	......	......
Opium, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .. .. ..do....	**332**	**36**	......	35	......	......	......
Opium, tincture of, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles ....ounces..	**3,245**	**5**	04¾	06	......	......	04½
Origanum, oil of, in 8-oz. bottles...........do....	**1,988**	**3**	......	02½	......	......	......
Pepper, Cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles..do....	**456**	**3¼**	......	03	......	......	......
Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles.........do....	**187**	**17**	......	20	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	John McKesson.	McIntyre & Embury.	Thomas C. Taylor, jr.	W. H. Schieffelin.	J. Alfred Reichardt.	Alonzo L. Thomsen.	A. A. Mellier.
		Points of delivery.						
		N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Balto.	St. L.
MEDICINES—Continued.								
Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles, U. S. P ....number..	**266,600**	**$0 12**	......	......	$0 14*	$0 20	......	....
Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles. ounces.	**37**	**26**	$0 32	......	30	......	$0 29	....
Potassa, caustic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ....do...	**28**	**10**	......	......	10	......	......	....
Potassa, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles .....do...	**584**	**2¾**	......	......	2½	......	......	....
Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered (cream tartar), in 8-oz. bottles ....ounces..	**1,512**	**2¾**	......	......	2¾	......	......	....
Potassa, chloride, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces	**1,576**	**1⅞**	......	......	1¾	......	......	....
Potassa, cyanuret, in 2-oz. g. s. bot's. ounces..	**21**	**9¾**	......	......	9¾	......	......	....
Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces	**744**	**1½**	......	......	1¼	......	......	....
Potassium, bromide of, in 8-oz. bot's. ounces..	**1,852**	**3**	......	......	2¾	......	03	....
Potassium, iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles ....do...	**2,654**	**12¼**	......	......	11	......	10½	....
Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles ....do...	**1,125**	**2 12/100**	......	......	194½	......	......	....
Rhubarb, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles .....do ...	**387**	**4½**	......	......	3¾	......	......	....
Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .do...	**2,296**	**2¾**	......	......	2½	......	......	....
Santonine, in 1-oz. bottles ....do...	**56**	**48**	......	......	50	......	......	....
Sarsaparilla, fluid ext., in 8-oz. bot's... bottles..	**1,257**	**24**	25½	......	24	......	......	$0 36
Silver, nit. of, fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ...oz ..	**95**	**80**	......	......	80	......	......	....
Soap, carbolic ....pounds..	**1,244**	**7½**	......	......	09	......	......	....
Soap, castile, in paper ....do...	**1,139**	**7**	......	......	07	......	......	....
Soap, common, in bars ....do...	**1,110**	**4¼**	......	......	04	......	......	....
Soda, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles.. ounces..	**1,888**	**1¼**	......	......	01	......	......	....
Squills, sirup of, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.. lbs..	**1,7 9**	**15**	23	......	18½	......	......	21
Strychnia in ⅛-oz. bottles ....ounces..	**10¼**	**1 5/100**	......	......	110	......	......	....
Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles. ....do...	**952**	**1¼**	......	......	01¼	......	......	....
Taraxacum, fl'd ext. of, in 8-oz. bottles. bottles	**1,029**	**25**	30½	......	30	......	......	....
Tolu balsam, in 4-oz jars ....ounces..	**328**	**5½**	......	......	05	......	......	....
Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bottles... bottles..	**745**	**18**	......	......	20	......	......	....
Wild cherry, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles, bottles	**963**	**20**	35½	......	27	......	......	....
Wild cherry, sirup of, in 16-oz. bottles U.S.P., ounces	**11,262**	**1¼**	01⅜	......	01¼	......	......	....
Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles ......ounces..	**118**	**4½**	......	......	03¾	......	......	....
Zinc, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles ....do...	**313**	**3**	......	......	03	......	......	....
HOSPITAL STORES.								
Bandages, suspensory ....number..	**1,217**	**5¾**	......	$0 06†	06	......	......	....
Barley, in tins ....pounds..	**429**	**5**	......	......	06	......	......	....
Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles ..oz..	**340**	**2¾**	......	......	03	......	......	....
Cocoa in tins ....pounds..	**206**	**35**	......	......	33	......	......	....
Corn-starch in tins ....do...	**274**	**8**	......	......	09½	......	......	....
Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles ......ounces..	**724**	**1½**	......	......	01½	......	......	....
Sugar, white, crushed, in boxes .....pounds..	**3,132**	**10¾**	......	......	11⅝	......	......	....
Tapioca in tins ....do...	**255**	**6**	......	......	06½	......	......	....
Tea, black, in tins or original chests ....do...	**1,181**	**18**	......	......	20	......	......	....
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.								
Binders' boards, 2½ by 12 inches......pieces..	**123**	**1½**	......	......	01½	......	......	....
Binders' boards, 4 by 17 inches .... do...	**120**	**3**	......	......	03	......	......	....
Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes ......number..	**194**	**5½**	......	......	05½	......	......	....
Cotton bats ....do...	**311**	**6**	......	......	10	......	......	....
Cotton wadding ....sheets..	**224**	**3**	......	......	03	......	......	....
Cupping tins, assorted sizes ....number..	**6**	**6**	......	......	06	......	......	....
Lancets, thumb ....do ..	**19**	**18**	......	......	20	......	......	....
Lint, picked ....pounds..	**59**	**25**	......	......	20	......	......	....
Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1-y'd wide .yds..	**1,703**	**7½**	......	......	06½	......	......	....
Needles, cotton, thimble, in case....number..	**29**	**60**	......	......	60	......	......	....
Needles, upholsterers' ....do...	**41**	**5**	......	......	06	......	......	....

* Per 100. † Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	John McKesson.	McIntyre & Embury.	Thos. C. Taylor, jr.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Mansell, Birnbaum & Co.	Seabury & Johnson.
		Points of delivery.					
		New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—Continued.							
Oakum, fine picked .... pounds..	144	**$0 10½**			$0 10		$0 10 12
Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces .... yards..	81	**60**			59		60
Operating cases (minor) .... number..	13	**11 00**			10 75		
Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials .... do....	2,751	**1¼**			1¼		
Pins .... papers..	158	**3**			3		
Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can .... yards..	145	**15**			14		13 20
Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case .... do....	123	**27**			25		36⅔ 23⅓ 25⅓
Plaster of Paris, in 5-pound tins .... pounds..	170	**3**			3		
Pocket cases .... number..	8	**6 00**			5 75		
Scarificators .... do....	7	**3 00**			2 75		
Scissors, 4-inch .... do....	24	**15**			10		
Scissors, 6-inch .... do....	31	**20**			20		
Silk, ligature .... ounces..	33	**90**			80		
Speculum for the rectum .... number..	6	**30**			29		
Speculum for the vagina, glass .... do....	13	**25**			25		
Sponge, assorted .... ounces..	798	**6½**			7	35c. to $1 72	
Stethoscopes .... number..	6	**21**			21		
Syringes, hard rubber, 8-ounce .... do....	34	**95**			85		
Syringes, hypodermic .... do....	10	**65**			65		
Syringes, penis, rubber .... do....	1,139	**15**			16¼		
Syringes, vaginal, rubber .... do....	495	**34**			37		
Thermometers, clinical .... do....	32	**85**			85		
Thread, linen, unbleached .... ounces..	70	**5**			7½		
Thread, cotton, spools, assorted .... number..	192	**4**			4½		
Tooth-extracting cases .... do....	5	**8 00**			7 75		
Tourniquets, field .... do....	6	**45**			45		
Tourniquets, screw, with pad .... do....	4	**1 10**			1 10		
Towels .... dozen..	34	**1 15**			1 30		
Trusses, single .... number..	40	**30**		30	33		
Twine, ½-coarse .... ounces..	820	**2**			2½		
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Basins, wash, hand .... number..	56	**10**			14		
Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires .... do....	32	**40**			40		
Corkscrews .... do....	29	**8**			6½		
Corks, velvet, best, assorted .... dozen..	7,256	**1⅜**			1¼		
Dippers, tin, assorted .... number..	38	**7**			7		
Dispensatory .... copy..	4	**5 25**			5 25		
Funnels, tin, pint .... number..	24	**5**			5		
Hones .... do....	2	**14**			12		
Measures, graduated, glass, 4-ounce .... do....	22	**22**			20		
Measures, graduated, glass, minum .... do....	17	**17**			16		
Measures, tin, pint and quart .... do....	19	**7**			8		
Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8-inch ..do....	13	**60**			60		
Mosquito netting .... yards..	915	**4½**			5		
Paper filtering, round, gray, 10-inch .... packs..	31	**22**			22		
Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each .... sheets..	52	**3**	$0 02		2¾		
Paper, wrapping .... quires..	865	**12**			11		
Pill boxes, ⅔ paper, ⅓ turned wood .... dozen..	2,214	**3**			2¾		
Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches .... number..	2	**70**			50		
Scales and weights, prescription, 1 set of apothecary's, 1 set of grain weights .... number..	15	**60**			85		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 25, 1882, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	John McKesson.	McIntyre & Embury.	W. H. Schieffelin.	J. Alfred Reichardt.	Alonzo L. Thomsen.	Seabury & Johnson.
		Points of delivery.					
		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.							
Spatulas, 6-inch ....number..	35	**$0 20**		$0 18			
Spirit lamps ....do....	4	**30**		27			
Vials, 6-ounce ....dozen..	1,005	**21**		23			
Vials, 4-ounce ....do....	1,594	**17**		18¾			
Vials, 2-ounce ....do....	2,376	**11½**		12½			
Vials, 1-ounce ....do....	1,747	**09½**		10½			
Vials, ½-ounce ....do....	120	**08½**		10			
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.							
Acid, acetic, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles ....ounce..	108	**02**		02			
Aloes, pulverized socotrine, in 8-oz. bottles ..do...	76	**04½**		04½			
Amputating cases, field ....number..	3	**17 00**		16 50			
Ammonia, arom. spirits of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ..oz..	164	**03½**	$0 03$\frac{4}{10}$	3½			
Bed pans ....number..	2	**60**		67			
Bottles, 1 quart ....dozen..	1-2	**80**		1 00			
Bottles, ½ gallon ....do....	1-4	**1 50**		1 63			
Breast pumps ....number..	1	**30**		25			
Citrate of iron and quinine, in 1-oz. bottles..ounce..	82	**44**	52½	48			
Cubebs, fluid extract of, in 8-ounce bottles ...do....	16	**09**	05$\frac{4}{10}$	06½			
Funnels, glass, 8-ounce ....number..	2	**10**		10			
Hydrangea, fluid ext. of, in 8-oz. bottles ....ounce..	16	**08**	03½	04½			
Hydrastis, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles ....do...	10	**1 60**		2 00			
Iodoform, in 2-ounce bottles ....do....	66	**33**		32		$0 32	
Kusso, fluid extract of, in 8-ounce bottles ....do....	16	**10**		09			
Liniment, soap, U. S. Phar., in 32-oz. bottles.bottles..	12	**62**	95	85			
Lobelia, tincture of, in 8-ounce bottles ....ounce..	112	**03½**	1$\frac{8}{10}$	02¾			
Malt, extract of, in 16-ounce bottles ....bottles..	36	**58½**		25			
Mattson's family syringes ....number..	9	**1 33**		1 35			
Medical saddle-bags ....do....	6	**4 50**		4 50			
Mercury, with chalk, in 4-ounce bottles....ounce..	12	**03½**		04			
Morphia, acetate of, in ⅛-ounce bottles....do....	1	**3 40**		3 75			
Obstetrical forceps, pairs ....number..	4	**5 50**		5 25			
Oil, cloves, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles ....ounce..	8	**16**		13			
Oil, sandal-wood, in 4-ounce g. s. bottles ....do....	24	**36**		30			
Pepsin ....do....	123	**17**	16⅛	18	$0 20		
Percolators, glass, ½ gallon ....number..	2	**30**		50			
Potassa, bicarbonate, in 8-ounce bottles ....ounce..	112	**2**		02			
Potassa, permanganate, in 1-ounce bottles....do....	17	**5**		08			
Rice ....pound..	1,200	**5½**		06			
Roller bandages, 2 to 2½ inches, assorted ....dozen..	46	**35**		30			(*)
Speculum for the ear ....number..	2	**2 20**		25			
Squills, comp. fluid ext. of, in 8-oz. bottles ...ounce..	32	**7**	05$\frac{7}{10}$	07			
Sirup, hypophosphites of lime and soda (Churchill's formula), in 1-pound bottles ....ounce..	12	**50**	41	55			
Uva ursi, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles....do....	56	**6**	03½	04			
Valerian, fluid extract of, in 16-oz. bottles..bottles..	35	**55**	90	79			
Veratrum viride, in 2-ounce bottles ....ounce..	36	**4**		04			
Zinc, oxide of, U. S. P., C. P., in 2-oz. bottles ..do....	85	**3**		02½			

* Three yards, 35 cents per dozen; 6 yards, 70 cents per dozen.

LIST OF INDIAN INSPECTORS WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

WILLIAM J. POLLOCK	Aurora, Ill.
ROBERT S. GARDNER	Clarksburg, W. Va.
CHAS. H. HOWARD	Glencoe, Ill.
GEORGE M. CHAPMAN	Canandaigua, N. Y.
SAMUEL S. BENEDICT	Guilford, Kans.

JAMES M. HAWORTH, Inspector of Indian Schools.....Olathe, Kans.

LIST OF SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

EDDY B. TOWNSEND	Washington, D. C.
ARDEN R. SMITH	1606 Olive street, Saint Louis.
GEO. R. MILBURN	Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. WRIGHT	Baltimore, Md.

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY,
Wyoming, September 15, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Having taken charge of this agency on the 17th of May last, my knowledge of current events throughout the past year is necessarily limited. The Indians at this agency are composed of two tribes, the Shoshones, Eastern band, and the Northern Arapahoes. Their numbers are about equal, and aggregate 1,800. They appear disposed to be quiet and peaceable as far as I have observed.

The supplies furnished by the government are not sufficient alone for their maintenance, but they are fortunately situated in a game country, and support themselves two or three months each year in hunting during the winter season. The robes and other pelts thus obtained are brought in and sold to the trader, and assist materially in their support.

The amount of produce raised by them is also some assistance, but far short of what it should be, as the soil is productive and the supply of farming implements furnished them is amply sufficient. Perhaps one-third of the male population are willing to farm if the necessity of doing so was properly urged upon them.

They all do their own freighting from the Union Pacific Railroad to the agency, the distance being 150 miles, and are always ready and willing to do so.

As herders they have not been successful. The government has furnished them $30,000 worth of good American cows, and their increase must have been large, yet, through their own carelessness and the mismanagement of others, it is not probable there are cattle on the reservation to-day, belonging to the Indians, to the value of $10,000. I had made every possible effort during my former administration of affairs at this agency to start a fine herd, and through a sale of a portion of the reservation back to the government the money was obtained. To find, on my return, the herd sold or stolen was very discouraging.

There has been no effort in the last two years to keep up a school, and no Christian and very little moral training has been attempted. Civilizing influences of every description seem to be on a backward move. Whisky is sold to the Indians freely, and no effort has been made in the last two years to stop it, as far as I can learn.

The police force amounted to nothing, and I discharged them, and am now endeavoring to organize a body of more efficient men.

On behalf of the Indians I would say that they have been more sinned against than sinning, and will do better if they have a chance. They are delighted with the progress some of their children are making at Carlisle School, and have proposed to haul rock and do anything they can towards building a commodious boarding school house. They really desire their children to be taught what they call the "white man's ways." I know your earnest desire in this matter, and hope you may have the means next summer to order the erection of a suitable building at this agency, for school purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

INDEX.

A.

C.

I.

J.

K.

L.

N.

O.

Q.

R.

S.